



Ex bibliotheca
Steph. Quatremeri.



Surc. 13ⁿ

Bosset

H. Gr. 110

PARGA.

1847-1848

IONIAN ISLANDS.

PARGA,
AND THE
IONIAN ISLANDS.

PARGA,

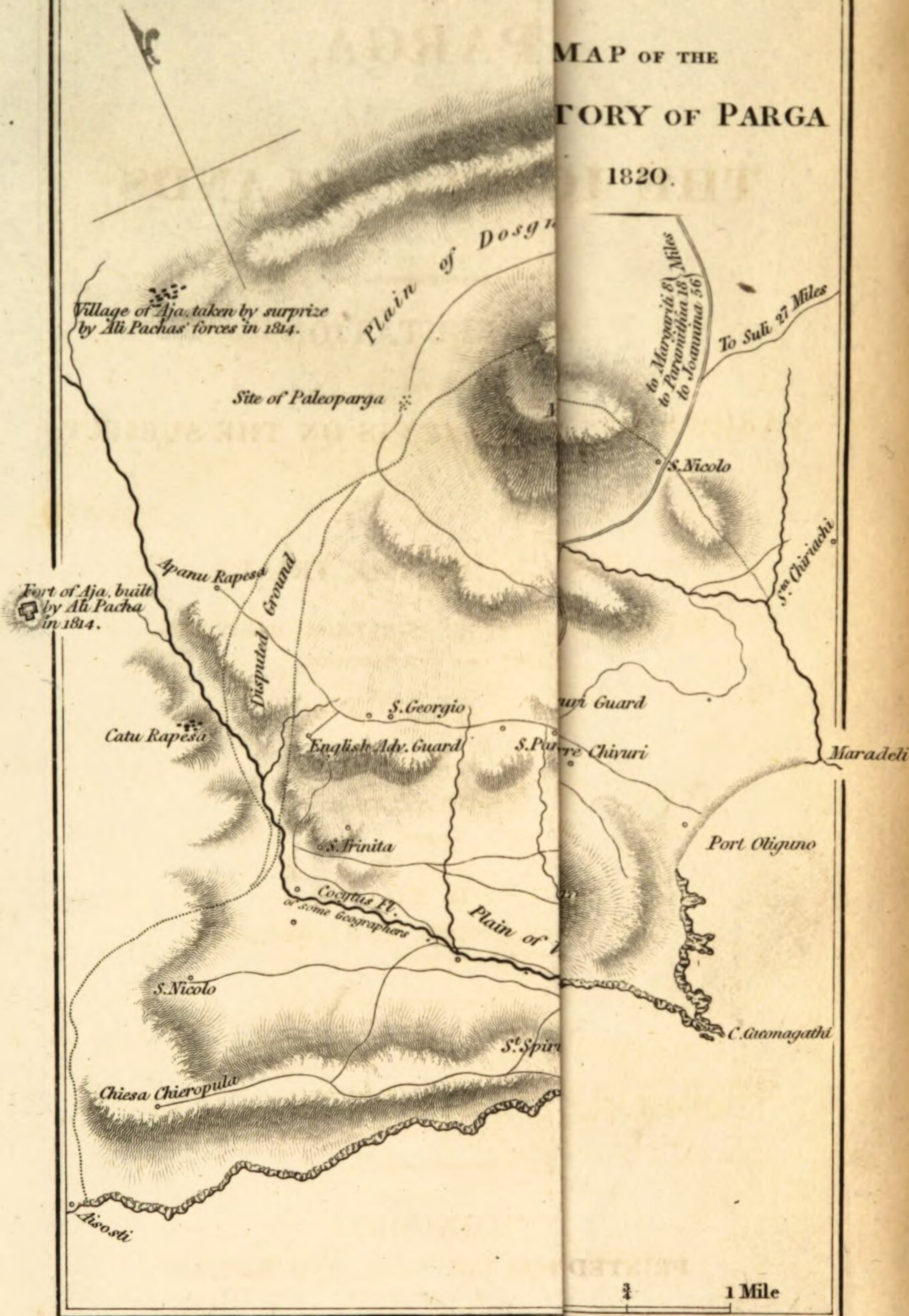
AND THE

IONIAN ISLANDS.

J. G. Barnard, Skinner Street, London.

MAP OF THE HISTORY OF PARGA

1820.



Sid. Hall, sculp.†

PARGA,
AND
THE IONIAN ISLANDS;
COMPREHENDING
A REFUTATION
OF THE
VARIOUS MIS-STATEMENTS ON THE SUBJECT:

WITH A
REPORT OF THE TRIAL
BETWEEN LIEUT.-GEN. SIR THOS. MAITLAND,
LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER,
AND THE AUTHOR.

—
With Maps.
—

SECOND EDITION:
WITH ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS.

—
BY
LIEUT.-COL. C. P. DE BOSSET,
KNIGHT OF THE ROYAL HANOVERIAN GUELPHIC ORDER, COMPANION OF THE
MOST HONORABLE MILITARY ORDER OF THE BATH, AND HONORARY
MEMBER OF THE IONIAN ACADEMY.
—

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR RODWELL AND MARTIN,
NEW BOND STREET.

1822.

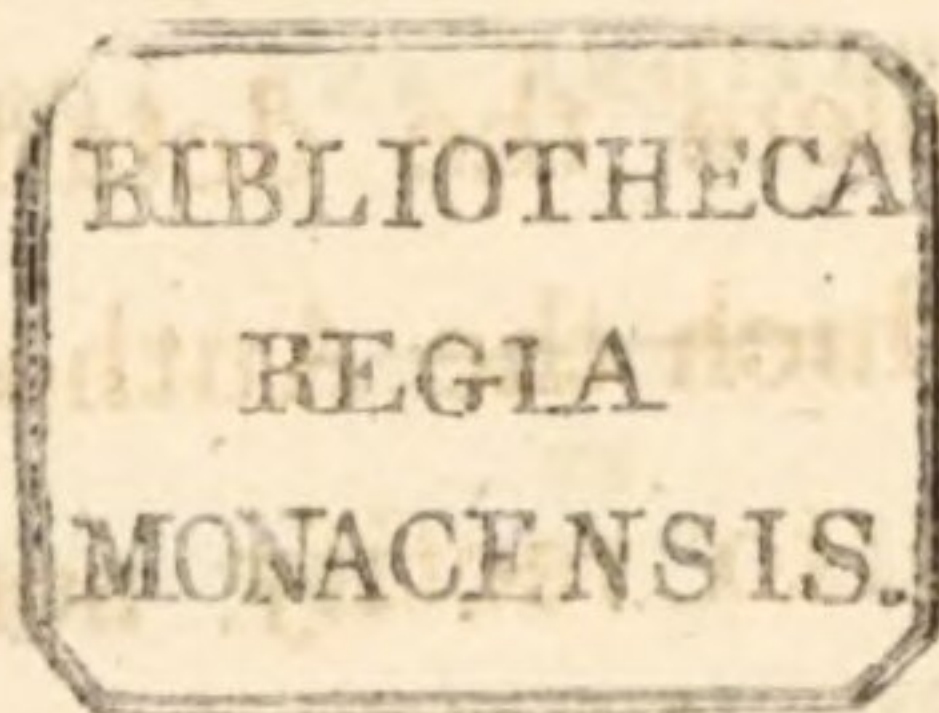
PARGA

THE ADVENTURES

A REPUTATION
SECOND EDITION

JARVIS'S MISADVENTURES ON THE SUBJECT

The following account of the events con-
nected with the subject of this work, which
have transpired since the publication of the
first edition, has determined its author to
prepare a new one. It will be found to
bring down to the latest period, the narrative
of what relates to the subject, the history
of those who were connected with the
notes; to compare the circumstances in which
concerned; and to state the results of the
investigation which has been made into the
subject.



LONDON:
PRINTED FOR J. JOHNSON, AND W. BARNES,

ADVERTISEMENT,

TO THE

SECOND EDITION.

THE interesting nature of the events connected with the subject of this work, which have transpired since the publication of the former edition, has determined its Author to prepare a new one. It will be found to bring down, to the latest period, the narrative of what relates particularly to the Parguinotes; to complete the detail of those circumstances in which the Author is personally concerned; and to rectify some important errata which had crept into the former Edition.

ADVERTISEMENT

SECOND EDITION.

The interesting nature of the events connected with the subject of this work, which have transpired since the publication of the former edition, has determined its Author to prepare a new one. It will be found to bring down to the latest period, the narrative of what relates particularly to the Pargana; to complete the detail of those circumstances in which the Author is personally concerned; and to rectify some important errors which had crept into the former Edition.

London.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
PREFACE	▼
Some Particulars relative to the Occupation of the Ionian Islands by the British Forces, and the Formation of their present Constitution: including a Recapitulation of the Author's Services	1
Descriptive and Historical Account of Parga, particularly since its Connexion with England; including copious explanatory Documents, &c. and a Refutation of the mis-statements of the Quarterly Review	43
Documents relating to the Government of Cephalonia; and the Author's Services	135
Letters from Generals Sir John Oswald, Sir G. Airey, and Sir Jas. Campbell	151
The Ionian Academy	155
General Observations on the Ionian Islands	160
Project for Armorial Bearings, or Seals, for Ditto	165
Correspondence relative to a Mission to the coast of Africa	176
Correspondence with Sir Henry Torrens, and Sir Fred. Adam, relative to Sir Thomas Maitland's General Order of the 26th September, 1817	187
Correspondence with Earl Bathurst, relative to the circumstances which occasioned the Author's return to England in 1817	195

	PAGE
Papers relative to the Guelphic Order	212
Examination of Sir Thomas Maitland's Letter to Earl Bathurst, relative to the Cession of Parga.....	325
Report of the Trial in the Court of King's Bench, between the Author and Sir Thomas Maitland; with explanatory Notes	379
Correspondence with several Departments, relative to the Author's Claims	508
Summary of the Author's Case, in a Letter to Earl Bathurst,	530

PREFACE.

ON the first appearance of the publication from which the present emanates*, very extraordinary exertions were made to obstruct its circulation, and prevent the diffusion of the truths contained in it. But the impartiality of a British public defeated these interested efforts, in spite of the influence of those with whom they originated.

A second edition of the work has indeed been for some time demanded; but, in deference to superior authority, it has been withheld: and to this resolution I should still have adhered, had not an insidious attempt been made, in a late number of the Quarterly Review, to traduce my character, and destroy that of my work.

An anonymous attack, in a party publication, would have been treated with contempt,

* Proceedings in Parga and the Ionian Islands, published in May, 1819.

since what proceeds from such a source, can have little weight with the upright and unprejudiced, were it not that the falsehoods of the Reviewer are obviously advanced in the hope of escaping exposure, from a notion that I should be deterred from any further proceeding, by a consideration of the influence already alluded to.

Superior authority and justice, however, will never league with a Quarterly Reviewer in crushing an oppressed individual; I have therefore determined no longer to maintain a silence, which would sanction those misrepresentations, and in so doing, fix the most injurious imputations on my character.

In thus again appearing before the public, I have availed myself of the opportunity to make ample and important additions to what has been already published: the extended materials, and the improved arrangement of the present volume, make it, properly speaking, not a second edition, but a new work. I may be permitted to add, that malevolent invective has been met with contempt, whilst groundless assertions, and deliberate fabrications, have been encountered with moderation,

exposed with a strict regard to truth and propriety, and confuted by the weight of authentic documents.

In the course of the work, a few examples are given of the unsupported assertions of the Reviewer, that the reader may have an opportunity of comparing them with the statement of the facts incontestably authenticated.

The Reviewer, in addition to other *honourable* practices, undertakes to refute statements which I have never advanced, and in one instance has even ventured to distinguish a passage with inverted commas, as quoted from the "Proceedings in Parga," &c. though there is not a shadow of authority for it in the whole work. He has, moreover, carefully avoided any reference to the documents contained in that publication, though they constituted its greatest and most essential part. Such a course can only have been adopted from a conviction of their undeniable authenticity, and a full consciousness that they corroborated my own assertions.

In this part of the work I have confined myself to the refutation of such of the Re-

viewer's attacks as are directed against myself, leaving to others assailed from the same quarter, the task of supporting their own statements.

I shall not, I trust, be thought to have deviated from my prescribed plan of avoiding, as much as possible, all political discussion, in offering here an outline of my situation at Parga.

I was sent to communicate to the Paraguites, that the cession of their country to the Porte had been decided upon. As it was foreseen that so unexpected an intimation might excite them to acts of desperation, the garrison was at the same time considerably reinforced. Though this was considered a necessary precaution, measures of conciliation were not neglected, and I was instructed to give the citizens a solemn assurance, that all those who should be unwilling to subject themselves to the Turkish government, would be at liberty to emigrate; and that in case of so doing, they should find an asylum and protection in the Ionian Islands, to which they should be transported free of all expense; that they should not leave

their country without receiving a full pecuniary indemnification for the property they abandoned; and that if there should hereafter be any modification of this declaration, it would be in their favour, and certainly not against them.

This duty was discharged under the conviction that such promises could never be violated, and the Parguinotes were accordingly persuaded to place full reliance on the justice and generosity of the British government, which would neglect no possible means of alleviating their distress. These exertions were not ineffectual, and though the Parguinotes could not but deeply feel the rigour of their fate, in being thus compelled to relinquish home, country, and political existence, they would have submitted without a murmur, if these promises had been duly realized.

The arrival, however, at Parga, of a British and an Ottoman Commissioner, with a large retinue, and the equivocal mode of their proceedings, soon convinced the Parguinotes that these promises were to be disregarded; and the natural consequence was, that they lost all confidence in the British authorities.

Still I exerted myself to quiet their apprehensions, or, at least, to reconcile them to their lot; but while thus employed, I was represented by Ali Pasha, and by the British agents, as acting in opposition to their views, and defeating the interest of both governments: these representations led to my removal from the command, and have been artfully used as a pretext for the persecution I have subsequently, and to the present moment, endured. Those injuries ultimately compelled me to resort to judicial proceedings against Sir Thomas Maitland, of which a full account is hereafter given.

Such of the transactions relative to Parga, as occurred during my residence there, are related with the confidence warranted by a personal observation, while the narrative of what took place before and after it, is the fruit of researches made, and information taken from the best sources, and given with the full persuasion of their authenticity.

It only remains to say, that this publication was already prepared for the press, when the *Papers relating to Parga*, moved for by

Lord John Russell, on the 29th June last, were printed and laid before the House of Commons. It is a source of great satisfaction to me that they have been published in time to afford an opportunity of noticing their contents, since I am now relieved from the disagreeable task of answering concealed opponents, and of refuting anonymous slander. These papers contain a letter from Sir Thomas Maitland to Earl Bathurst, of which the refutation of my work is evidently the object. But to my astonishment, in perusing it, I further discovered, that the article in the Quarterly Review appears to have been almost wholly *got up* from this dispatch; it is formed of the same ideas, it pursues the same course of argument (being in several instances a literal copy), and it may even be said that it is characterized by the same disregard of truth and honourable dealing, since here also a passage is given as a quotation from my book, although no such words are any where to be found in it. It is but justice to the sagacity of the Lord High Commissioner's friends to suppose, that when they compiled the article in the Review, they never expected

that the document from which it is composed would meet the public eye.

The efforts lately made in some foreign, as well as English journals, to bolster up the reputation of the author of this letter, on the strength of its own arguments, as well as Lord Lauderdale's attack on my conduct, in the last session of Parliament*, are additional and most imperative reasons with me to make known the true state of a transaction, in which the reputation of some distinguished characters is involved.

Although the treatment I have experienced from Sir Thomas Maitland has been such as to warrant a total disregard of all personal consideration on my part, I nevertheless really regret the necessity of exposing the conduct of an officer holding so elevated a situation under his Majesty's Government. In so doing, I trust I shall be exonerated from all suspicion of unworthy motives, and be ac-

* The Papers on the subject, for which Lord Lauderdale moved on this occasion, and of which I have spoken at p. 128, had not appeared at the end of the session, nor am I aware that they are to this day produced.

known to have acted solely in self-defence, by laying the truth before the public. I may also, I trust, be permitted to appeal to four-and-twenty years exertions in the British service, in proof of my devotion to the Government of my adopted country ; of the manner in which those exertions have been noticed, I forbear to speak, further than to express my warm sense of gratitude for the distinctions bestowed. But what are the considerations which could justify any man in keeping silence, when the publication of an official document, from an individual high in office, has in direct terms charged him with “ *positive falsehood?*”

It might, nevertheless, be requisite to apologize for thus obtruding on the public the affairs of an humble individual, did I not feel justified by the recollection that they involve a very important question connected with those peculiar circumstances attendant on the cession of Parga.

Both sides of the question are now before the public, and in deciding on its merits, it should not be forgotten that the issue is between a man holding one of the highest offices

under the Government, enjoying some of its greatest distinctions*, and strongly supported by family and parliamentary influence, and an isolated officer, who, for the strict and conscientious discharge of his duty, has become the object of the most unaccountable and inveterate persecution, instead of receiving, in recompence for his services, *civil* as well as military, the means of enjoying an honourable retirement.

The documents here produced, independently of their intrinsic value, are indispensable to the complete elucidation of the subject; several papers, however, both official and private, have still been withheld, from fear of too much swelling the volume. The same reasons have excluded the originals of several

* The Right Hon. Sir Thomas Maitland, Grand Master of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Knight Grand Cross of the most honourable Military Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, a Member of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, a Lieutenant-General, Colonel of the 10th Regiment of Foot, Commander of the Forces in the Mediterranean, Governor of Malta and its Dependencies, and his Majesty's Lord High Commissioner in the Ionian Islands.

papers, in addition to the translations here given.

There are, on the other hand, some few papers admitted, which do not so directly bear upon the subject, but it is, nevertheless, hoped that they may be found interesting, as well as illustrative of the others. And finally, there will be found among the documents some of a complimentary nature, which motives of delicacy would have prompted me to suppress, were they not necessary to give an idea of the character I enjoyed in the Ionian States, and thus assist the reader in forming an opinion upon the origin of those feelings which must have led to my persecution. It should, however, be observed, that the style of the people of the Levant, is generally figurative and inflated.

It need scarcely be added, that the occupations of a military life, have left me little leisure for the cultivation of literary studies ; a plea which it is hoped will be admitted in extenuation of those defects of style and composition which are but too obvious.

I cannot conclude without availing myself of this opportunity to express my profound

gratitude to the Commander-in-Chief, for the protection which his Royal Highness has been pleased to afford me in this trying crisis. Having no other claim upon his Royal Highness's favour, than the justice of my cause, and the injuries I had sustained, the support which I received in opposition to great interest and influence, must have proceeded from a high sense of justice, and the generous dictates of a noble heart.

London,

10th January, 1821.

As it will be no immaterial point in my answer to the *Quarterly Review*, to shew that the article sets out on a false assumption, the tendency of the following Correspondence to establish that fact, will be a sufficient apology for its introduction.

Letter from the Author, to the Editor of the Edinburgh Review.

London, 5th June, 1820.

SIR,

The writer of an Article in the last *Quarterly Review*, not satisfied with attacking me personally, misrepresents the very words of the “*Proceedings in Parga*,” &c. which he professes to Review, and artfully leaves his readers to conjecture that I am the “*Foreigner resident in London*,” whom he insinuates to be the promoter of the motion made last year in Parliament by Sir Chas. Monck; the inventor of the particulars related in the *Edinburgh Review*; and also the author of a pamphlet, published at Paris, “which they have reason to believe was manufactured in London.” Under these circumstances, and in order to expose the falsehood of the writer, I beg you will be pleased to state in answer, whether I have ever had any direct or indirect communication with you upon the subject of Parga, or any other.

I have the honour,

&c. &c. &c.

*Letter from the Editor of the Edinburgh Review, to the
Author, in reply.*

Edinburgh, 8th June, 1820.

SIR,

I have this instant had the honour of receiving your letter of the 5th, and in answer to it, beg to state, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, you had no share, directly or indirectly, in preparing the article on Parga, which appeared in the *Edinburgh Review*, and that you have never been in any correspondence with me, on that or any other subject.

The materials for that article were all furnished by a person with the best opportunity of information: and no reference was made to you, except as the author of a work, which has appeared with your name.

I have the honour, &c. &c. &c.

F. JEFFREY.

*Letter from the Author to Mons^r. Amaury Duval, Member
of the Royal Institute of France.*

Londres, 5 Juin, 1820.

MONSIEUR,

Quoique je n'aie pas l'honneur d'être connu de vous, je prends la liberté de vous adresser le dernier numéro du *Quarterly Review*, ouvrage périodique et critique; il contient un article écrit dans l'objet de justifier la cession de Parga à la Porte Ottomane, ainsi que ceux qui ont été chargés de l'exécuter. A cet effet l'auteur de l'article en question prend pour texte le titre d'un petit ouvrage que j'ai publié ici en Anglais, il y un an, et d'un écrit Français, publié à Paris par M. Amaury Duval, et il dirige ses invectives contre l'un et l'autre.

Une des insinuations du *Quarterly Review* est que, "l'Exposé (Français) des faits qui ont précédé et suivi la Cession de Parga," a été écrit ici; et en parlant d'un "Etranger résidant à Londres," il laisse conjecturer que c'est moi qui en suis l'auteur.

Mon intention étant de réfuter les assertions et les faussetés dirigées contre moi dans cette critique, au moyen de documens authentiques, je vous prie, Monsieur, de vouloir bien déclarer dans votre réponse si j'ai jamais eu avec vous, directement ou indirectement, aucune communication sur quelque sujet que ce soit, et si rien peut justifier la supposition que j'aie eu la moindre part à l'ouvrage qui a paru sous votre nom.

J'ai l'honneur d'être,

&c. &c. &c.

Letter from Mons^r. Amaury Duval to the Author, in reply.

Paris, le 10 Juillet, 1820.

MONSIEUR,

Je vous remercie de m'avoir fait connaître votre ouvrage sur Parga et les isles Ioniennes. Je l'ai lu avec d'autant plus d'intérêt que j'y ai trouvé la preuve d'une grande partie des faits contenus dans l'opuscule que j'ai publié à Paris, sous le titre d' "*Exposé des Faits qui ont précédé et suivi la Cession de Parga à la Porte Ottomane.*"

Nous partageons l'un et l'autre l'honneur d'avoir été—non seulement critiqués, mais violemment injuriés dans le No. 45 du *Quarterly Review*; vous, Monsieur, pour avoir raconté des faits dont vous aviez été témoin, où vous aviez même figuré comme acteur; moi pour avoir donné quelque pub-

licité aux trop justes réclamations d'une peuplade indignement trahie par des agents du ministère Anglais.

Dans l'amas de faussetés dont se compose l'article du *Quarterly Review*, on y pose en fait que l'opuscule que j'ai publié à Paris a été fabriqué à Londres, et l'on y donne à entendre que vous en êtes l'auteur. Mon silence pourrait donner quelque ombre de vraisemblance à cette insigne fausseté. Je déclare donc ici :

“ 1. Que je n'ai jamais eû avec M. le Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, ni directement ni indirectement, aucune relation ; que je ne connais de lui que son nom, et cela pour l'avoir vu cité honorablement dans les mémoires publiés en diverses langues, sur la cession de Parga aux Turcs.

“ 2. Que *l'Exposé* que j'ai fait imprimer à Paris, est véritablement l'ouvrage d'un Parganiote fugitif ; qu'il m'a été envoyé par un personnage aussi distingué par son rang et sa fortune que par son noble caractère (je le nommerai par la suite s'il m'y autorise) ; que si je ne me suis point refusé à y mettre mon nom, c'était pour lui donner plus d'authenticité, c'est que, de plus, je n'avais aucun doute sur la vérité des faits qu'il contenait, lesquels m'étaient attestés par des personnes d'une loyauté reconnue.”

J'espère que, d'après une déclaration aussi franche, on ne tentera plus, Monsieur, de vous rendre responsable d'un écrit auquel vous ne pouvez avoir eû aucune part.

C'est avec autant de bonnefoi et de justice que le *Quarterly Review* m'accuse d'avoir injurié la nation Anglaise dans un *avertissement* de quelques lignes, qui précède *l'Exposé* dont je suis éditeur.

J'ai dit, et je répète, que la cession de Parga est une preuve qu'il faut ajouter à tant d'autres, du Machiavélisme et de la perfidie du Gouvernement Britannique ; mais je n'ai point parlé, je ne parle point du peuple Anglais. Les nations

sont-elles donc solidaires des fautes, des crimes de leurs gouvernements? Trop souvent, il est vrai, elles en subissent la peine; mais la honte, du moins, reste pour eux.

Non, je n'eus jamais l'intention de jeter le moindre blâme sur une estimable nation, dont j'honore le caractère, où je me fais gloire de compter quelques amis. Je crois assez la connaître pour être certain que, dans l'affaire de la cession de Parga aux Turcs, elle a désapprouvé hautement la conduite des agents du ministère.

Dans ce même cahier du *Quarterly Review*, où l'on feint de se montrer si sensible aux prétendus outrages faits à la nation Anglaise, par quelques lignes écrites contre son gouvernement, dans ce même cahier, dis-je, on insulte grossièrement, en deux différents articles, au peuple Français; on l'attaque et dans son caractère et dans son honneur. Je ne m'attacherai point à relever ces injures. Le temps n'est plus où les opinions de quelques écrivains salariés produisaient une espèce de sensation dans le monde politique. Les peuples se connaissent mieux; ils savent apprécier mutuellement leurs vertus, et se pardonner leurs défauts. Certains gouvernements voudraient en vain entretenir encore parmi eux d'injustes préventions, d'aveugles animosités: tous s'efforcent au contraire d'effacer les traces et jusqu'au souvenir de ce qu'on appelait *des haines nationales*. J'aime à le croire, jamais les ministres Anglais ne réussiront à rompre ces liens de bienveillance et de fraternité qui, chaque jour, se resserrent de plus en plus entre deux grandes nations qui ont désormais appris à s'estimer.

On m'assure, que votre intention, Monsieur, est de réfuter complètement, dans un nouvel ouvrage, l'article mensonger et injurieux du *Quarterly Review*. C'est une tâche que personne ne peut mieux remplir, et qui vous honorera dans l'esprit des honnêtes-gens, d'autant plus qu'elle n'est pas

sans danger. Vous allez vous exposer de rechef à la haine et aux persecutions des hommes puissants dont il vous faudra dévoiler les coupables manœuvres et les injustices. Il est des temps et des lieux où l'on ne saurait être impunément généreux et véridique ! Mais sans vous connaître personnellement, je crois pouvoir juger de vous pour moi : les menaces n'ébranlent pas plus que les promesses celui qui, fort de son droit, écrit d'après sa conscience. On trouvera donc, en vous, j'en suis sûr, le *justum ac tenacem propositi virum*.

J'ai l'honneur, &c.

AMAURY DUVAL.

P A R G A,

&c. &c.

IN the discussion of the present question, it is with great reluctance, that I venture to bring before the public, an affair of a personal nature; feeling that none but the strongest reasons could authorize such a measure. My apology must rest on the peculiar nature of my case, and its close connexion with the subject under consideration, as detailed in the annexed statements and documents; to which I entreat the reader's attention, fully persuaded that, on a candid perusal, it will appear that no other course remained for me. To illustrate those documents more fully, it may be necessary to offer some preliminary details respecting my past services, and the peculiar circumstances in which I am at present placed. These details shall, on every account, be rendered as concise as possible.

My first commission in the British army was dated in 1796, from which period, almost up to 1817, I have, in a military or civil capacity, been constantly and actively employed.

In 1799 and 1800, I was attached to Mr. Wickham, on his mission to the combined armies on the continent, and followed their operations during those memorable campaigns. After the battle of Zurich, and the passage of the Alps by the Russian army under Sowerroff, I was intrusted by Mr. Wickham with dispatches and verbal communications for Lord Whitworth, his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at the court of St. Petersburg. After a residence of four months in that metropolis, during which I lived in his Lordship's family, and was presented to the Emperor, I rejoined the armies in Suabia. Duty called me for a short time to England, and on my return to Germany I was taken prisoner and detained in Holland; but was exchanged, and returned to England in 1801.

On the news of the death of the Emperor Paul, I was sent by his Majesty's Government on a particular service to Berlin and St. Petersburg. In 1803 I was promoted from Meuron's regiment to a company in the King's German Legion; and went with that corps, in 1805, on the expedition under Lord Cathcart to the north of Germany; in 1806, I accompanied the same corps to Gibraltar, and in 1807, to the siege of Copenhagen; in 1808, I went with the expedition under Sir John Moore to Sweden, and in the same year to Portugal. After the first campaign in the peninsula, I was ordered on service to England. I was afterwards promoted

to the rank of Major in de Roll's regiment, which I joined in Sicily in 1809, with seven hundred men raised by myself*. I was then detached with two companies of the regiment to the Ionian Islands, which had recently been taken possession of by the British forces, under General Oswald. After the siege and capture of Santa Maura, in which the detachment under my command was employed†, I was appointed, by that officer, to the military command and civil government of the island of Cephalonia, the largest and most populous of the Ionian states. In this command I continued four years, at the end of which period, some private affairs requiring my presence in England, I obtained a temporary leave of absence.

On my arrival in London, in March, 1814, I was promoted to a Brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy, on the continent of Europe (and included in the general Brevet of June following), and without any solicitation on my part, immediately after appointed, by Earl Bathurst, to be agent of his Majesty's government, for accelerating the organization of the new levies which were then forming in Flanders, Belgium, and on the left bank of the Rhine, and to provide them with arms, ammunition, stores,

* See Appendix, No. I.

† See Sir John Oswald's Letter, Appendix, No. IV. and also London Gazette, June 19th, 1810.

&c.* The war being concluded on the occupation of Paris by the allied armies, my mission, so far as regarded its chief object, then terminated; but I was directed to survey and report upon the line of fortresses on the Belgic frontier. The result of that operation was favourably noticed by the Duke of Wellington, and I afterwards joined his Grace, at his own request, while personally inspecting the same line.

In September, 1814, I returned to England, and was nominated a Companion of the order of the Bath. Towards the end of 1815 I returned to the Ionian Islands, to resume my command in Cephalonia; but this did not take place, as, on my arrival at Corfu, in March, 1816, I found that Lieut.-

* *Extract from Lord Bathurst's instructions, dated 19th March, 1814.*

“I have selected you for the execution of the duties I have in view: and the high recommendations I have received of your conduct while commanding in Cephalonia, persuade me that I could not have made a more proper choice.”

In this place, and under my present circumstances, it would, perhaps, have been desirable to have introduced the whole of the instructions I received, on that occasion, from Lord Bathurst, as a proof of the extent of his Lordship's favourable opinion; but not feeling justified in publishing what may be considered a confidential communication, I have confined myself to quoting this one passage, as a testimony of the advantageous situation I enjoyed in his Lordship's estimation before I became connected with Sir Thomas Maitland.

General Campbell had been relieved by Sir Thomas Maitland, who had assumed the command of the Ionian Islands, as his Majesty's Lord High Commissioner.

Although a perfect stranger to this officer, he showed me unusual attention and civility, and indeed distinguished me with several marks of confidence. His conversation with me generally turned on the affairs of the Islands, in which a long residence had given me some experience; and, at his request, I communicated to him some ideas respecting their internal condition *. He soon appointed me to the command of Zante; but, in consequence of a nomination from his Majesty's ministers to a mission to the coast of Africa, I remained but a short time in that command, and proceeded, in June, 1816, to Malta. Various obstacles and delays were, however, dexterously thrown in my way, and effectually prevented the accomplishment of the object of this mission. I communicated to Earl Bathurst, and to Sir Thomas Maitland, then in England, the reasons which had compelled me to relinquish so desirable a duty †; and, having at that period been placed on half-pay, by the reduction of de Roll's regiment, I proceeded to Italy, to await orders from home. Another officer, who, it appears, had been previously intended for the African mission by Sir Tho-

* See Appendix, Nos. VI. VII. † See Appendix, No. VIII.

mas Maitland, was, some time afterwards, appointed to it; and the difficulties which I had encountered at every stage, and which ultimately obliged me to give up the object, were speedily removed.

I unexpectedly received at Rome, in December, 1816, the intimation of my having been appointed, by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, an Inspecting Field Officer of the Ionian militia, accompanied by an order from Sir Thomas Maitland, to repair to Corfu. On my arrival, however, I soon perceived, as well from his conduct relative to the above-mentioned mission, as from his general demeanour towards me, that what I had before considered as a favourable disposition, had either been a delusion, or that his sentiments had undergone a total change. After a few months' residence at that place, I was appointed to the command of the fortress and territory of Parga, where I remained four months, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, having to contend against the machinations and intrigues of a faithless, covetous tyrant, who was indebted for his extraordinary success to the powerful assistance of unlimited bribery and corruption; and of agents whose proceedings unfortunately tended in a much greater degree to the furtherance of his views, than to the support of the national honour. I was superseded in this command by order of Sir Thomas Maitland; and on my return to Corfu,

Major-General Sir Frederick Adam, commanding in the absence of his Excellency, appointed me President of a special commission, or civil criminal court, formed for the trial of certain subjects of the Ionian Islands. I protested against so unprecedented an appointment, as one totally unconnected with the situation I held, and which I could not possibly feel justified in assuming; but finding that my views on this point were considered by the General as “a serious impediment to the march of justice, and the execution of the measures of government,” I had no alternative but that of an appeal to his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief. I therefore applied for permission to resign my appointment of Inspector of the Ionian militia; and this appeal was made through the regular channel, and in the usual form. I was necessarily driven to this measure, as the only means of evading a service repugnant to every conception I had formed of right and justice, and of placing myself beyond the reach of a man, under whose arbitrary authority I found myself no longer secure.

My correspondence and tender of resignation were forwarded by Sir Frederick Adam to Sir Thomas Maitland, who was then in Italy. No answer, however, was returned; but, instead, a general order was published, on Sir Thomas Maitland’s arrival at Malta, dated 26th September, 1817, suspending me from my pay and appointments in the Islands, *in*

the name of his Majesty, and without the slightest acknowledgment of, or allusion to my previous resignation: it can be hardly necessary to point out the injurious tendency of such a proceeding, which, in leaving my tender of resignation unnoticed, gave this order the appearance of an ignominious dismissal.

I now proceeded to England; and on my arrival, in December, 1817, reported myself to his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, to whom I had already written from Corfu*. I laid before his Royal Highness a statement of the affair, and solicited a public investigation of my conduct; but was informed, that, as no mention whatever had been made to the Commander in Chief of my case, nor any tender of my resignation received, and as no one had the right to accept resignations, or take away commissions granted by the King, but his Majesty, or the Prince Regent in his behalf, I was still to consider myself an inspecting field officer to all intents and purposes. I was further told, that the Commander in Chief would write to Sir Thomas Maitland for an explanation of his proceedings with regard to me, and that no step would be taken in my case until an answer should be received. No answer, however, was obtained until the end of July, 1818, seven months after my arrival; and I

* See Appendix, No. IX.

was then informed, that the contents of Sir Thomas Maitland's dispatches, relative to the matter in question, did not in the least degree alter the opinion which his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief entertained of me; but that principles of military discipline and subordination, coupled with a feeling of delicacy towards an officer of such high rank, induced his Royal Highness to wish that no further notice should be taken of the transaction. His Royal Highness regretted, that the reductions which were daily taking place must prevent his giving me, for the present, an equivalent appointment; but I was informed that arrangements should be made for my exchanging to half-pay, with an officer of my own rank, and in such a way as would doubtless be satisfactory to my feelings. I represented, in reply, that if it were his Royal Highness's commands that I should be put on half-pay, I trusted I should be permitted to receive the regular pecuniary difference*; and was told that if a qualified officer could be found, the matter would be favourably considered, and attended to: the exchange, however, took place without my receiving any difference or compensation whatever. I reported myself also to Earl Bathurst; and my communications with his Lordship will be found annexed†.

* This difference, as established by his Majesty's regulation, amounts to £1,948. 15s.

† See Appendix, No. X.

Meanwhile I was presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and on the recommendation of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, was created a Knight of the Guelphic Order*, and my exchange with a lieutenant-colonel of the 50th regiment was notified in the Gazette of the 10th October, 1818.

These distinctions were highly gratifying, inasmuch as they proved that the attempt to degrade me in the opinion of government and of the army, had proved ineffectual. Yet, though I entertain the utmost sense of their value, I still feel compelled to resort to this public appeal in my justification; and am confident of being able to produce such reasons in support of the measure, as will carry conviction to every unprejudiced mind.

Although, after twenty-two years of approved exertions in the service of his Majesty, I have been deprived, by the influence of a powerful individual, of an honourable and advantageous appointment, I should have remained silent, satisfied with having vindicated my character in the estimation of government: but that (the means openly employed against me having failed of success) recourse has been had to a system of artful and underhand persecution, through insidious misrepresentations, which continue to be widely and indus-

* See Appendix, No. XI.

triously spread both in the Mediterranean and in England, tending to impugn my conduct in the Ionian Islands, and particularly in the command of Parga*. A correspondence also with some public offices, has taken place, for the purpose of throwing discredit upon me, and probably in the hope of exciting a suspicion of the accuracy of my representations, and of imputing to me that blame which others are conscious of deserving.

A nobleman, nearly related to the author of the vexations and wrongs I have endured, has been particularly active in these manœuvres; yet, as I entertained a hope that one so elevated in society could not wholly be a stranger to sentiments at least of equity, and that he would therefore rather interest himself in my favour, if I could convince him of the justice of my cause, I solicited his lordship to grant me an interview. This was certainly accorded, but in a manner so uncourteous, and the meeting at so distant a period, that I despaired of any beneficial result; and, after some epistolary intercourse, abandoned the project, determining to appeal at once to the tribunal of public opinion.

As a fair and candid statement of my proceed-

* Besides information through other channels, I have learned from some highly respectable travellers, lately returned from the Ionian Islands, that considerable trouble had been taken to accomplish this object:

ings must be the surest mode of counteracting this system of detraction, I trust that I shall be held fully justified in employing it against a tissue of artful and false insinuations, which if not contradicted, would naturally gain ground with the public, and ultimately assume the character of truth.

At the period when this appeal was first made, it might have been thought that it would have been more seasonable if reserved till the insinuations to which I have alluded, should have gained publicity, or produced any decisive effect; but the pressing urgency which, after a long absence, required my presence in my native country, Switzerland, rendered it absolutely necessary that I should rather anticipate, than await, those disagreeable results; for I could not be expected to be constantly on the watch here to repel every attempt that might be made against me. The vexatious impediments, however, which are still thrown in my way, and which are more fully explained in the sequel, still detain me in this country.

Besides, as the circumstances of the cession of Parga become every day more generally known, and as it is likely to be made the subject of further parliamentary discussion, it is of material consequence that I should produce evidence which, while it will effectually repel any open or concealed attempt to vilify my character and destroy my reputation, will be found sufficient to set me right, once

and for ever, in the public opinion, to which, as a public servant, I have always looked with solicitude and anxiety.

When my work was originally published, (in May, 1819), repeated directions had been given to Sir Thomas Maitland, by the Commander in Chief, for the liquidation of my arrears of pay as Inspecting Field Officer of the Ionian militia. I received, however, an intimation from the Horse-Guards, that though Sir Thomas Maitland had directed the other inspectors to be paid, from the date of their commissions, he had declared himself unable to discharge my claim in consequence of my having left no power of attorney at Corfu. My agent at that place had never before experienced any difficulty in receiving my pay during my absence; but to remove every objection, and to leave no further pretence for delay, I immediately forwarded to him the power required. I had then no reasonable grounds of apprehension that any further obstacle could impede the settlement of my claims, and therefore prepared to return to my native country, having the additional satisfaction of thinking, that the injury I had sustained would be in a great measure counteracted by the receiving my demands from the Ionian Islands direct—by my arrears of pay being issued on the very spot where the obnoxious order had been published.

These agreeable anticipations, however, were

soon dispelled, and I saw that I was not yet acquainted with all Sir Thomas Maitland's manœuvres; new difficulties and obstacles were created, and to this day, Nov. 1820 (a period of two years and a half), he has succeeded in evading the instructions issued to him in my behalf, though so positively expressed and so often repeated*.

Finding no other way of obtaining redress, I at length availed myself in August of last year (1819), of Sir Thomas Maitland's temporary presence in this country, to institute legal proceedings against him, in order to obtain a public reparation for the

* To corroborate this assertion I only need state, that government, *for the fifth time*, on the 9th of May last, directed Sir Thomas Maitland to adjust these claims, notwithstanding he had peremptorily declared (on the 8th of November preceding) "that he would not admit of any agent on the part of Colonel de Bosset, making any further application on the subject to his government."

If this fact did not sufficiently prove Sir Thomas Maitland's malice and injustice towards me, I might produce a correspondence, by which it would be seen that Colonel the Hon. P. Stuart, the officer who succeeded me in the command of Parga, received about 125*l.* per month, a compensation which was refused to me, on the plea that to the title of Commandant and chief of the government of Parga, which I held, Sir Thomas Maitland had added that of British Commissioner. My duties, responsibility, and expenses on this occasion had fully equalled, not to say exceeded, his, yet I was not only denied the remuneration which that officer received, but was actually refused the reimbursement of expenses incurred, by authority, in the public service.

stigma cast on my character, and for this abuse of his authority. His agents taking advantage of his return to the Mediterranean, had recourse for several months to all sorts of subterfuges, to evade the effect of the prosecution; nor was the declaration finally accepted, until intentions had been actually manifested of procuring an act of outlawry. The irresistible power of the law at length baffled all the influence of interest and connexions, and the case was finally brought before a British jury, whose verdict fully justified the grounds on which I had proceeded.

The interest which a case so completely new in the annals of the law courts of this or any other country must naturally create, has induced me to add to this work a full account of the proceedings in question, accompanied by several illustrative notes and papers. I say in any other country, because I know that, no where but in England could an officer bring a civil action against his superior for abuse of his authority; whilst, on the other hand, I believe that in no country but England, would an officer of my services and standing, whose conduct had not only been for many years under the immediate observation of government and obtained its approbation, but had been acknowledged and remunerated by the most flattering and honourable distinctions from the Sovereign himself, have fallen a sacrifice to the enmity and party influence of a powerful individual.

The report of this trial, by being appended to the present publication, becomes at once more clear and interesting, than if it had been published separately, from the facility afforded to the reader of referring to various documents alluded to in its progress.

Much importance has been attached to a paper which was produced in court, in the course of the trial, as evidence on the part of the defence. This was a memorandum from Sir Thomas Maitland to Lord Bathurst*, bearing no signature, but its object is to induce a belief, that it was the particular wish of the people of the Ionian Islands that none but British or Ionian born subjects, should be employed at the head of the respective civil governments, and that they had formed this resolution, with the view to exclude me personally from such situation:—thereby, I presume, insinuating that the feeling of the Ionians upon the subject was so strong that it had counteracted the effect of Sir Thomas Maitland's pretended interposition in my behalf.

The absolute necessity imposed on me to remove the impression which these insinuations are calculated to produce, compels me to enter into details which, though supported by the strongest evidence, I should have otherwise felt it unbecoming in me to bring before the public; but in so doing, I trust that by every candid and impartial reader, I shall

* See Report of the Trial, Mr. Goulburn's evidence.

be absolved from any suspicion of egotism, since all that I have advanced is literally wrung from me in self-defence. It is at once difficult and disagreeable to speak of one's self, but the conduct of my opponents has left me no alternative: I must admit their calumnies, or resort to the course here adopted. I defy them to show that, in so doing, I have, in any particular, exceeded the limits of strict veracity.

It was in 1810 that I was appointed by General Oswald to the command of Cephalonia, and placed at the head of its government. As this appointment was unexpected, and its duties quite new to me, it involved at first both anxiety and difficulty.

The effects of the bad government, and of the revolutions which had preceded the arrival of the British forces in the Ionian Islands, were still very conspicuous. None but those who felt a personal concern in the support of government took any interest in its welfare: justice was shamefully administered, for the merit of a cause had much less influence in the decision of the courts than the interest of some powerful *patron*.

The people were divided into parties, headed by a few nobles, and their influence, ensuring impunity for the excesses and depredations of their adherents, baffled both the vigilance and the authority of government. Murders were very frequent; in fact, the lives of the citizens were as insecure as

the safety of their property was precarious. Most of the houses, as well in town as country, were like so many forts prepared for resistance and defence. The principal inhabitants seldom ventured to any distance from their dwellings without an escort, and the greater part of them were always armed.

A short residence in Cephalonia previous to my appointment, had enabled me to make various observations, which were now very useful. I studied the character of the people, their laws, and institutions, and saw that no progress could be made towards an amelioration of the existing order of things so long as those partisans maintained their influence. Unfortunately, that influence had been strengthened by former governments, who instead of taking the trouble of getting acquainted with the real state of the country, and of rendering themselves popular by an impartial administration, had found it more convenient to avail themselves of the influence of a few of the natives to rule the others: under such a system, the people, seeing no chance of improving their condition, felt no partiality for any of the powers under whom, by the chance of war, they had been successively placed.

The result of my observations induced me to think, that by showing to the people the determination of the government to act with firmness and impartiality, they would gladly shake off the yoke

of their petty tyrants, attach themselves cordially to a protecting government, and readily place themselves under the control and authority of the laws.

The adoption of a new system was a hazardous undertaking, but I was fortunately placed under an honourable and enlightened superior, who was free from prejudices, and whose impartiality and equity, would, at least, render justice to my intentions. I communicated to him my project, which was to be carried into effect without any alterations in the form of the provisional local government, which he had already established; and under his sanction, I proceeded to its application.

I began by showing that I had made myself well acquainted with the existing abuses; and studiously avoiding all partiality, yet without neglecting those whose rank or fortune gave them weight in the community, I took the opinion of people of all classes, and of all parties, making no other distinction than that of showing more attention to those who, by facts, rather than by verbal demonstrations, evinced real disinterestedness and love for the public good. I availed myself of the earliest opportunity to let it be seen that I was strong enough to ensure obedience, and independent of any power except that with which my situation invested me. The orders of government were strictly enforced, at the

same time that a marked lenity was shown to those who duly submitted to the laws.

A strict vigilance over the courts of justice rendered their administration more independent: the judges, relieved from private influence, acted with impartiality; and criminals found no refuge but in the gaols, or in a foreign country; hence followed a diminution of murders, and every other description of offences.

The most rigid economy prevailed in the disposal of the public money. The accounts were always open to general inspection, thus materially strengthening the public confidence.

No functionary could hold more than one appointment; each being compelled personally to perform the duty of his situation. In a country where the incomes of individuals are extremely limited, the salaries, although very moderate, were acceptable even to the richest; yet none were sufficiently lucrative to induce a man, for the sake of obtaining or keeping them, to sacrifice the welfare of his country, his honour, or his reputation. A few appointments conferred on individuals of real merit, but whose modesty or circumstances had kept them in obscurity, satisfied people of the integrity of government, and of the little regard paid to interest or intrigue. Trade and commerce soon felt the advantage of the general system; individuals now

embarked with confidence in mercantile enterprises; and the supply of the commodities of life, which was before confined in the hands of a few, was now open to all, and scarcity soon gave way to abundance. The fear of attracting the jealousy or cupidity of some of the heads of parties, had hitherto prevented people from applying their means to their own comfort, but numerous dwellings were now erected in various parts of the island. Public improvements of various descriptions were commenced: spacious roads were opened in different directions, securing to the inhabitants a free and commodious intercourse; and the conveyance of the produce of the land being now easy and cheap, agriculture participated in the general amelioration. Undertakings of this nature, carried on, as they were, on a large scale, would have been totally incompatible with the pecuniary resources of the island, at any time; besides, owing to the war which then raged, the price of bread was nearly double its present amount; whilst the currants, the chief produce of the country, could hardly find a market abroad at any price. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, the public spirit of the people produced effects to which the resources of government would have been utterly incompetent: the inhabitants spontaneously placed themselves at the disposal of a government, in which they found they could place implicit confidence, and offers of gratuitous labour were made from every

part of the island to forward enterprises whose tendency was seen to be so universally beneficial*.

As might be expected, those who were interested in the support of the old system, made numerous complaints to General Oswald, whose head-quarters were at Zante. I was called upon for explanation, and the decisions of the General were always preceded by strict inquiry. Some of the complaints were of such a nature, and so artfully drawn, that the General thought it necessary to come over to Cephalonia, in order to look, himself, into the real state of affairs. A careful investigation soon convinced him of the propriety of persevering in a system, the good effects of which became more and more evident. The confidence which the government gained among all classes was increasing in the same proportion as private influence was diminishing; indeed party spirit soon vanished altogether.

Among the few who were dissatisfied was a Count Anino, the richest proprietor in the island; this man had played a conspicuous part during the revolutions, and on the arrival of the English

* A system on a similar principle, that of gratuitous labour, has since been attempted in some of the other islands: but it soon appeared that where the public feeling had not been previously conciliated by conduct ensuring implicit confidence, such a demand on public spirit only tended to create discontent and insubordination.

forces, had been particularly noticed, and even appointed to one of the first situations in Cephalonia.

The whole influence of this individual was directed against the measures of government; improvements of every description were insidiously opposed by him, and his exertions to counteract every measure of public good were incessant: but the tide of public opinion was more powerful than his efforts, and no notice was taken of his exertions, so that he found himself at last reduced, like the other citizens, to submit to the authority of the laws*.

The beneficial effects of the new system were so evident, and the consequent attachment to the

* The following passages are extracted from Dr. Holland's Travels, in support of the particulars here advanced.

When he visited Cephalonia, "Major de Bosset resided at Argostoli, as Governor of the island."

"The petty aristocracy of Cephaloniate Counts, who are the chief proprietors in the island, were the principal agents in these feuds."

"This party spirit in the higher classes, and the evils it entailed upon their dependants, have been checked by the English government in Cephalonia."

"It is a curious instance of their (the priests') tendency to resist innovation, that when Major de Bosset wished to introduce the culture of the potatoe, some of these men laboured" (at the instigation, however, of Count Anino) "to convince the peasants, that this was the very apple with which the serpent seduced Adam and Eve in Paradise."

British government so decided*, that Generals Airey and Campbell, who succeeded General Oswald in the command of the Ionian Islands, not only continued me in the command, and encouraged the prosecution of the plan then established; but when I left Cephalonia, General Campbell issued positive orders that the same system should be strictly adhered to†.

When I first came to Cephalonia, scarcely a month passed without some assassinations taking place; yet during the three last years I remained in that island, two murders only were committed‡.

It is with pride I add, that in the attaining to so important a result, not a single capital punishment took place during the whole time I remained at the head of that government. Hard labour in public

* See Appendix, No. III. † See Appendix, No. IV.

‡ In support of this assertion may be produced the testimony of the *Quarterly Review*, in a late article on Modern Greece. Speaking to the general condition of the Ionian Islands at the present time, the writer says:

“Deeply tainted with the lax manners and vices of the Venetians, who traded in crime, and sold impunity to the highest bidder, the state of morality and religion among them was deplorable, murders were frequent, and the whole frame of society, from the highest to the lowest, was depraved and corrupt. The late change in the government has already somewhat improved their condition; the factions are suppressed if not extinguished; the laws are faithfully and rigidly executed, and assassinations have become rare.”—*Quarterly Review*, No. XLVI. p. 336.

was a sufficiently powerful example to a people not familiarized with capital punishments.

Sir Thomas Maitland, as it has been seen, succeeded General Campbell in the command of the Ionian Islands; his views of administration soon proved to be of a very different nature from those of his predecessor, and his practice appeared to many better calculated for the control of an ignorant and helpless race in India, who have no means of conveying their grievances to another hemisphere, than for the government of a civilized and intelligent European people.

In the establishment of the existing provisional government, General Oswald had paid particular regard to the essential difference observable in the seven Ionian Islands, considered with reference to their respective population, produce, pursuits, and revenue;—the character of the inhabitants, and various other local circumstances, obviously requiring individual administration (though all tending to one central authority), in preference to a general form of government, which, however adapted to a part, must, for these reasons, be highly inappropriate to the whole. By this arrangement each island preserved the direction of its own internal concerns, and the control of its revenue and finances. The treasurers were appointed by the local governments, to whom they were made responsible by adequate securities. In each island a representative assembly (*corpo amministrativo*), in number pro-

portionate to its population*, met every two months for the purpose of deliberating on the public affairs, reported to it by the local government, and to regulate the general expenditure. Thus when money was wanted by the central government for military or any other general purposes, a specific requisition, proportioned to the amount of its individual revenue, was made to each of the local governments, and with the participation of the administrative body the sum was voted and furnished. The natural result of such a system was, that the people, having a direct share in the administration of their own affairs, took a personal interest in the public welfare. The proceedings of these assemblies, like those of the local governments, were regularly submitted to the General at head quarters.

A person, accustomed to extensive governments both in the East and West Indies, could not easily accommodate himself to the command of a small community, organized on so simple and narrow a scale. A revenue limited to the wants and exigencies of such a system was little calculated for the support of oriental splendour†, nor could it af-

* That of Cephalonia amounted to sixty.

† The government palace at Corfu had always been esteemed a competent residence for the Venetian, Russian, and French governors, and had lately undergone considerable improvements. But Sir Thomas Maitland, on his arrival, not considering it fit for his residence, immediately determined to build one more

ford adequate provision for persons who do not consider it worth their while to obtain appointments abroad with only *moderate* salaries.

According to the convention signed at Paris in 1815 *, the United States of the Ionian Isles † were to regulate their internal organization, and a constitutional charter was to be drawn up by the Legislative Assembly, convoked for that purpose. Sir Thomas Maitland, however, took the task upon himself, and, as might be anticipated, framed a constitution which completely subverted the system previously adopted. A government, nominally representative, but really acting under the immediate influence of the Lord High Commissioner, now concentrated in itself the whole legislative authority; the islands becoming as it were so many incongruous members supporting a disproportioned colossal head.

A military *Resident* or Governor, a *Regent* or

suited to his love of splendour. Plans were accordingly ordered; but the measure was necessarily deferred, from its being found that the finances of the country were totally inadequate to such an undertaking. It was at last commenced; but such is the plan on which it is designed, that, though commenced in the beginning of 1818, nearly three years ago, it is still far from being completed.

* See Appendix, No. XX.

† The very title of *United States*, adopted by the Allied Sovereigns, shows clearly that they considered them as a confederacy of separate states rather than as a single political body.

Civil Delegate, a Director of the Customs and a Treasurer, all virtually of the Lord High Commissioner's nomination, and independent of any local control or responsibility, constitutes the sole and exclusive local government of each of the Islands. Thus they have no longer a local representative assembly, nor an individual administration of their own revenue and public money: and thus are at once deprived of some of their most important privileges, and dissatisfaction and insurrection have been the natural consequence.

As it was necessary that this constitution should be vested with at least the appearance of legality, Sir Thomas Maitland selected a primary council, to give it a formal sanction *. Independent men might

* The following are some particulars relative to the formation of this constitution.

See Proclamation, dated Corfu, 7th Jan. 1817, p. 4, of the *Costituzione degli Stati Uniti delle Isole Ionie*. Printed at Corfu by order of government.

His Excellency Sir Thomas Maitland, his Majesty's Lord High Commissioner in the Ionian Islands, appointed and nominated a primary council, composed of a president and ten members, in order that the said council should examine and discuss with him the new constitutional charter which his Excellency had prepared for the Ionian states.

See his Excellency's speech, 23d April, 1817, p. 25; and the answer of the President of the Assembly, delivered on the 25th, p. 28.

On the 23d of April following, his Excellency opened the legislative assembly with much pomp, and the members, forty in number, were installed.

On the 24th, his Excellency ordered the

have been but little disposed to support his Excellency's views, the selection was therefore a matter of great delicacy; a close investigation of the character and circumstances of the most conspicuous individuals was necessary, and he visited the islands with that object.

To give an idea of the principles on which this selection was made, it will be sufficient to say, that the first person Sir Thomas Maitland appointed at Cephalonia was the Count Anino, already mentioned*. A selection made upon such a principle

new constitutional charter to be read to this assembly; but the members were previously obliged to bind themselves by oath not to divulge any part of it previous to its having been approved by the Prince Regent. No discussion whatsoever took place upon any one of its articles. On the following day, the legislators were desired to sign that constitution, in evidence of their approbation of its contents; and thus, in three days, the whole of that legislative farce was performed.

See Extract of the Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, 5th May, 1817, p. 35. See the Act of Ratification of the Prince Regent, p. 51, 52, and 105.

On the 5th of May following, Sir Thomas Maitland himself appointed a deputation of three individuals, to go to England to submit, for the gracious sanction of the Prince Regent, the new constitutional charter, as having been "prepared by the Legislative Assembly of the Ionian States."

* The member for Ithaca was the same Mr. Zavò who lately came over to this country, appointed by Sir Thomas Maitland,

could not but secure an unconditional sanction of the selector's views. It was also most favourable to the introduction into this constitution of an article expressly calculated to exclude me from any civil employment in the Ionian Islands. It is, however, a gratifying circumstance to me to *know* that but *two* individuals out of the ten were really favourable to this proposal.

Such is the origin of the article quoted by Sir Thomas Maitland, and represented by him as having been introduced at the particular request of the Ionians.

The following extracts will, it is hoped, not be found irrelevant to the subject.

"A few days after our arrival," says Mr. Williams, a Scotch artist, "we had a splendid ball and supper at the palace" (Sir Thomas Maitland's). "The society was chiefly military, and almost all the gentlemen were in uniform, except the members of the primary council: among

as a deputy of the Ionian Islands; and who, while in London, and living under the same roof with Lord Lauderdale, Sir Thomas's brother, wrote a letter on the cession of Parga, dated 7th July, 1820, which his Lordship has since published in his brother's justification. As might be expected, Mr. Zavò highly praises the conduct of his patron, and of course asserts that the Parguinotes "received the full value of their respective property," and that Sir Thomas Maitland caused "*fertile lands*" to be offered them, "where they might have established themselves, and have erected a new Parga."

the number was one very noted character, Count A****, the richest nobleman of Cephalonia. During the imbecility of the Russian government*, he headed a party, and having defeated his adversaries in a battle, he one morning decapitated twenty-three of his prisoners. The bloody proscription of Sylla and the triumvirate differ from this butchery in nothing but in the quantity of civil blood which those monsters shed to their private revenge. Count A**** is regarded as a kind of political curiosity."

"The fasts, particularly those of the Greek church, are rigidly observed by the lower ranks; but morality and true religion, reverence towards God, and love to man, seem almost unknown. Private revenge had been carried to a most flagrant excess. In Zante, immediately previous to our occupation of that island, sixty persons, in six months, were assassinated in the streets. Each family had its deadly feuds: when one family came to the city others were obliged to retire to their estates, to avoid the dagger or the pistol of the hired assassin. If any man in Cephalonia was offensive to Count A****, a hint was sufficient."

"The trade of the islanders was piracy, robbery,

* Mr. Williams is in error upon this point: the occurrence took place during the existence of the Septinsular republic, and before the arrival of the Russian forces, which put an end to those disorders. It is said, that Count Anino's money alone saved him from punishment on that occasion.

and murder on the seas; but conscience was always quieted by the severity of these fasts. I have heard it mentioned, that when one of Count A****'s myrmidons once came to acquaint him with an assassination, and was ordered dinner, he absolutely refused to taste animal food."—(*Travels in Italy, Greece, &c.*)

This is the character of one of the individuals selected by Sir Thomas Maitland to be a member of his primary council; it is drawn by a person who, during his residence of ten days at Corfu, lived exclusively in the palace of Sir Thomas Maitland, and who, being familiar with no other language than his own, could only derive his information from *his own countrymen**.

The following passage, from another source, having reference to the system pursued in the Ionian Islands, is also inserted as illustrative of the present subject.

Besides the statue and triumphal arch at Corfu, "monuments of a similar kind are to be erected in

* The particulars given by Mr. Williams, relative to Count Anino, are, generally speaking, founded upon facts; but that "the trade of the islanders was piracy, robbery, and murder at sea;" that "it is not rare for people to profess both Roman and Greek creeds, and to alternate between them, according to caprice;" and many other assertions, equally calumnious and defamatory against the Ionians, are as destitute of foundation or truth as the charge of piracy and robbery, brought against the Parguinotes.

honour of that General (Sir Thomas Maitland), in the islands of Cephalonia, Zante, and Ithaca. They are all raised by subscription, and at the expense of the natives, as a demonstration of their gratitude for the advantages they expected to derive from the new constitution which his Excellency was to give them. The subscription was thus managed: about ten months after the arrival of Sir Thomas Maitland in the Ionian Islands, and before the constitution was even known to exist, Sir Thomas Maitland, on his return from a visit he had paid in England, made a tour in the respective islands, with the view to select the ten individuals who were to form his privy council. He was preceded by some emissaries, who, no doubt without the knowledge or sanction of his Excellency, presented to the principal inhabitants a project for erecting busts and statues in his honour, giving to understand, that signatures would be considered as a proof of their attachment to Great Britain, and of their respect for the Lord High Commissioner, who, besides the power attached to his appointment, possessed the greatest political influence in his own country. In consequence of these representations, numbers hastened to subscribe large sums, and thus to secure the good-will of a person to whom the future destinies of their country were intrusted."

"It is a very singular coincidence, that when his Excellency had filled up the appointment to the

lucrative posts in the Ionian states, and nominated the Knights of the order of St. George and St. Michael, it was found that few, if any, among the islanders, but such as had contributed towards the erection of his statues, busts, and triumphal arches, had obtained any of those advantages and distinctions."

Such a system is very different from the one pursued by General Oswald or General Airey; under whose administration the British character, as it should be all over the world, was respected and beloved. If any flattering demonstrations have been shown to those gallant officers*, they were those of

* My reason for not adding to the names of the two above-mentioned officers that of the late Lieutenant-General Sir James Campbell, who preceded Sir Thomas Maitland in the command of the Ionian Islands, may require some explanation; in giving which I gladly avail myself of the opportunity it affords me to pay to his memory the tribute to which it is justly entitled, that of sincere esteem and regret.

Sir James Campbell, who was placed at an early period on the staff, and who was so employed in various parts of the world, filled for several years the appointment of Adjutant-General of the forces in the Mediterranean under Sir John Stuart. His conciliatory manners, added to the strict but impartial discharge of the duties of his office, gained him universally the attachment and esteem of that army.

To him is to be attributed, in no slight degree, the frustration of Murat's project of invading Sicily.

In 1813, General Campbell was appointed his Majesty's Com-

real gratitude, expressed after their departure, and when they no longer retained any possible influence in the country.

It was not necessary, in support of their proceedings, to send to England, at a great public expense, persons of their own selection, under the specious character of Deputies of the people of the Ionian Islands, to praise their administration: as it was in itself just, and as it created general satisfaction, it was superfluous to have recourse to mercenary panegyrists, tempted by such baits as crosses, places, or large salaries: or influenced by the apprehension of losing what they might have already obtained.

By the details I have here given of the circumstances attending my residence in the Ionian

missioner in the Ionian Islands; where the same principles distinguished his administration. A few deviations, however, from the system then established, and which, perhaps, were imperatively called for by peculiar circumstances, were laid hold of and artfully exaggerated and disseminated in support of certain political intrigues. The Queen of Sicily, in her exile in 1813, first came to Zante; and the visit of that Princess, chagrined by the situation in which she was placed, put General Campbell in one both difficult and delicate; the discharge of his duty was studiously represented abroad as cruel and arbitrary, some inhabitants of the island were excited to complain against him in England, and those complaints ultimately led to accusations which, although unsupported by facts, tended to cast a stigma on his character, and thus poisoned the latter days of a most upright, honourable, and gallant officer.

Islands, and by the evidence of the documents Nos. II. IV. and V. in the Appendix, I trust that the reader will be convinced that the feelings of the Ionians with regard to me are very different from what Sir Thomas Maitland is pleased to represent; and I hope at the same time to have clearly explained the origin of those by which he has been actuated towards me.

SINCE I am imperatively called upon to explain the personal share I had in the transactions relative to the cession of Parga, I am obliged, in justice to myself, to state various details and circumstances which I should willingly conceal: I have, however, this consolation, that I am performing a duty towards the British public. In doing this, I shall enter into some circumstances which will be found of particular interest to many, and will be allowed essential to a full understanding of the case by all, though I am apprehensive that by those who have not had the opportunity of personal observation they will not be duly appreciated. They allude to

one part of a double system, applied as well to others as to myself, for I am not a solitary instance of a public servant, who has found the sacrifice of his principles required as the price at which he is to purchase the favour of a superior whose line of conduct is as extraordinary as the exercise of his power is arbitrary. The individuals subjected to this system are distinguished by two modes of treatment as opposite in their nature as the circumstances of the persons themselves are different. They are accordingly separated into two classes; those whom on account of their fortune, connexions, and above all their parliamentary interest, prudence suggests the policy of conciliating by unlimited indulgence; and those who, being destitute of all such advantages, have no chance of favour but by blind submission and subservience to his views; and on these terms it is that a man who feels an honest pride in a hard-earned reputation, through a long and faithful discharge of duty, is required to purchase his superior's confidence, his hope of advancement, and even his security from persecution.

The new comer is prepared for such a system, by being given to understand in very broad terms, that the *Great Man's* influence and interest are such as to enable him more effectually to promote the fortunes of his favourites, or to remove those who may displease him, than any other person in the em-

pire* ; they are made to observe, that he himself being of the opposition party (*“ of which my brother is leader ”*), and at the same time employed by Government, Ministry will naturally support his proceedings, while on the other hand, the opposition will never attack the measures of one of their own party that the administration being fully sensible of his advantageous position, can intrust him with transactions, which persons not thus supported by both sides of the legislature could never attempt: in a word, it is insinuated that ministers are much less necessary to him than he to them. Such assertions are backed by the examples of persons whom he had served in spite of the just pretensions of others, or the rules of the service: and it is clearly shewn, that even individuals of great interest and high connexions, have been unable to retain their appointments after falling under his displeasure.

Among many others, the case of a gentleman of the name of Lushington is an usual theme of exultation on such occasions.

This gentleman is stated to have been sent to Ceylon as chief justice, with a considerable salary, when Sir Thomas Maitland was governor of that settlement; it is added, that he, the chief justice,

* Various instances could be adduced, if requisite, not only of British military and civil officers, but also among natives of Malta and the Ionian Islands.

having been *favoured* with certain instructions, relative to the discharge of his judicial duty, but preferring to follow the dictates of his own judgment, had been sent back to England *; and that notwithstanding his

* The following will show, that since this time two other chief justices have also lost their appointments.

Extracted from the Debate in the House of Commons, of the 29th of June, 1820.

“IONIAN ISLANDS.

“Sir R. WILSON wished to know from the Hon. Gentleman opposite, the Colonial Secretary (Mr. Goulburn), whether it were a fact that the senior member of the Supreme Court of Justice in the Ionian Islands had been removed from his situation?

“Mr. GOULBURN replied, that the gentleman in question, (meaning a Mr. Hooker) had resigned, and was now on his way home.

“Sir R. WILSON said, it was concerning Mr. Henry that he asked the question.

“Mr. GOULBURN replied, that Mr. Henry had also resigned, some time since.

“Sir R. WILSON desired to know whether there was any objection to the production of the correspondence preparatory to the resignation?

“Mr. GOULBURN was understood to say in reply, that the answer to that question would depend on the use intended to be made of the papers.”

“TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

“Sir,

“With reference to the question put by Sir Robert Wilson on Thursday night last, to Mr. Goulburn, respecting my resignation

interest and connexions, he had been wholly unable to obtain redress : his removal, of course, furnishing an opportunity of providing for others, with principles less scrupulous, and more congenial.

The case of an officer, is also promptly adduced, who having been broke in India by sentence of a court-martial, came to the *Great Man*, and avowed that he had no hope but from his powerful protection, and begging to throw himself and his fate wholly into his hands. This mode of proceeding effectually recommended him to favour, and induced his patron to espouse his cause ; so that

of the office I lately held in the Ionian States, as there seems to be some ambiguity, will you allow me, by the medium of your paper, and with your usual candour, to state what my motives were for resigning, in order to prevent my resignation being confounded with that of any other person's, who may have since held the same office ?

“ These motives, Sir, as stated by me in my correspondence with his Majesty's Government on the occasion, were the differences in opinion which existed between me and Sir Thomas Maitland, respecting what I conceived to be abuses in the administration of justice, and which, as I had not the means of remedying, although nominally invested by the new constitution with the power, I therefore declined accepting the office of President of the Supreme Council of Justice of the Ionian Isles, which Sir Thomas offered me just before I came away, and preferred returning with my family to England.

“ I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient Servant,

“ J. HENRY.

“ *Bernard-street, Russell-square, July 1, 1820.*”

in spite of many obstacles at the Horse Guards, where the man seemed to be well known, the means were at length found of having him reinstated. But he was such a bad character, that he was broke a second time.

Various other cases might easily be mentioned; and were I not restrained by an unwillingness to make public what might be considered a private communication, I could still more pointedly show what are the *principles of justice and propriety* displayed, and the sentiments of *respect* professed for *several personages among the first in the empire*. I shall add but one word with respect to my own feeling on such conduct. My profession as well as the principles which have guided me through life, have taught me the necessity of subordination and obedience to authority; but when high station is perverted to cover injustice, and a wanton display of authority is made to intimidate and control inferiors, every honourable mind revolts at a policy so monstrous: indeed, where a zealous desire for the regular discharge of duty already exists, threats and promises must be alike superfluous, and their effect can only be to dishearten, if not to corrupt.

in spite of many obstacles at the Horse Guards, where the room seemed to be well known, the means were at length found of having him rein-
 stated. But he was such a bad character, that he was broke a second time.
 Various other cases might easily be mentioned; and were I not restrained by an unwillingness to make public what might be considered a private communication, I should probably show what are the principles of justice and equity as they are played, and the sentimentality of respect preserved for several persons among the first in the country.
 I shall not deal with respect to my own feeling on such conduct. My impression as well as the principles which have guided me through life have taught me the necessity of subordination and obedience to authority; and when high station is converted to cover injustice, and a wanton display of authority is made to intimidate and control inferior, every honorable mind revolts at a policy so monstrous; indeed, where a real sense of duty exists, the regular discharge of duty almost exists, and the same mind must be able to superintend, and their class can only be to dishearten it not to cor-
 rupt.

DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT

DESCRIPTIVE

AND

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT

OF

PARGA.

DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT

DESCRIPTIVE

PARGA is a small town on the coast of Epirus, surrounded by hills, and built on a conical rock about 1150 feet above the sea. It is situated between two bays, which afford convenient landing-places. The town is crowned by a sort of citadel, where the command is held. It embraces a magnificent prospect, including on one hand the whole territory of Epirus, and the mountains of Albania, by which it is bounded; from east to west, in a southerly direction, the eye ranges over a part of the Ionian Sea; on the left is seen the lake of Santa Maura, and the promontory from whence Sappho returned her woes; further on, appear the mountains of Ephyra, and on the right, at

* It will be observed that the account of Parga was written prior to the capture of the place by Ali Pasha. It has been already stated to have been written prior to the capture of the place.

DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT,*

&c. &c.

PARGA is a small town on the coast of Epirus, surrounded with walls, and built on a conical rock, about 250 feet above the level of the sea, which, on three sides, washes its base; it is thus situated between two bays, which afford convenient landing-places. This fortress is crowned by a sort of citadel, where the Commandant resides. It embraces a magnificent prospect, including on one hand the whole territory of Parga, and the mountains of Albania, by which it is bounded; from east to west, in a southerly direction, the eye ranges over a part of the Ionian Sea; on the left is seen the Isle of Santa Maura, and the promontory from whence Sappho terminated her woes; further on, appear the mountains of Cephalonia; and on the right, at

* It will be obvious that this account of Parga was written prior to the cession of the place to Ali Pasha: it has been deemed advisable to leave it unaltered here, that the reader may see what this little country actually was, before the extinction of its political existence.

the distance of twelve miles, are the islets of Paxo and Anti-Paxo. The territory of Parga extends two or three miles round the city, and the population amounts to between three and four thousand inhabitants.

This small country is backed by a steep mountain, which separates it from the dominions of Ali Pasha.

Parga has always been considered as an integral dependency of the Ionian Islands, and as a military post of great importance to them—to Corfu in particular, of which it is called the Ear and the Eye.

By the industry of the people, and the fertilizing influence of the springs and rivulets, which water the soil in every part*, the vicinity of Parga has become one of the most smiling and agreeable spots that can be seen. The inhabitants justly boast of the purity and salubrity of the water and air of their country. In the little vallies formed by its undulating hills, are plantations of citrons, oranges, and especially cedrats (*citrus decumana*), a fruit, which constitutes a considerable branch of commerce. The rest of this little country, with the exception of some fields and vineyards, is covered with olive trees, the monotonous aspect of which is varied by oaks, plane-trees, and cypresses, scattered over the land.

* In the territory of Parga, there are twenty-five rivulets, fountains, or abundant springs.

According to some geographers, the little river which flows near Parga, is the Cocytus, though, from the smiling appearance, and from the fertility of the surrounding country, it is difficult to conceive, that the ancient Poets would place their hell in so delightful a spot. It flows between rocks, on a bed which is in many places very narrow, and forms several cascades: it then waters a valley (Valtes), which is now planted with orange and citron trees, and with fruit trees of every species; its junction with the sea is half a mile to the northward of the city of Parga. The mouth of the Acheron, now called Aspro-Potamo, is six miles south of this fortress. The water of the conjectured Cocytus is whitish, and charged with a calcareous substance, which, depositing itself on the neighbouring rocks, forms a species of alabaster tufa, similar to that which is found on the borders of the Teverone, near Tivoli.

A spot like that upon which Parga is situated, uniting so many advantages, was, in all probability, not neglected by the ancients, who were in general so judicious in the selection of the site of their towns. No antique coins, however, nor any vestiges of Grecian ruins, are found in this district, which might lead to a probable conjecture upon its history in remote ages. The only traces of antiquity are of Roman origin, and are near a little church, dedicated to the Santa Trinità, si-

tuated on the left bank of the river above-mentioned. A few coins of the Lower Empire are occasionally found in that neighbourhood.

The state of hostility which has always prevailed between the Parguinotes and the Turks, has rendered them brave, and has familiarized them to arms and dangers; they are temperate, and commonly attain an advanced age. The men are in general strong and robust, rather above the middle size; their costume is that of the Greek Islanders; it consists of an embroidered jacket, and large breeches of blue cloth, whilst the head is covered with a red scull cap. They wear mustachios, and are generally armed with a musket, a pair of pistols, a dagger, and a sabre.

The women of Parga are in general handsome; their dress is a jacket of cloth or silk, embroidered or trimmed with gold, with a long plaited petticoat. The hair is intertwined with a double cord of red silk, and gracefully fastened up behind. When they appear in public, they cover the head with a coloured handkerchief, which conceals the antique elegance of this coiffure.

The Parguinotes differ materially from their neighbours, the Albanians, in manners, language, and costume: this difference has been ascribed to their connexion with the Venetians and the Islanders; but it is, in fact, to be attributed to their origin, which is evidently different. They are hos-

pitabile; and one of the reasons for which Ali Pasha hates them, and wishes to possess their country, is that it has ever afforded an asylum to the victims of his tyranny. Many examples might be adduced of their hospitality. The protection which, at their own peril, they afforded to the unhappy Suliotes, who had escaped the sword of Ali Pasha, would alone establish their reputation for this virtue.

The principal occupations of the inhabitants of Parga are agriculture and navigation. They cultivate the vine on the high hills, and make a tolerably good wine, part of which they export to the neighbouring isles, to which they also send fruits of different kinds. The corn and maize which they reap are scarcely half sufficient for their consumption; they also cultivate flax for their own use, and tobacco which they manufacture and export. This tobacco is much esteemed in the neighbouring countries. The most lucrative branch of the commerce of this little state consists in oil, oranges, citrons, and cedrats. These articles are transported to Paramithia and Ioannina, and are mostly sold to the subjects of Ali Pasha. The cedrats are to be excepted, a fruit which succeeds better, and is cultivated in greater abundance at Parga than any where else, and which are exported in small Parguinote vessels to Trieste. The cedrats are gathered green, before they have acquired the size of a citron, and are

in this state packed with great care. They are consumed by the Jews, whose ritual requires them to be used in religious ceremonies at a certain period of the year. If the Parguinotes do not obtain a suitable price for their cedrats at Trieste, they take them into Poland, where they dispose of them to advantage.

The little river, and the rivulets, which traverse the territory of Parga, give motion to a dozen mills, which grind the grain not only of the inhabitants, but of the Paxinotes who resort to them daily. At Paxo there are only some windmills which are of little use in an island subject to long and frequent calms. Indeed Paxo is so destitute of springs, that during the summer months, it depends in a great measure on Parga for its supply of water.

Many of the Parguinotes migrate to Italy, and establish themselves as coffee-house keepers, or as waiters in coffee-houses. They are to be met with at various places, particularly at Ancona, Rome, Venice, and Trieste. After having effected some savings they return and settle in their native country.

They addict themselves very little to fishing, which is not productive on their coast. The greater part of the fish, which they consume, is imported from the lake or bay of Phanari, a harbour for small vessels, situated at the mouth of the Acheron.

The Parguinotes profess the Greek religion, un-

der the direction of a Proto-Papa. In the time of the Venetians their church belonged to the diocese of Paramithia in Albania, the bishop of which made a yearly visitation to this place. Paramithia, being now under the yoke of Ali Pasha, the Parguinotes no longer acknowledge the spiritual authority of that prelate.

The foreign garrisons which have occupied Parga at different periods, have had little influence on the manners of the inhabitants. They are attached to their ancient usages. Their mode of life is simple; their women are chaste, though they enjoy the greatest degree of social freedom *.

* The Quarterly Reviewer says, "Had Mr. de Bosset been disposed to tell the whole truth, he might have related, from his own knowledge, that any Parganote girl was to be purchased for time; and that the daughter of one of the first families in Parga, so beautiful as to be known by the name of the Queen of Parga, was literally transferred by her father to an officer, who, after a certain period, returned her to his care, with the sum of 500 dollars for the usufruct."

Now, from testimony entitled to the fullest credit, it appears, that in the whole period of the occupation of Parga by the British forces (five years) only two Parguinote girls were known to have been seduced by, or to have lived publicly with, persons attached to the garrison. One of these persons was a surgeon, and the other a commissary: but the conduct of the latter, who was afterwards appointed, by Sir Thomas Maitland, a member of the commission for distributing the purchase money of the Parguinote property, was so far from being sanctioned by the connivance of the girl's parents, that it was on the point of occasioning disturbance, and of leading to acts of violence. As to the story of

Among their usages there is one which deserves particular mention. When a young man has paid his addresses to a female, and the respective families have agreed on the preliminary arrangements for their union, the destined bride is introduced into the paternal home of her lover. Every thing is done to

the 500 dollars, if the fact be true, it is an isolated one, and not by any means in conformity with either their laws or customs.

It is curious to observe how studiously the Quarterly Critic, emphatically as he calls on me for the *whole truth*, avoids speaking of the conduct of those who, by the high station they hold in that country, ought to furnish the best example : of the facts to which I allude, from his apparently intimate acquaintance with every thing relating to the Ionian Islands, he could not possibly be ignorant. As he has, however, proved himself so conveniently forgetful of certain circumstances necessary for the completion of the "whole truth," I must be allowed to remind him, that his pen might have been employed much more to the benefit of those whom he so strenuously defends, if he had used it to enforce the respect due to the conjugal laws of every civilized community : informing us, *en passant*, whether any thing can be alleged in justification of the seduction of women from their husbands and children, and of marrying those women, though they profess a religion by which divorce is prohibited.

The reviewer might also have taken occasion to show, from the splendid examples afforded him at Malta and Corfu, how well the virtues of temperance and sobriety become exalted station : and he might have illustrated his doctrine by an exhibition of the consequences, in various instances, of acts decided on in moments of inebriety.

Delicacy, and no other consideration, prevents my being more explicit ; but I am ready on the first challenge to produce ample explanation.

render her abode agreeable, and on her part she takes the greatest pains to conciliate the good will of the family, to which she is about to belong. But the marriage is not immediately concluded, and it is only at the expiration of a year, that the union of the betrothed is irrevocably ratified by the seal of religion. In the interval their mutual intimacy and confidence become strengthened, and they enjoy under the same roof, that liberty without which it would be difficult to know and appreciate each other. If, before the expiration of a year, one of the parties should allege well founded reasons for breaking off the arrangements, a representation is made by the family of the complainant to the other family, who generally raise objections and difficulties; the affair is laid before the Proto-Papa, or chief of the clergy, who by the aid of arbitrators, commonly taken from both families, decides definitively; audience is given to both parties, and to their witnesses. Recourse is frequently had to matrons, and if after due deliberation on the arguments adduced on either side, the physical or moral incompatibility on which the appeal is made, be clearly proved, the whole affair is placed *in statu quo*, and the young female is taken home to her parents. Separations of this kind are, however, rare, and are not allowed except on very strong grounds. If, at the end of the probationary year, the affianced persons suit each other, the nuptials then take place, and the union is consecrated in the church with all due solemnity.

The wives and daughters of the principal inhabitants resort daily to procure water for domestic use, to a fountain (St. Trifon), about a mile from the town. They regard this exercise as a recreation, and it would be difficult to make them renounce so favourite a custom. Few sights can be more picturesque than these groups of women among groves of olive and orange trees, bearing vases of elegant form on their heads.

The Parguinotes are of a gay disposition; their marriages, baptisms, and in general all festive occasions, are accompanied with dances. They practise the Romaic or circular dance, common to all Greece.

In comparing the Parguinotes with the most industrious and laborious nations of the north, they might suffer by the contrast; but considered with respect to their neighbours, and to their fertile soil, and mild climate, they may be pronounced an industrious people. To be convinced of this we have only to view the prosperity and smiling aspect of this little country, and to observe that by which it is surrounded. Beyond the boundaries of the territory of Parga, every thing bespeaks desolation and tyranny; the eye discovers nothing but waste lands, abandoned to some scattered flocks, of which the shepherds are wretched slaves; ruined and deserted dwellings announce to the traveller, that this country, before it belonged to the Pasha of Ioannina, was less unhappy.

Within these few years the inhabitants of that region have been torn from the land of their birth and transported to remote countries, without succour, without means of subsistence, and a great proportion of them have been destroyed by sickness, want, and despair.

Some writers have, either from want of correct information, or from unworthy motives, represented the Parguinotes as robbers and pirates; this charge is, however, entirely unfounded, and the testimony of all travellers who have actually visited the place, bears ample evidence to the contrary.

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT

OF

Parga,

FROM THE YEAR 1400.

At an epoch anterior to 1400, the chief residence of the Parguinotes was situated beyond the limits of the actual territory of Parga, upon the mountain which overlooks this small country, at the spot now called Paleo-Parga, which still exhibits the ruins of a church and of some dwellings.

The anarchy and disorder which prepared the fall of the Lower Empire, induced the Parguinotes to fix their abode in a place less exposed to the incursions and insults of their neighbours; they abandoned their habitations, and availing themselves of the advantages offered by nature, built a new city on the rock, where the fortress of Parga now stands, from whence they might fearlessly contemplate the efforts of their enemies.

There is some tincture of superstition in the origin and early history of almost all nations.

The following is the traditional account of this change of abode.

A shepherd, while in search of a stray sheep, found in a cavern of the rock, on which Parga is now situated, an image of the Virgin; he informed his countrymen of it, and the image was transported with great devotion to the church of Paleo-Parga. After some days it returned invisibly to the place where it had been found, and the Parguinotes, convinced that this miracle was a sign of the divine will, constructed a church on the spot, around which they built their habitations. The image of the Virgin is still there, and is in high veneration.

In 1401, the Parguinotes invoked the protection of the Republic of Venice, already in possession of the Ionian Isles, and extending her prosperity and power throughout the whole Levant; this protection was granted, and their fidelity and good conduct fully merited the privileges which they successively obtained after 1447, and which they preserved until the fall of that Republic.

In 1500, Parga was taken and burnt by the Turks, who afterwards abandoned it; the Parguinotes rebuilt it, and the Venetians fortified it in 1571. In the following century the inhabitants of the neighbouring territory solicited the protection of the Venetian Republic against the persecutions of the Turks; and several villages were suc-

cessively attached to the jurisdiction of Parga*; but at length the Pasha of Albania, taking advantage of the weakness of the Venetian republic, which was verging towards its fall, as well as of the revolutions which were taking place in Europe, and of the indifference of the European powers who succeeded the republic of Venice, gradually took possession of those villages, destroyed them, and dispersed their inhabitants.

A nobleman of Corfu, under the title of Governor, presided at Parga for the Venetians; but the Parguinotes had a council which appointed the magistrates; they enjoyed among other privileges a total exemption from taxes, capitations, and customs of import and export, together with the liberty of cultivating and manufacturing tobacco. Natives of Parga, trading with the other possessions of the republic, were subjected to only one half of the duties established in those places.

The garrison of the fortress consisted of a company of Italian or Sclavonian troops, entirely dependent on the orders of the Governor.

All the Parguinotes were soldiers, but were not enrolled like the Cernide or Militia of the Isles. They were almost always engaged in petty warfare with their neighbours, whose irruptions they had to repel; but in these operations the garrison never participated.

* Aja, Senezza, Livadan, Zerno, Dobra, Guiria, Ceflishé, &c.

The Parguinotes have frequently given severe lessons to governors guilty of malversations; they held them under arrest until justice was obtained from Corfu, the residence of the Governor-General of the Venetian possessions in the Ionian Islands.

In the wars which Venice maintained against the Turks, during the last two centuries, Parga frequently suffered; but its inhabitants always found means to recover their liberty. After the fall of this ancient republic, in 1797, Parga participated in the fate of the Ionian Isles, and was occupied by the French troops, agreeably to the treaty of Campo Formio.

The invasion of Egypt by Buonaparte, having induced the Ottoman Porte to declare war against France, the Vizir Ali, Pasha of Albania*, prepared to possess himself of the places formerly held by Venice on the continent. In 1798, he attacked and took Prevesa, slaughtering a part of the inhabitants in cold blood. In the hope that this example would intimidate the Parguinotes, he wrote several letters to urge them to destroy the French garrison, and submit themselves to his dominion†.

This they formally refused, and acquainted the French with their determination; but the latter, apprehensive of being attacked at once by the

* See Appendix, No. XII. † See Appendix, No. XIV.

Turks and Russians, retired to Corfu. The Russians, however, who had just arrived at Zante, assured the Parguinotes of their protection.

The Russians and Turks having united, and driven the French from the Isles, a treaty was concluded in 1800 between those two powers*, by which these isles were erected into a separate state under the protection of Turkey and Russia, and constituted the Republic of the Seven Islands. This treaty was ratified by Great Britain.

By the same treaty the Venetian possessions on the continent of European Turkey were ceded to the Turks, on the following conditions:—That the inhabitants should retain the free and public exercise of their religion; that they should not be subjected to any other tribute than that which they had paid to the Venetians; that they should continue to be governed by their own laws and usages; and that no Mahometan should acquire property or settle among them.

In consequence of this treaty, Bucintro, Prevesa, and Vonitza, on the coast of Albania, were occupied by the Ottoman Porte; but the inhabitants of those towns did not long enjoy their privileges. The Parguinotes alone refused to submit, and held out for six months, without any other ægis than their arms; but being menaced by Ali Pasha

* See Appendix, No. XV.

they sent a deputy to Constantinople to demand the interference of the Porte; and by means of the minister of the republic of the Seven Isles at the Divan, they procured a Veivod, or Governor, to be sent as a protection. They remained in this state until 1806, in the peaceful enjoyment of their independence, with only a single Turk in their fortress.

War having broken out in that year between Russia and the Porte, Ali Pasha, under the pretext of preventing the Russians from becoming masters of Prevesa, took possession of it in the name of the Porte, as well as of Bucintro and Vomitza; but an arbitrary government was there substituted for that which had been guaranteed by the Porte. The property of the inhabitants of those towns was confiscated and given to Turks; the lives of the citizens were no more respected than their property; new taxes were imposed; in short the treaty of 1800 was violated in all its parts. The Parguinotes, fearing that this would be the fate of their own country, solicited and obtained the protection of the Russian admiral commanding on that station, and he sent them a garrison.

In consequence, however, of a secret agreement in the peace concluded at Tilsit, in 1807, the Russians evacuated the Ionian Islands, and they were then occupied by the French troops.

The ambitious views of Buonaparte towards the east, had rendered it a matter of importance for

him to entertain friendly relations with Ali Pasha, who, he considered, might hereafter be instrumental in the completion of his projects. The French Governor-General at Corfu (Cæsar Berthier), received, in consequence, orders to maintain a good understanding with the Pasha, and even to make concessions, if required, in order to attain that object.

Ali, who did not lose sight of Parga, deemed this a favourable moment for making himself master of it*. He sent a deputy to General Berthier, to claim that fortress in the name of the Porte, according to the tenor of the treaty of 1800. The General thus taken by surprise, was on the point of acceding to this positive demand, when the Paraguiotes, apprized of what was in preparation, sent a deputation to Corfu, to implore his protection. After having taken cognizance of the facts, he ab-

* Dr. Holland, who wrote in 1813, speaking of Parga, says:

“It is the only place on this coast which does not belong to Ali Pasha, whose earnest wish is to make himself master of the town; less perhaps from the desire of increasing his power, than from hostility towards the inhabitants, and thirst of revenge for real or presumed insults which they have offered to his power. Parga has frequently been a place of refuge to those who have fled from his territory; and shelter afforded to his enemies is an offence which Ali Pasha has never forgiven. The Pargiotes regard him with a mixture of fear and detestation; and even if left without aid, would probably avail themselves of their position to make a vigorous resistance to his views.”

olutely refused to accede to the demands of Ali Pasha, and sent a garrison to Parga*. Buonaparte approved the conduct of his general.

The French continued to maintain a garrison of about 300 men at Parga. In 1814, the reverses which they every where experienced, revived in Ali's mind the projects which he had conceived for rendering himself master of a place he had so long coveted. For this purpose he caused his troops to advance towards that small territory, and sent a demand to the French Governor, General Donzelot, at Corfu, for the cession of the village of Aja, situated on the frontier, which was a dependency on Parga. On the General's refusal he caused the village to be instantly occupied, without any provocation. Daut Bey, who commanded in this enterprise, and was a nephew of the Pasha, was ordered by him to endeavour at the same time to get possession of Parga. This he attempted, and as he had already forced a pass, which was guarded by a few men only, and as the Parguinotes found that the garrison had retired into the fortress, they retreated to a strong position until their countrymen arrived with a reinforcement. They took their station at a place called *Labovitissa*; and here they fought desperately. At this moment, a small body of Turkish cavalry pene-

* See Appendix, No. XVI.

trated by the *Paleo-Parga* road, and advanced towards the church of the Beata Virgine *Zalianiza*, by which it is commanded; but as the natives had already possessed themselves of that post, the Turks were repulsed with loss. During the action the French fired some shot and shells upon the Turks from the fortress. The nephew of Ali, after being wounded by two musket shots, was killed by a third, and several of his men also fell in the action: upon this the Turks retreated, carrying with them their wounded and part of the killed. The body of Ali's nephew, however, remained in possession of the Parguinotes; but they restored it the next day on application from the Turkish chiefs. During the action, an advanced post of thirteen French troops was surrounded by the Turks, but they fought their way to the fortress, with the loss of two men killed, the heads of whom the Turks carried away. The next day some dead bodies of the latter were found among the olive trees*.

* To set the veracity of the Quarterly Reviewer in its proper light, and to give an idea of the degree of confidence to which his assertions are generally entitled, I quote the following passage, in which he pretends to narrate the particulars of this transaction:

“A favourite nephew of the Pasha (says he) was shot, at the head of his troops, by a Parganote lying in ambush. *No other person was killed on either side*; yet the Parganotes boasted of a great victory, and even succeeded in persuading Lieut.-Col. de Bosset that

Ali ordered his relative to be buried on the frontier, and caused a mausoleum to be erected within view of the fortress of Parga, where it remains as a warning to the Parguinotes of the retaliation they are to expect, and the vengeance

they had fought desperately in their own defence, and repulsed the Turks."

The confidence with which this assertion is advanced is more than equalled by its want of truth. The following account of the affair, from two of the most respectable travellers who have visited Greece, will fully authenticate what I have stated, as well as expose the presumption of the critic in denying it.

Dr. Holland, in the second edition of his *Travels*, published in January, 1819, adds, "The course of political events in 1814 removed the French flag from Parga, as well as from Corfu. The Parguinotes, after repelling bravely an attack made on them by the forces of Ali Pasha, cordially received the English into their town, hoping for an efficient defence from our power."

But the following minute detail from the *Travels* of the Rev. T. S. Hughes, corroborates every particular.

"The French garrison (he says) having retired into the citadel, the only opposition was made by the bravery of the inhabitants. These marched out with exultation to the defence of their country, accompanied even by their women and children, who handed ammunition, and loaded the muskets of their husbands and their parents. The contest was neither long nor sanguinary; for the Parghiotes having the advantage of ground and shelter, effectually checked the Vizir's troops, who were obliged to retreat after losing several of their companions."

"In the evening we took a long walk through the environs of Parga, which had been the scene of Ali Pasha's late defeat: the olive-trees all around were marked with musket-balls."

which he meditates. After the failure of this attempt upon Parga, as Ali was unwilling to come to an open rupture with the French, he made some apology for his proceedings, and imputed to his deceased nephew the blame of this unprovoked aggression.

The critical situation in which the French were then placed, prevented General Donzelot from protesting against this act of violence on the part of a power at peace with France; and the English, who succeeded them, did not deem it a favourable moment for entering into discussions with Ali Pasha. He did not fail to take advantage of the circumstance, and hastened to construct the fort of Aja, which is situated on a commanding hill on the immediate frontier.

Some of the inhabitants of Aja perished in action; others were taken and dragged like slaves into the interior of the country; several remained at Parga; but the greater number embarked for the nearest Ionian Isles, to seek an asylum there. The Pasha had sent armed vessels to prevent their passage, and many of these unfortunate men were massacred or sunk. Their possessions were given to Turks, who now hold them. These lands, which formerly bore the aspect of culture and fertility, are at present overgrown with briars and brushwood.

When the Parguinotes saw that they could no

longer place reliance on the protection of France, they sent, a few days after the capture of Aja, secretly, a deputation to the commandant of the English troops, Captain Garland, who had recently occupied the Isle of Paxo, to ask the assistance of England. They stated that they had intercepted a letter from Ali Pasha to the commandant of the French garrison of Parga, Garzi Nicolò, promising him a considerable sum, and great advantages in his service, if he would favour his views against Parga. This officer was an Arab, Colonel of the Chasseurs d'Orient.

The English commandant at Paxo reported this application to Lieut.-General Campbell, the King's Commissioner, commanding the British forces in the Ionian Islands. A closer and narrower blockade of Corfu having at this time been determined upon, General Campbell lost no time in sending a reinforcement from Zante, to Paxo, that they might be at hand to avail themselves of any favourable opportunity to occupy Parga, and to afford succour to its inhabitants. This detachment was commanded by Major the Hon. Sir Charles Gordon, accompanied by Mr. George Foresti, his Majesty's then Resident at the court of Ali Pasha; and Captain Angelo, A.D.C. to General Campbell.

Two English frigates, the *Bacchante*, Captain Hoste, and the *Havannah*, Captain Black, also arrived about the same time at Paxo, and the senior

officer, Captain Hoste, being apprized of the state of affairs, and having expressed himself fully disposed to forward General Campbell's views, Captain Angelo landed at Parga, and summoned the French Commandant to surrender the fortress. The conditions he proposed, were, that the place should be given up to the British forces, and that the French garrison should be safely transported to Corfu, with arms and baggage: at the same time apprizing them of the consequences of refusing this offer, should the inhabitants rise against them. To this proposal the commandant returned a positive refusal, at the same time pointing to the powder magazine, to which, he said, every thing was prepared to set fire upon the first movement of the people, who were already apprized of his intention.

Upon this, Captain Hoste, not feeling sufficiently authorized to attack the place, caused the inhabitants to be informed, through their deputy, that if they would themselves take possession of the citadel, and substitute the British for the French flag, the English forces would come to their support—that they should then be considered under the protection of Great Britain, and should follow the fate of the Ionian Islands. To prove, however, their sincerity, and that their application was not a snare concerted with the French garrison, a written declaration, signed by the principal inhabitants, was required, expressive of their real intentions.

On this the deputies returned to Parga, and sent to Paxo the declaration required, dated the 17th March, in which they specifically confirmed the offer they had made, and the condition which formed the basis of the engagement they had undertaken, namely, “That it was the determination of their country *to follow the fate of the Ionian Islands*, having always been under the same jurisdiction*.”

This formal declaration was accepted without a single objection; and it was upon the conditions therein specified, that the deputation returned to Parga†.

The British flag was hoisted on the citadel; the fortress, with the whole country, was surrendered

* See Appendix, No. XVIII.

† The Quarterly Critic says: “No stipulations whatever were entered into by, or in behalf of, the British government with the Parganotes; no other promises made—no other assurances given, than such as held out to them generally a continuance of security and protection so long as the British flag should fly on their fort.”

Whether or not Captain Hoste made a formal engagement is, upon the whole, immaterial: one thing is certain, that the universal feeling at the time was that he had done so; and surely it cannot be denied that when the offer of submission on the part of the Parguinotes was accepted by the officer commanding the British forces, this acceptance was equivalent at least to an engagement: particularly when it is recollected that Captain Hoste thought the arrangement would be advantageous to ourselves, by declaring “that the dispossessing the enemy of Parga would considerably distress Corfu.” See Appendix, No. XVII.

to the British forces, together with the French garrison, twenty-five pieces of brass and iron ordnance, ammunition, stores, &c.; in short, the Parguinotes punctually, and at their own peril, performed every engagement for which they had stipulated.

It was not without difficulty and danger that they succeeded in rendering themselves masters of the French garrison. They found means to introduce into the citadel an English flag, which had been furnished by one of the frigates. A female (the widow Turcojanni) contrived to conceal it under her dress, and entered the fortress without exciting suspicion *. A signal being given, a party of armed inhabitants rushed on the centinel at the gate, and hoisted the British flag. The rest of the garrison being surprised in their different quarters, were obliged to surrender. The Commissary of Police (Georgio Veja), a native of Cephalonia, who saw the inhabitants scaling the walls of the citadel, was shot by them, while in the act of calling out to set fire to the powder magazine.

As soon as it was seen by the two frigates, which were cruising at some distance, that the British Union had displaced the standard of France, a detachment of English troops, under the com-

* The Reviewer deliberately asserts that "the flag was carried in by four stout fellows disguised in women's clothes."

mand of Sir Charles Gordon, landed and took possession of the fortress on the 22d of March, 1814. A species of capitulation was granted to the garrison, in pursuance of which they were sent to Corfu.

On the 29th the Parguinotes sent a deputation to Lieut.-General Campbell at Zante, to thank him for his interference on their behalf, to express their devotedness to the British government, and to solicit from his Majesty the formal ratification of that union between Parga and the Ionian Isles which had always subsisted. They returned with an answer from that officer of the most satisfactory nature.

From March 1814, until March 1817, the fortress of Parga was occupied by a small detachment of English troops*. During this time the powerful protection of England, which was then considered permanent, joined to the advantage of navigating under British colours, had strongly attached the Parguinotes to their new friends, and the prosperity of this little state became daily more manifest. Rapid progress was made in agricultural pursuits, and the extension of commerce afforded occupation to a greater number of hands.

But when the treaty of Paris†, which fixed the destiny of the Ionian Islands, reached Parga, the

* See Appendix, No. XIX.

† See Appendix, No. XX.

Primates, perceiving that no mention was made of their country, sent a memorial to Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Maitland, who had succeeded Lieut.-General Campbell, dated 20th March 1816*, in which they requested that they might be informed of their future fate, but he left the Islands without giving them any answer. On his return the Parguinotes sent a deputation to him with a memorial, dated 25th December 1816†, in which they renewed their entreaties to know the determination of Great Britain with respect to their future political existence. Sir Thomas Maitland, in a verbal answer, informed the Deputies that he had not received any instructions upon that head, but should any be sent him, he would communicate them to the Primates.

Notwithstanding the protection granted to Parga by Great Britain, Ali Pasha had not relinquished his views on this small territory, though under preceding governments they had been uniformly defeated.

Among other manœuvres he procured a memorial with the forged signatures of fifty of the Parguinotes, purporting to be a petition to the Sublime Porte, entreating that government to place Parga under its immediate jurisdiction. General Campbell, ever on the watch to promote the honour of

* See Appendix, No. XXI. † See Appendix, No. XXII.

his country, defeated these machinations, and thus Parga remained protected; but unfortunately for this little community, that General left the Ionian Islands, and Ali Pasha now found but little obstacle to his designs. By his intrigues and his influence with the Divan, he succeeded in reviving his claims, and obtained a stipulation, that Parga should be ceded to him, as a consideration for the accession of the Porte to the convention of Paris, which placed the Ionian Islands under the protection of England. For this purpose an agreement was made with the minister of his Britannic Majesty, at Constantinople, that a commissioner from the Porte should repair to Ioannina, to treat with a commissioner, who was to be sent thither by General Maitland, Commander of the English forces in the Mediterranean.

Ali Pasha having thus far succeeded in his designs, sent a deputy to Corfu, who landed there on the 16th of March, to inform the General that the Ottoman commissioner had arrived at Ioannina. After an interview with the deputy, General Maitland deemed it necessary to reinforce the garrison of Parga (where, since 1814, there had only been a Lieutenant and thirty men), before the Pasha could be informed of it, in order to prevent any attempt on his part, to surprise the fortress before all the agreements were definitively settled. With this view the deputy was detained at Corfu, under dif-

ferent pretexts, until the reinforcement had arrived at its destination.

On the evening of the 17th of March, 1817, Sir Thomas Maitland communicated to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset a letter from the officer (Lieut. Brutton) commanding at Parga, in answer to the notice Sir Thomas had given that officer, that the place was to be ceded to the Porte; and in reply to his request for an opinion respecting the feelings of the inhabitants on the subject, Lieut. Brutton's letter stated, in substance, that they had no suspicion of their country being about to be ceded; that it was his opinion that the communication of such a determination would create a violent agitation amongst them, and that under such apprehension he did not consider the small garrison under his command to be safe. He therefore suggested, that before any disclosure was made to the inhabitants, the garrison should be augmented, and the reinforcements introduced in such a way as not to create suspicion.

The General told Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, that under those circumstances, and in order to prevent any *tricks* from Ali Pasha, he had determined to dispatch to Parga a reinforcement of 300 men, which was to sail early the next morning; that he had selected him for the command; and that on the landing of the detachment it would be necessary immediately to occupy the fortress, in order

to prevent any movement on the part of the inhabitants. He further directed that when all due precaution had been taken, the principal among them should be informed, that in consequence of an agreement made at Constantinople, Parga was to be ceded to the Porte, but that any of them who should be unwilling to remain under the Ottoman government, would be at liberty to emigrate, and that a full compensation would be given them for all the property they should leave behind. Sir Thomas Maitland added, that as the Commissioner from the Porte had already arrived at Ioannina, the cession would take place without delay, and that in all probability Lieut.-Col. de Bosset's stay at Parga would not exceed a fortnight, after which it was his intention that he should resume the command at Zante.

Considering the delicate nature of this service, that officer begged that his instructions might be given in writing, which was repeatedly promised. The next morning Sir Thomas Maitland embarked with the detachment. In the middle of the following night, the troops were ordered to land, and Lieut.-Col. de Bosset executed the service with which he had been intrusted, although he had not been enabled to procure *any written instructions**. The General remained on board the frigate, at

* See Appendix, No. XXIII.

about five miles distance from Parga, while the troops were landing, after which he returned to Corfu.

Lieut.-Col. de Bosset took the command of the place accordingly, and apprized the inhabitants of the intended cession of their country to the Porte*. The intelligence that such an event was probable, filled them with consternation and despair, and the strongest explanations and assurances were necessary to restore their confidence.

Pursuant to his instructions, the Commandant of Parga, in his communications with the inhabitants, carefully avoided mentioning Ali as the power to whom the cession was to be made†; but though he was successful in convincing them, that England could have no motive for sacrificing them, their long experience of the policy and craft of the Pasha, combined with his avowal to the Parguinotes themselves of his intentions towards them, rendered every effort ineffectual,

* See Appendix, No. XXIV.

† “In your letters, you always mention to me the Vizir, but upon the present occasion, however much we may be aware that to him ultimately Parga will fall, still the commissioner from the Porte is the only person with whom we can officially treat in regard to it. And though it is necessary that I, in Corfu, should endeavour to keep Ali Pasha in good humour; you, at Parga, must never mention his name, but that of the commissioner nominated by the Porte, viz. Hamed Bey.”

Sir Thomas Maitland's Letter, 2d of April, 1817.

and only tended to create suspicion on their part against the agents of Great Britain, whom they considered as dupes of Ali, or as accomplices in his designs.

As they could not, however, bring themselves to believe, that the principle of the cession of their country could be directly compatible with the generous character of that government by which they had hitherto been protected; and imagining that the measure might have been necessarily resorted to from motives of economy, they offered to defray the expenses of British protection by a personal contribution. But, having been assured, that the measure was wholly independent of such considerations, they prepared to claim the interference of Sir Thomas Maitland, in order to avert, if possible, the misfortune with which they were menaced. The Commandant informed him of their intention, and of their wish that the views of the British Government should be made known by a proclamation; but the answer was, that being perfectly aware that his Majesty's government had ceded Parga to the Porte, it was impossible to admit of any memorial upon the subject, which must be in itself futile. In consequence, Lieut.-Col. de Bosset dissuaded them from their proposed procedure; assuring them, that the British government having the most paternal intentions with regard to them, they ought to place their full reliance on its dispositions;

and that no measures would be neglected to protect them, and to mitigate their lot. In the answer already mentioned, Sir Thomas Maitland added, that his Majesty's dispatches to him upon that subject having miscarried, it was not in his power to quiet the minds of the people of Parga, by a proclamation, relative to what was likely to take place; but that all persons in Parga might be assured, in his name, that until the property of those who might wish to emigrate should be paid for, and themselves transported to the Ionian Islands, the cession should not take place. At the same time, it was his direction to the Commandant, to "impress upon the minds of the inhabitants, in the deepest manner, that if they should presume by violence or bloodshed, to take the smallest relief into their own hands, their fate must be left to themselves, and that he should consider his Majesty's government as perfectly exonerated from the necessity then existing, of interfering in their favour: not only for their advantage, but for the honour and character of the British government*."

This state of things, however, tended to produce general discouragement. Landholders would no longer incur expenses in cultivating ground of which they were not certain of gathering the produce. Every one sought to realize, and to conceal

* See Appendix, Nos. XXV. XXVI. and XXVII.

the money which belonged to him; all commercial undertakings were suspended: and in a short time, that class of persons, who depend for subsistence on the passing day, and those who rely on the future products of their property, were reduced to the greatest distress. Provisions were exhausted; and, as no one was willing to sink capital, or separate himself from his family, in such critical circumstances, the means of subsistence were in a little time so diminished, as to threaten an absolute famine.

The Pasha of Ioannina, informed of what was passing at Parga, prohibited the exportation of all kinds of provisions from his states; and though the boats of Cephalonia and Zante, laden with grain, were allowed by the Turkish authorities to proceed homeward from Prevesa, those of Parga were obliged to re-land their cargoes, and return empty.

In order to afford relief to the poor, the head of the church, and all the public functionaries of this little community, renounced the emoluments of their places*; and on the invitation of the Commandant, the more opulent among the inhabitants collected a fund for the purchase of grain at Corfu, and another for the relief of the lower classes.

All the reports from Ioannina, and from other parts of Albania, concurred in mentioning military

* See Appendix, No. XXVIII.

preparations, and a disposition, either feigned or real, on the part of Ali Pasha, to proceed to acts of hostility against Parga*. The Commandant, in consequence, applied for further instructions, and received them, from Sir Thomas Maitland †.

Seeing that the garrison was well disposed towards them, the whole population, men, women, and children, zealously co-operated in repairing the fortifications, which were dilapidated; and in ten days twenty pieces of ordnance were mounted in battery, on new carriages; the greater part of which they themselves constructed ‡.

The basis of the pending treaty for the cession was, that the property of those inhabitants, who might choose to continue under British protection, and to leave their country, should undergo a valuation, and be paid for by the Vizir, who entered without scruple into these arrangements, in order to commence an affair, to which he attached the greatest importance, and which he hoped to conclude in his usual manner, that is, to fulfil only so much of the conditions as he pleased §.

It was evident that the inhabitants of Parga, persecuted by the Pasha, and having in an extraordi-

* See Appendix, Nos. XXIX. XXX. XXXV. XXXVI. XLIV. and XLV.

† See Appendix, Nos. XXXI. and XXXIII.

‡ See Appendix, No. XXXIV. § See App. No. XLIX.

nary degree incurred his resentment by being the only people, who had successfully resisted him, would be unwilling to expose themselves to his vengeance and cruelty, by remaining under his dominion, when they had the option of being indemnified for their property, and of withdrawing to British protection. The dreadful fate of all their neighbours had sufficiently opened their eyes on this particular*.

Their apprehensions were at the same time painfully excited by the possibility that Ali, ever fertile in expedients as politic in their execution, might devise some pretext or other, for suddenly seizing their territory; and he might afterwards, under the most ardent professions of friendship for England, disavow the conduct of his officers, whom, if need were, he would not scruple to sacrifice, for the sake of appearances. Thus he might, finally, retain possession of the territory of Parga, and its people not only be deprived of the indemnity promised them, but be exposed to the consequences of his bitterest revenge. The fate of the village of Aja sufficiently justified such an apprehension.

Meantime Sir Thomas Maitland had sent Mr. J. Cartwright to Ioannina, in the quality of British commissioner† to treat with Hamed Bey, the Otto-

* See Appendix, No. XIII.

† See Appendix, XXVII. and XXXII. Mr. John Cartwright,

man commissioner, who was, in fact, only an instrument of Ali Pasha.

Mr. Cartwright was accompanied by Mr. Parish, as commissary, to receive payment for the lands of those Parguinotes who were disposed to emigrate* ; but they who best knew Ali Pasha, were convinced that he would not easily consent to part with so considerable a sum from his coffers.

The British commissioner, from the moment of his arrival, was treated by Ali Pasha with the most alluring attention, and marked distinction ; at the same time, care was taken to intercept his correspondence with Corfu and Parga. Some letters, however, either escaped the vigilance of the Vizir, or were allowed by him to pass to their destination†.

appointed by Sir Thomas Maitland to be British commissioner for the cession of Parga, had been a merchant at Constantinople, where he had resided for nearly twenty years. Not having been successful in his affairs, he solicited and obtained the appointment of agent to the Levant Company at Patras, designated by courtesy the British consul, a very lucrative situation, from the fees which it yields, and the facilities it offers for trading in currants, which grow in great abundance in that part of the Morea.

* Among all the agents of the British Government at Constantinople, Corfu, or Ioannina, who were concerned in the management of the cession of a country placed under such perplexing and extraordinary circumstances, not one had ever been at Parga : a fact which may in some measure account for the mode in which the transaction was conducted.

† See Appendix, Nos. XXXVII. XXXVIII. XXXIX. XL. XLI. XLII. XLIII. XLVII. and XLVIII.

Sir Thomas Maitland had regular information of all that was passing, but the representations of the Commandant of Parga on the subject were disregarded. This circumstance, combined with the information that he was about to depart from the Ionian Islands at so critical a moment, joined to the mode, in which the cession of Parga was conducted, rendered it imperative upon the Commandant to exert his utmost vigilance, and not to forget his future responsibility. When he had been nearly a month at Parga, he wrote on the 16th of April to Lieut.-Col. Hankey, that having heard of the intention of Sir Thomas Maitland to leave the Islands, he begged that he would be pleased to leave his commands as to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset's removal, and his intended appointment in Zante. The answer was, that he could not tell any thing positive about his stay, but as far as he could learn, it would not be a long one. In a subsequent letter he stated, that it had been the General's intention to make an arrangement by which Lieut.-Col. de Bosset was to be relieved, but that it not having been in his power so to do, he was to continue until further orders *.

After a residence of two months at Ioannina, the two commissioners signed a convention, by which it was agreed that they were both to repair to Parga, to ascertain, "*with zeal and activity,*" the num-

* See Appendix, No. XLIX *.

ber of the inhabitants who wished to quit the country after the cession; and to value their property “in a *prompt and equitable manner**.” The crafty Pasha had other views. While he amused the British commissioner at Ioannina, he endeavoured, by all the means which perfidy and corruption could suggest, to divide the Parguinotes, and excite them to revolt against the English government and garrison†, in the hope that they would thus forfeit the British protection. Several individuals, banished from Parga, at different periods, for murder and other crimes, were sent by him to the frontier, to fan the flame which he sought to kindle; and he strengthened his forces in the vicinity.

The garrison of the fort of Aja, which had been lately built, was reinforced, and ammunition was secretly introduced into it by night. His emissaries insinuated themselves into Parga to create disorder and dissension; but by great exertion, the Commandant frustrated their projects, and succeeded in maintaining confidence and union among the people, without which they might have been entangled in snares affecting both their existence, and the honour of England‡.

* See Appendix, No. L. Convention of Ioannina.

† See Appendix, No. XLV.

‡ To expose all the misstatements of the Quarterly Reviewer, would be to refute nearly every sentence of the article: the following is one of the many examples which prove this assertion.

“Colonel de Bosset seems to have countenanced the most idle and

It having been discovered that secret agents of the Pasha had attempted to poison the water and bread destined for the inhabitants and the garrison, it became a point of great importance that the fact itself should be fully established; a mere statement of such an occurrence from the Commandant, might experience no more attention than his letters, or might even be represented as a malicious aspersion of Ali Pasha's character. He therefore thought it incumbent on him to institute a court of inquiry on the subject, composed of British officers, with a field officer for its president. The proceedings of that court* were transmitted to head quarters, and further directions requested†. No direct answer was given to this application: but it was verbally insinuated to the

absurd reports, one day taking depositions of certain Parganotes *that Ali Pasha was on the frontier*; another, that he was assembling an army; another collecting gunpowder, &c.: *while he was quietly residing at Ioannina.*"

The Reviewer who seems throughout to rely upon an implicit credulity on the part of his readers, is requested to point out in what part of the work any mention is made, or even any hint given, of Ali's having left Ioannina, and being on the frontier of Parga, in this stage of the business.

* See Appendix, Nos. LXXII. LXXIII. and LXXIV.

† It is thus that the Quarterly Reviewer alludes to this occurrence:

"So haunted, indeed, was this officer with the idea of the Pasha's atrocities, that he took it at last into his head that he had formed a plan to poison the bread and the water destined for the use of the garrison."

Commandant, who went to Corfu on the occasion, that under the present circumstances it would be better to overlook the affair, and to release the individuals who had been arrested, since it was conceived that the main fact could not be established by satisfactory proofs. But with this direction he refused to comply, unless conveyed by a written order, which, however, was not given, and the prisoners, consequently, remained in confinement until Lieut.-Col. de Bosset was relieved in the command of Parga. They were liberated by order of his successor*.

Sir Thomas Maitland now left the Ionian Islands, and the convention concluded at Ioannina was not known at Corfu until after his departure, when the Ottoman commissioner, in virtue of that convention, appeared on the frontier, with the intention of entering the place.

But the Commandant, whose orders were decidedly prohibitory to his admission†, and who

* The Quarterly Review further says:

“That Colonel de Bosset’s statement with regard to Parga, and especially the share which he assigns (whether through malice or ignorance, we care not) to Ali Pasha, is utterly destitute of foundation, and at variance with all the facts of the case.”

The reader will perceive, by the report of the Court of Inquiry, in the Appendix, how far this assertion is consistent with truth.

† *Extract of a Letter from Sir Thomas Maitland, dated Corfu, 24th March, 1817.*

“As I by no means think it unlikely the effort may be made,

foresaw that the convention of Ioannina was a subterfuge of which the Pasha wished to avail himself, for the accomplishment of his projects, and to compromise the honour and good faith of England, formally refused to admit Hamed Bey*, and sent an express to Corfu, with a representation of the state of affairs, and a request for orders, as well as for a proclamation, by which the Parguinotes might be officially informed of the views of the British Government towards them†. Sir

I am happy to observe in your letter to Colonel Hankey that you so well recollect my instructions, distinctly prohibiting any man entering into Parga, or its district, under any pretence whatever, who is connected with the mission from Constantinople, till such time as you get my orders."

* If any doubt existed as to the total want of candour, and even of honour and justice, exhibited in the article on this subject in the Quarterly Review, the charge would be indisputably established by the following specimen: the subjoined passage not only imputes to me an assertion which I never advanced, and for which, not the slightest authority is to be found in my whole work; but even dares to give it as my own words, by putting them within inverted commas:

"In fact, Colonel de Bosset appears to have shared the alarm which he had created, so far that, when the two Commissioners arrived on the frontier of Parga, though he had upwards of 300 English soldiers under his command, besides, '*the brave Parguinotes, who,*' according to his own statement, '*were able to defend themselves against the whole power of Ali Pasha,*' he was actually so terrified at the idea of Hamed Bey and his forty unarmed followers, that he at first refused to admit them."

† See Appendix, Nos. LI. to LV.

Thomas Maitland had gone to Malta a few days before; and the answer of Colonel the Honourable Patrick Stuart, who commanded in his absence, was, to admit the Commissioners, as Sir Thomas Maitland had consented that they should proceed to Parga, as soon as the preliminary convention should be signed. A proclamation to the effect required was at the same time transmitted*.

The Pasha finding his covert stratagems unsuccessful, attempted openly to excite discord, by means of a convention, which was to create among the people a suspicion of connivance on the part of England and her agents. Calculating that the mission would be admitted into Parga without obstruction or delay, he had ordered that it should be followed at the distance of *half a day's* journey by a body of two hundred and fifty troops (fifty of whom were cavalry), who, on being apprized of the time fixed for the entry of the Commissioner, might arrive at the same moment, and introduce themselves, as part of his suite†. The Pasha was well aware, that the inhabitants, driven to desperation, and believing themselves betrayed, would oppose his troops by force, and thus afford him a pretext for forcibly occupying a country to which the treaty, just concluded, had already assigned him a partial right.

* See Appendix, Nos. LVI. and LVII.

† See Appendix, Nos. LVIII. and LIX.

An enterprise of this kind would not have placed the fortress itself in the hands of Ali Pasha; but in order to protect it, the garrison must remain within its walls, and, therefore, be unable to march to a distance, for the purpose of repulsing his troops, who might enter the country on every side: and so long as the fortress was not attacked, the Commandant could not have felt justified in commencing hostilities against forces that entered amicably into a territory which was to be ceded to them. Yet, had the views of the Pasha been realized, he would thus have shewn that the British protection was merely nominal, and utterly inadequate to the defence of the inhabitants and their property.

It is to be observed, that the constant animosity and well-grounded mistrust of the Parguinotes against the Turks, rendered the introduction of a single turban into Parga, an occasion of ferment, and an event almost unprecedented.

The news of the approach of this retinue, composed of armed Turks, and the most active agents of the Pasha's perfidy, occasioned a general feeling of indignation, which was the more natural, because some of the most notorious of those persons who had been banished from Parga, formed part of this mission.

The principal inhabitants immediately (28th of May) presented to the Commandant a remonstrance against the admission of this party of Turks and

banished men into their territory, whose only object they deemed to be that of disturbing their tranquillity, and effecting their ruin. It referred to the proclamation of the same day, which announced only two commissioners. The memorialists declared, that if their supplication was not attended to, they could not hold themselves answerable for the consequences, and for the maintenance of good order, for which they had been made responsible, on pain of losing the protection of Great Britain.

Although the Commandant avoided receiving or transmitting this remonstrance, he endeavoured to tranquillize them; but they sent three deputies, who laid their appeal before Colonel Stuart, the representative of Sir Thomas Maitland, at Corfu*.

This officer being unable to take any thing upon himself, merely transmitted the remonstrance to the General at Malta; but he granted to the applicants a loan of grain, for the support of the poor†.

During this time, the commissioners were at Margariti, a large village, eight miles from Parga.

The plague was now raging in several parts of the states of Ali Pasha, which rendered the usual precautions requisite; and as no preparation had been made for the reception of the two commissioners, and their numerous suite, a fresh correspondence with head-quarters became indispensable, before they could be admitted.

* See App. Nos. LX. and LXI. † See App. No. LXV.

This correspondence lasted twelve days, and in that interval the Commandant was occupied in causing accommodations to be prepared; in tranquillizing the apprehensions of the inhabitants; and in taking all possible precautions to prevent acts of violence between them and the Turks, which would, undoubtedly, have been seized on by Ali Pasha, as pretexts for resorting to force, and for abandoning his engagements*.

* In an interview which I had with Mr. Cartwright on the 28th May, I endeavoured to quiet his apprehensions at not being able *immediately* to introduce the Ottoman Commissioner into Parga, according to the pledge which, as he stated, he had given to the Vizir. I exerted myself to convince him of the difficulties which existed to the accomplishment of his wishes, and of my responsibility, which was in every respect different from his own. I stated to him the precautions which I considered indispensable to adopt for the admission of the Ottoman Commissioner, and strongly represented to him the feelings created at Parga, by his approach; which, if disregarded, might have serious consequences, even for the Ottoman Mission. Mr. Cartwright observed, with apparent irritation, "That he was rather surprised that I should take any notice of the *feelings* of such fellows, when there were three hundred British troops under my command in the citadel."

In the same interview, Mr. Cartwright having seen, by the correspondence of Col. Stuart, that the expediency of binding Hamed Bey to certain stipulations, previous to his admission into Parga, had been approved, appeared to concur in the measure, and after various discussions, the substance of these stipulations was drawn up. Mr. Cartwright then observed, that as the Ottoman Commissioner was constantly surrounded by Manthò, and

As the convention of Ioannina was defective in those provisions, which experience of Ali's duplicity, as well as a consideration of the local circumstances of Parga and its inhabitants, should have suggested, Lieut.-Col. de Bosset drew up several articles, which were approved by Sir Thomas Maitland's representative at Corfu, and which were communicated to Hamed Bey, by Mr. Cartwright, as the conditions on which the Commandant of Parga was authorized to admit him into the territory*. These articles prescribed, that the number of persons in the suite of the Turkish commissioner, should be restricted to thirty-six, and that the persons banished from Parga should be excluded. They also contained regulations of quarantine, and precautions of health, and established the mode of communication with the Ottoman territory, subjecting the mission to the institutions of the civil police existing in the country.

It was also represented to Hamed Bey, on grounds

Bezande Changery, he saw no chance of prevailing with him to accede to them; he therefore proposed, that Hamed Bey should be admitted the next day into Parga, where he, Mr. Cartwright, would have a better opportunity of speaking with him alone, and of inducing him to agree to the articles in question.

After a proposal so unaccountable, and so contrary to my instructions, I quitted Mr. Cartwright, determined not to have any further communication with him on the subject.

* See Appendix, Nos. LXII. LXIII. and LXIV.

previously authorized, that it was not fitting for the Pasha to have bodies of armed men in the vicinity, during the residence of the commissioners in the country; and that, although the convention of Ioannina did not assign a fixed period for the duration of their stay at Parga, it was evident that the object of their mission might be terminated in less than sixty days: that it was therefore understood that, after this period, the commissioners should retire, until the sums due to the inhabitants were paid, and the cession concluded.

Hamed Bey refused to give an official acknowledgment of any other articles than those which were signed at Ioannina. Yet the orders transmitted from Corfu, to the Commandant at Parga, were to admit Hamed Bey, after having caused the above communications to be made to him. In consequence, the Ottoman commissioner was admitted with his suite on the 4th June, with all the honours due to his rank, and lodged in a convent, beyond the precincts of the town, where he remained ten days in quarantine*. The British commissioner had entered on the preceding day.

As soon as Ali Pasha, who was in daily correspondence with Hamed Bey, was informed of the delay which the Ottoman mission experienced, and of the frustration of his plan for the surprise of

* See Appendix, Nos. LXVI. LXVIII. and LXIX.

Parga, the two hundred and fifty men who had remained behind, were immediately dispersed.

The person who really directed the affair of this mission, was one Manthò, a secretary of Ali Pasha*; all the effective part of the Ottoman mission was composed of the agents of Ali, the principal of whom, after Manthò, was another Greek, named Bezande A. Changery†, attached to Hamed Bey as dragoman.

* Manthò, a Greek, a private and confidential secretary of Ali Pasha, is a man of talent and cunning, employed in those negotiations to which Ali attaches the greatest importance. Having been concerned in most of the intrigues which preceded the ruin of the places which the Pasha has subjected to his dominion, during the last twenty years, his name is well known, and his character equally feared in that part of the world.

† Bezande A. Changery, the son of a Greek prince of Wallachia, who, through his ambition, forfeited his life and property, had been employed at Constantinople, in the department of foreign affairs. He speaks several European languages with facility, especially the French. By his varied intercourse with persons attached to different missions, he has acquired a certain ease, and a proficiency in European manners, which, under the oriental costume, with the long beard, and the usages of his country, are truly surprising. Having, as it is said, been guilty of malversation, he took refuge from prosecution at Ioannina, at the period when the cession of Parga was in agitation. Changery had been attached by the Porte to General Sebastiani, when the English fleet appeared before Constantinople in 1806; and he was one of the agents sent to Admiral Duckworth, on pretence of treating with him, and of thus amusing him, until the military preparations in the Dardanelles,

The inhabitants of Parga took the earliest opportunity of offering their respects to the British commissioner; but notwithstanding his endeavours to persuade them, they absolutely refused to pay the same compliment to his Ottoman colleague, declaring that they were under the British protection, and that they acknowledged no deference to any but that government, under which they were determined to live and die*.

In order to render themselves popular, the Turks were disposed to pay largely for whatever they wished to purchase; but whenever they entered a shop, the proprietors instantly retired. It was only by authoritative measures that they could be induced to sell any thing to the individuals composing the Ottoman mission; nothing could urge the Pargui-
notes to have any other dealings or connexions with them.

According to the spirit of the convention of Ioannina, and the intention verbally promulgated by the

against the English forces, were completed. Ali, conceiving that this man might be of use in the pending negotiations, charged him, together with Seid Mehemet Effendi, to do the honours of Ioannina to the British Commissioner, and appointed him, jointly with Manthò, to accompany the Ottoman Commissioner to Parga, under a promise of giving him the command of that place, if his projects succeeded. A letter written in French by him, and which will be found transcribed in the Appendix (No. LXVII.), will give a tolerably good idea of this man.

* See Appendix, No. LXXI.

two commissioners, before they entered the territory of Parga, the first act prescribed to them was to make known, by proclamations, the objects of their mission; yet nearly a month elapsed before they made any declaration on this subject, or instituted any measure for the valuation of property*.

The Commandant of Parga, who was responsible for the maintenance of tranquillity and good order, and who had hitherto succeeded in preserving the confidence of the inhabitants, deemed it of the highest importance to divest them of every motive for crediting the insinuations of the Pasha's agents against the good faith and honour of the British authorities; and, at the same time, to frustrate the intrigues of those agents†. He made certain representations in consequence, and it was not without repeated solicitations on his part, that each of the commissioners issued a specific proclamation‡.

These proclamations stated that, in consequence of the cession of Parga to the Porte, by England, the commissioners were come to ascertain and appraise the property of those who did not choose to remain in their country, in order that the value might be paid to them. The Ottoman commissioner promised protection and security to those

* See Appendix, Nos. LXXV. LXXVI. and LXXXIV.

† See Appendix, No. LXXVII.

‡ See Appendix, Nos. LXXXII. and LXXXIII.

who should remain ; but his proclamation was published without signature ; and the solicitations of the British authorities could not prevail on Hamed Bey to affix his name and seal to a document, which, according to the usages of his country, was of no force without that formality. This fresh instance of duplicity justified and augmented the mistrust of the Parguinotes.

Mr. Cartwright, who had, to all appearance, hitherto supported the Pasha and his agents, could not, in this instance, refrain from indulging in vehement reproaches against Manthò's conduct, intimating his suspicion, that the conduct of the Turkish mission would ultimately compromise him as well as the interest of the Pasha. Manthò, with much composure, thanked him for the interest he took in the welfare of his master, and assured him that as Ali had accomplished his first object by *establishing* the Ottoman mission in Parga, he was, for the present, quite satisfied, and that if Mr. Cartwright thought the proclamation objectionable, it was at his option to keep it back, as he was totally indifferent about its publication ; but that it could not, at all events, be signed by Hamed Bey.

The members of the Ottoman mission, from the moment of their entrance into the territory of Parga, had employed promises*, threats, and all imaginable means to engage the inhabitants to remain in their

* See App. LXXVIII. and LXXIX.

country, the Pasha doubtless thinking it a more simple course to cut off the heads of the landholders than to pay them the value of their property. But the Parguinotes, who remembered his perfidy and cruelty to the inhabitants of Prevesa, Suli, Nivitza, Aghio Vassili, Gardiki, and of other neighbouring places, were proof against seduction*.

One of the main arguments of the Pasha's agents was to persuade them that England, exhausted by a long war, during which she had subsidized most of the armies of Europe, was now in a state of great financial embarrassment; that the continental powers having, consequently, nothing more to expect from her, she had lost her influence; and that to remedy the scarcity of money which she experienced, she must have recourse to expedients; that the cession of Parga was a speculation of this kind; that the Pasha was to give one million two hundred thousand Turkish piastres (about sixty thousand pounds sterling) to England and her agents for this cession; but that the inhabitants were not to expect any thing from her, and that the protection which England offered them was only a preconcerted formality, and would be perfectly nugatory; since, therefore, they were betrayed by England, their best course would be to throw themselves into the arms of the Pasha. His agents also stated, that, knowing how partial the Franks were to orders and ribbons, he had ob-

* See App. No. XIII.

tained some from the Sultan, which he well knew how to distribute. Such arguments, absurd as they must appear to well-informed men, might have had some influence on simple people, who were ignorant of the affairs of Europe; but the Parguinotes heard them with disdain.

In the mean time Ali was making extensive military preparations, both by land and sea; troops were collecting at Ioannina, while his flotilla, consisting of about 40 vessels of all descriptions, including two light frigates, was fitting out at Prevesa*. At that time the English naval force on the Ionian station consisted of one frigate, and a few gunboats only. A part of the Vizir's flotilla was composed of small armed vessels, which he had purchased at Corfu, a short time before, on the reduction of the naval establishment in the Ionian Islands.

His motives in these demonstrations were twofold; first, to show that he was determined, at any rate, to possess himself of Parga: and by so doing he hoped to induce such of the inhabitants as might be now hesitating, to declare themselves in his favour, and remain under his dominion, rather than run the risk of losing every thing. The other was to intimidate the English, who, he conceived, would rather give up the place on his own terms, than engage themselves in actual hostilities.

* See Appendix, Nos. LXXX. and LXXXI.

Agreeably to the proclamations, all the inhabitants were called one by one, with the greatest formality, before the two commissioners; and all, without exception, declared, that rather than submit to the Ottoman authority, they would for ever abandon their country, were they even to lose all they possessed*. They added, that in quitting the land of their birth, they would disinter and carry away the bones of their forefathers, that they might not have to reproach themselves with having left those sacred relics to the most cruel enemies of their race.

One of them, named Attanasio Clotzoni, who was deaf and dumb, having had explained to him the interrogatories as to the course he proposed to take, indignantly turned to the Turkish commissioner, and gave him to understand, by the most energetic and unequivocal gestures, that he would never remain under the dominion of the Pasha, who only sought to retain the people, in order to cut their

* According to the *Quarterly Review*: "Hamed Bey distinctly stated that, on calling the inhabitants before him, he found the determination of the whole of them to remove, had been brought about by the efforts and intrigues of Lieut.-Col. de Bosset. The cession was then delayed for a whole year."

The Quarterly Reviewer, who ought to have said *two years*, pays a bad compliment to those who have succeeded Lieut.-Col. de Bosset in the command of Parga, in leaving it to be inferred that they have not been able, in *twenty-four* months, to counteract the mischief which he is pretended to have caused in *four*.

throats; then pointing to the British flag, which was floating on the citadel, he vehemently testified that violence alone could withdraw them from the protection which they now enjoyed.

From the tenor of the proclamations of the two commissioners, it was to be expected that the valuation of the property would be entered upon without delay; and this valuation might have been the more easily effected, as Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, anticipating difficulties, had, at Mr. Cartwright's request, previously undertaken the task, not as a definitive, but as a preliminary and approximative valuation.

This proceeding was also communicated to General Maitland*, and received his sanction, inasmuch as he made not the slightest objection to the measure. Fifteen persons properly qualified were accordingly appointed for the purpose, and to ensure as far as possible an impartial return, it was strongly impressed on them by the Commandant, that any misrepresentation would not only be useless, but would compromise their character, and be highly prejudicial to their interest. The whole of the property had been classed, and registered with the greatest care. As the operation was nearly completed, a revision might have taken place, and the business have been brought to a conclusion in a few days. But the valuation having now become the province of the Commissioners, the registers were

* See Appendix, Nos. XLIV. and XLVI.

delivered to Mr. Cartwright on his arrival*, and not the slightest objection was made either as to the principle on which they had been formed, or to their accuracy; yet the valuation, instead of being brought to a termination, was all at once suspended. This accorded with the Pasha's wish; he was anxious to gain time, in the hope that events would occur which he could turn to his own advantage.

According to that estimate, the total value amounted to more than 500,000*l.*: there were 839 houses, the number of olive trees of all description exceeded 81,000 †; and the latter alone amounted in value to 200,000*l.* ‡

* See Appendix, No. LXX.

† The Quarterly Review after having asserted that the valuation made by the Parguinotes was so exaggerated, as that it "was nearly thrice as much as it was worth," inadvertently, no doubt, gives the heads of the various descriptions of property, according to the Corfuote valuation, by which it appears that the number of houses and cottages amounted to 852, and the olive trees to 89,933, so that both these items considerably *exceeded* the number the Parguinotes themselves had specified. The fact is, that, in consequence of the reasons already mentioned, the Parguinotes kept their inventory rather within the reality, while the Corfuote valuers were obliged to notice every object which really existed: as to the principle on which the property was valued, it was the result of calculations and considerations which it is for Sir Thomas Maitland to explain.

‡ A distinguished traveller, who is now in England, and who, about that time, visited the Ionian Islands, Albania, and Parga, having had the best means of information on these particulars,

Since his departure from Ioannina, Mr. Cartwright had been in direct correspondence with Ali Pasha, as well as with Sir Thomas Maitland. The Vizir dispatched a deputy to Malta, to complain to Sir Thomas Maitland, attributing to the measures adopted by the Commandant, the ill success of his intrigues at Parga, and the obstinacy of the inhabitants in refusing to submit to him. The Pasha complained likewise, that that officer had prevented the banished Parguinotes from entering the place, as a part of the suite of Hamed Bey, and applied for an order to admit them*, which was subsequently granted.

Sir Thomas Maitland, in going from Malta to Italy, visited Corfu in the beginning of July, but remained only three days. When his vessel was off Parga, he sent for Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, who could have only a short conversation with him, but

was so struck with the whole of the transaction, but more particularly at the intention of reducing the sum at which the Parguinote property had been valued, to less than half, that he took occasion to write, more than once, to his father, a member of parliament, on the subject; hoping that some timely representation in the proper quarter might prevent the accomplishment of a transaction as disgraceful as it was unjust.

It may surprise the reader to learn, that not one of these letters, written at Ioannina, was ever permitted to reach its destination.

* Among them were those identical persons, who, during General Campbell's command, had, at the instigation of Ali Pasha, forged the signatures of fifty of the inhabitants.

gave him a general idea of the state of affairs*. Mr. Cartwright attended him, by his desire, at Corfu, and after several interviews, returned to Parga. Major-General Sir Frederick Adam, who had arrived with Sir Thomas Maitland, was charged with the command of the Ionian Islands during his absence.

Agreeably to the orders left by General Maitland, Lieut.-Col. de Bosset was relieved from the command, and was succeeded on the 18th July by Colonel the Hon. P. Stuart†. Mr. Cartwright returned to his post of Consul at Patras‡.

Things remained in this state for nearly six months, without the slightest advance towards the apparent object of the commissioners in coming to Parga.

After a tour of five months in Italy, Sir Thomas Maitland returned to Corfu towards the end of October, and on the invitation of Ali Pasha, repaired to Prevesa, whither the Vizir had gone to meet him with all his court. A large body of his finest troops had been collected there on the occasion. Sir Thomas Maitland, on his part, had a numerous and brilliant retinue of officers, and was accompanied by some English noblemen, and

* See App. No. LXXXV. † See App. No. LXXXVI.

‡ Since that time Mr. Cartwright has been appointed Consul-General at Constantinople.

several ladies of distinction. The Pasha being particularly anxious at this moment to cultivate the good graces of the representative of the British Government, neglected nothing for the attainment of that object; and the greatest honours and most flattering attentions were bestowed by him on his guests. At this conference, it was decided that the Pasha should send a new deputy to Corfu, in order to concert measures for carrying into execution the definitive cession of Parga. A proclamation was subsequently issued to that effect by Sir Thomas Maitland, dated 20th March, 1818, in which mention is made of the difficulties which had hitherto impeded the fulfilment of the convention of Ioannina, and of the complaints which had been transmitted to him on the subject, as well as of his anxiety to conclude the cession*.

Another English Commissioner (Lieut.-Colonel James Maitland), and other Turkish and Ionian agents, were sent to Parga in the month of April. In compliance with the particular wish of the Pasha, the inhabitants were again called, one by one, before the Commissioners of the two nations, to declare whether they would remain, or quit the country, after the cession†; and notwithstanding the time and opportunity given to the Pasha's agents to influence the determination of the Parguinotes, this

* See App. No. LXXXVII. † See App. No. LXXXVIII.

measure had the same result with that of the preceding year, not a single individual being found willing to remain. All the property of the inhabitants underwent a new valuation*. But the Ottoman commissioner resisted the valuation of the churches and their landed estates, as well as those of the corporations, and the possessions of the local government. At his request, Lieut.-Col. James Maitland issued a notification, suspending the valuation of all property of the above description, until further orders should be received†.

This proceeding obliged the inhabitants to transmit an earnest representation to head quarters at Corfu, in support of their violated rights. They stated "that the churches, and other possessions above-mentioned, were the private property of different families, who have the same right upon them as upon all property left to them by their ancestors, according to documents which they possess. Upon these, no public or ecclesiastical authority can have any control." They further declared, "that should the cession of Parga finally be carried into execution, it was the determination of all the Parguinotes to emigrate together to any appropriate spot, allotted for that purpose in the Ionian Islands, in order to found a new Parga, and to apply the produce of the common property above-mentioned to

* See App. No. LXXXIX.

† See App. No. XC.

the construction of new churches, for the celebration of their religion."

Upon these grounds, they entreated that the suspended valuation might be continued; but to their great disappointment, the Lord High Commissioner left Corfu, for Malta, without deciding upon their request; so that the private property alone has been valued, and even under this head, such lands as were not cultivated or built upon were excluded, the Ottoman commissioner declaring that it was not the intention of his government to pay for them*.

* A short time before this period an incident took place, which affords an interesting illustration of the political dexterity of Ali Pasha. An officer of the garrison of Parga, Lieut. Dalton, of the Royal Engineers, being out on a shooting excursion, inadvertently passed the frontier, and being perceived by some Albanian soldiers, was, without any provocation, fired at by three of them; he ran for a short distance, but soon fell senseless, having received several severe wounds. An advanced guard of the Parguinotes, who had seen the occurrence, hastened to his assistance. At their approach the Albanians fled, and Lieut. Dalton was carried to Parga badly wounded. On the intelligence of this outrage, Sir Thomas Maitland immediately embarked on board a small armed vessel for Parga, in order to investigate the affair in person, and take proper measures; but the wind being contrary, he returned to Corfu the next day, without having been able to reach the place of his destination. He sent, however, a strong remonstrance to Ioannina, requiring the Vizir to explain and make reparation for this unwarrantable act. The wily Pasha, afraid that it might frustrate his designs upon Parga, sent a deputy to Corfu, to

The British and Ottoman agents made their valuations separately. The Parguinotes were not only excluded from any share in making the assessments; but were even refused a knowledge of their amount. It was however afterwards ascertained that those valuations, comprising the private property alone, were:

By the British agents	£276,075	0	0
By the Ottoman	56,756	0	0

The transaction was not terminated before May, 1818; and although there was an understanding previous to his admission into the place, that the Ottoman commissioner should withdraw from it within sixty days after the time of his arrival, that

protest the sincerity of his regard for Sir Thomas Maitland, and his devotedness to the British nation. The deputy declared, that the Vizir was ready to give the most ample satisfaction, in proof of which the lives of the three Albanians, who had fired at Lieut. Dalton, were at his Excellency's disposal, and that their heads would at any time be sent him at his request. But thinking it more in the spirit of the Pasha's usual sincerity to send the heads of any other culprits, he demanded that the delinquents themselves should be delivered up to him; this, however, the Pasha positively refused, and Sir Thomas Maitland, who seemed desirous not to give much publicity to the affair, contented himself with the mere formality of the three Albanians being produced at Parga instead of Corfu, with the previous understanding, that not a hair of their heads should be touched. They were, accordingly, shewn at Parga for a moment, and returned immediately. The officers of the garrison were warned to adhere in future to the order against passing the frontier, and thus the affair terminated.

article was violated with as little scruple as the rest. In February, 1819, Hamed Bey, and his suite, were still in Parga, where he had been twenty months, without exhibiting any symptoms of a disposition to pay the stipulated compensation.

Though the Parguinotes were thus held in a state of ruinous suspense, they did not yet wholly despair; they were led to cherish some hopes, during the period, that so long a delay must be employed in negociation: and the result of this they trusted might be the prevention of the transfer altogether.

Their grounds for such an expectation were, that about this time a new duty, imposed by the Ionian Senate on the exportation of oil from the islands, was also enforced at Parga, though in direct violation of all precedent: the inhabitants, however, readily submitted to this encroachment, viewing the transaction as a virtual acknowledgment that by sharing in the burthens, they were to "*follow the fate, of the Ionian Islands.*"

They were the more confirmed in these flattering expectations, from the extraordinary circumstance which occurred about the same time, and which has already been mentioned, of the Lord High Commissioner's *waiting on* Ali Pasha at Prevesa: a departure from etiquette, which it was thought he could only have been induced to concede, from a prospect of obtaining the most advantageous terms

by the sacrifice. About this time (in April, 1819), Sir Charles Monck called the attention of the House of Commons to the subject, and in his speech of the 26th of May following, which excited a strong sensation, the particulars of the cession of the place were for the first time made known to the House. But Parga had unfortunately been given up to Ali Pasha on the 10th of that month; and the information of that event having reached government, Sir Charles Monck withdrew his motion for an inquiry into the affair; and thus the matter dropt for that year.

In the beginning of March following, Sir Thomas Maitland had a second interview with Ali Pasha, at Bucintro in Albania. On this occasion the pecuniary arrangements relative to the cession were finally adjusted. On the 4th of that month a proclamation was published*, by which the inhabitants were informed that, independent of any previous valuation, the sum of £150,000, or 666,666 Spanish dollars, had been definitively fixed as an equivalent for the property they should leave behind; which sum was to be distributed among them according to their several proportions; and a ticket, specifying the amount of his share of this £150,000, was in consequence delivered to each individual†.

* See Appendix, No. XCI.

† In the Quarterly Review the transaction is thus attempted to be explained:

It having been ascertained that all the inhabitants were to emigrate, and that consequently the amount of the indemnification would be very considerable, Ali expressed his inability to defray it, and it was manifest that unless some facilities for the payment were conceded to him, the cession could not take place. The forests of Albania were understood to contain

“ The value of this property, which the Parganotes had stated at £500,000, was estimated by the Corfu Commissioners at £280,000; but by those on the part of the Sultan at £56,756 only. Here then the two parties were again at issue, though not so much as might appear at first sight; the Corfu commissioners having fixed the value as if the property had been at Corfu, and without any deduction for prompt cash payment; the first of which, it seems, admits of *an abatement of one-third part by the rule in force even under the Venetian government, and the latter, of one-fourth.* These deductions therefore would reduce their valuation to about £140,000.”

This assertion is not supported by the practice of any civilized nation; yet, if any particular case at all resembling such a system could be mentioned, it would not be applicable to the circumstances of the Parguinotes, which are absolutely unprecedented in history.

In opposition to such a statement, the following observations, from a highly respectable traveller, who speaks from personal knowledge of the spot, are here adduced, and the conclusion is left to the reader's own judgment.

“ This valuation was, I believe, made between British and Albanian commissioners alone! and no Pargiot was allowed a voice in what so intimately concerned his interests. If a fair estimate had been made of the Pargiot property, I know Ali Pasha enough to say, that he never would have become the purchaser. Will any traveller in Greece, or any other person acquainted with the

ship-timber for the construction even of first rates, and had formerly furnished supplies to the dock-yards of Toulon. It was therefore agreed that he should furnish the English with a certain quantity of this timber, the value of which was to be paid by the British government, in liquidation of the amount due to the Parguinotes. A commissioner from the Navy Board was accordingly sent to Albania to survey the forests; but, as he either found them exhausted, or considered the timber not worth the expence of carriage, the project was abandoned. Under those circumstances, the idea of ceding Parga must have been altogether given up, unless some expedient could be found. What was to be done? why, Sir Thomas Maitland accepted £150,000 as a full and final equivalent.

On the 15th of March, the inhabitants of Parga received a verbal notice from the Commandant,

subject, say that 81,000 of the finest olive trees in the world, (as the district in which Parga is situated is called *Elaiatis* by Thucydides, κατ' ἐξόχην, for the abundance and excellence of these trees), are not alone worth more than the whole sum given by Ali Pasha for the Parghiote territory? This I will venture to say, without fear of contradiction, that the gathering of the fruit alone in an abundant season, is worth more than was given for the trees. 'An acre planted with vines or olives, however arid or rocky the soil may be, will very easily be made worth ten times as much as an acre of the richest corn land.'" Michaelis on the Laws of Moses, Vol. iii. p. 138.

The Rev. T. S. Hughes's Travels in Italy, Greece and Albania:

Lieut.-Col. Gubbins, that, according to an agreement made by Sir Thomas Maitland with Ali Pasha, the troops of the latter were to enter the town previous to the departure of the inhabitants.

This intelligence occasioned an universal feeling of indignation, and would have roused the people to acts of desperation, if the primates had not vigorously interposed their influence, in order to abate their irritation, and to quiet their alarms. A memorial was immediately forwarded to Sir Thomas Maitland*, remonstrating against a measure so directly violating every promise made them: but, to this, they received no answer.

By a proclamation, dated Corfu, 9th of April, Sir Thomas Maitland† confirmed the communication made to the Parguinotes by Lieut.-Col. Gubbins, and declared, that the British government had resolved to admit part of the forces of "His Highness the Vizir Ali Pasha‡," into the confines of Parga, and that orders had already been given for that purpose: that protection would be afforded to the inhabitants so long as it should be merited by their conduct; and that any who might be desirous of leaving the country before its transfer to the Turks,

* See Appendix, No. XCII. † See Appendix, No. XCIII.

‡ No more mystery, no further mention of the *Porte*, nor of Hamed Bey, the Ottoman Commissioner: the mask is now dropped, and it is with *Ali Pasha* that the cession is avowedly treating, and to him that Parga is surrendered!

were at liberty to depart, and should be furnished with the requisite means of embarkation; but that it was the wish of the Lord High Commissioner that none should abandon their habitations, before the conditions of the transfer were all punctually executed.

Sir Thomas Maitland having learned, that all the inhabitants had again expressed their fixed determination to depart, sent Major-General Sir Fred. Adam to Parga. He arrived on the 15th of April, when he assembled the Primates, to the number of fourteen, and declared to them the object of his mission, viz. to inform them that the people must not depart till some ratification had arrived from Constantinople with respect to the settlement of the Ionian Islands, and Ali had deposited the amount of the stipulated indemnification; and that arrangements had been concluded with the Vizir, according to which, instead of entering the town, the vanguard of the Turks was to be stationed in a convent, a half of a mile from the place. The Primates protested against this measure, and replied, that the people would only stay so long as the Turks should scrupulously remain beyond their confines. General Adam then ordered all the people to be again interrogated, and they declared, to a man, that they concurred unanimously in the decision of the Primates. Sir Fred. Adam expressed his disapprobation at this resolution, and departed the same day, promising,

however, to dispatch the necessary means of transport from Corfu. But when five days had elapsed, without the arrival of the expected vessels, and the Turks, by daily augmenting their numbers on the frontier, assumed a still more menacing attitude, the Primates felt that any further procrastination might be attended with the most fatal result. As their fortress and guns were not in their own power, resistance would be impracticable, to say nothing of its fatal consequences, since Ali would undoubtedly have taken advantage of the measure, as affording him a pretext for retaliation by a general massacre. The only expedient, therefore, that remained was, to procure from all sides, and at any cost, the necessary means for transporting the population to the neighbouring islands. This resolution was immediately adopted; and boats were procured from the nearest ports. Every individual now prepared to leave for ever the land of his fathers and the place of his birth. The images of the saints were taken from the churches; and the bones of the dead, accumulated for ages in various depositories, were removed, as well as time and circumstances would permit, to a distance, and reinterred*: some were burnt, or thrown into the sea, and others carried as precious relics to a foreign shore. While one portion of the population were occupied in

* In some caves, at a place called Crionerò.

the discharge of these affecting duties, the remainder were employed in removing and embarking the property*.

* Though the author, in conformity with the intention already expressed, has hitherto confined himself to a refutation of such parts of the Quarterly Critique as relate directly to himself, he trusts he may be permitted here to notice the concluding part of the article, in which, alluding to the account given in the Edinburgh Review, of the circumstances attending the evacuation of Parga, the Critic triumphantly says:

“THERE IS NOT ONE WORD OF TRUTH IN IT FROM BEGINNING TO END, AND THE WHOLE IS A FABRICATION. ALL, ALL THIS MACHINERY AND EVERY PART OF IT, we most positively and unequivocally assert, and pledge ourselves for the truth of the assertion, to be an absolute and positive falsehood: and we do not hesitate to appeal for the truth of our statement to Major-General Sir Fred. Adam, and to Lieut.-Col. Gubbins, who delivered up the place.”

Among the circumstances which he thus peremptorily denies, is that of “the disinterment of the bones.” Now, I can boldly undertake to contradict him in this particular, having the most indisputable assurances of its strict truth, and with the same confidence I also appeal to the testimony of Lieut.-Colonel Gubbins, though a perfect stranger to me—not to Sir Fred. Adam, indeed, for he had left Parga, before the occurrence took place.

I much suspect, however, that the qualifying sentence which follows, is a virtual retraction of part at least, of his former sweeping contradiction: he says, immediately after the passage above quoted, “Whether a story so destitute of truth, was wholly imagined, or *built on some trifling circumstance*, is not material to inquire.”

Will he then deny the fact, as I have related it; or is it really admitted as the very “*trifling circumstance*,” which he is, after all, compelled to recognise?

In order that the more indigent part of the community might be prepared to encounter their first exigencies in a strange country, the richer inhabitants distributed among them corn, and various kinds of provisions.

Though the emigration was now completed, Ali Pasha had not yet sent the pecuniary compensation for the property they had abandoned. The Lord High Commissioner, therefore, repaired to Prevesa in the beginning of May, in order to receive from Ali, the payment of the sum agreed upon in the conference of Bucintro. The money was produced, and preparations made for its embarkation; but he objected to part with his treasure until Sir Thomas Maitland had given some pledge that the payment should be instantly followed by the delivery of Parga: Lieut.-Col. Hankey and Lieut.-Col. Robinson, the officers highest in rank in his suite, were accordingly left as hostages until the delivery of the place to *Ali Pasha's* forces had been actually accomplished. The money was then shipped on board his Majesty's frigate *Ganymede*, and the General returned to Corfu about the 9th of the same month.

The necessary orders were then transmitted to the Commandant at Parga, and the Vizir's forces were accordingly admitted into the territory. The fortress was finally delivered to Ali Pasha on the 10th of May, 1819: and Lieut.-Col. Hankey and

Lieut.-Col. Robinson being released, arrived at Corfu about the 12th.

The Vizir himself lost no time in proceeding to Parga, eager to enjoy the sight of a place which he had so much coveted. His long cherished hopes were at length accomplished. The last refuge of Greek independence was now subjected to his power, yet his satisfaction was incomplete, for his victims, so far as concerned their personal safety, had escaped his vengeance.

His first care was to examine the fortress, and to order considerable and immediate improvements in its works. The beauty of this little country struck him so forcibly, that during the few days he remained at Parga, he moved his tent repeatedly, pitching it on the most striking spots, where he could not refrain from acknowledging to his attendants that he did not wonder at the reluctance of the Parguinotes to forsake their native land.

On the arrival, in so limited a town as Corfu, of three thousand individuals, of both sexes, and of all ages, for whom no preparation had been made, the Parguinotes had to contend with numerous difficulties, and experienced all sorts of privations.

Some houses were provided by the richer Primates for a part of them, some deserted churches afforded shelter to others, while numbers remained in the open air, until some military barracks were allotted to their use. About a thousand of the most destitute

were moreover supplied with two pounds of bread per head, and some vegetables daily, for about a month, after which they were wholly left to provide for themselves.

The distressing situation of the expatriated Parguinotes now impelled their Primates to apply to the Lord High Commissioner for the distribution of the money. For this purpose a deputation waited on him, the 18th of May*, yet they were not only refused admission to him, but literally turned out of the palace.

The senate and legislative assembly of the Ionian states, by an act bearing date 22d of the same month†, confirmed the right of citizenship which the Parguinotes had always enjoyed in the Ionian Islands; in any one of which they were permitted, under certain restrictions, to fix their residence.

As it was understood that Sir Thomas Maitland had refused an answer to the memorial of the 18th of May, on the supposition that it had been presented by the Primates without the concurrence of the people at large, another petition‡ to the same effect was prepared and signed by the whole population, unanimously imploring him to listen to their Primates. The six persons intrusted with the petition,

* See App. No. XCIV.

† See App. No. XCV.

‡ See App. No. XCVI.

could not even then obtain an audience, but were informed that it would be answered by a proclamation.

On the 7th of June a proclamation was issued*, in which Sir Thomas Maitland appointed a commission, consisting of two English gentlemen, a nobleman of Corfu, and an envoy of Ali Pasha, for the purpose of regulating and arranging the definitive distribution of the sum of 633,000 dollars, received from the latter. This commission was directed to print and publish for the information of all persons concerned, the instructions they had received; but this injunction has never been obeyed.

These instructions† in substance intimated, that the sum of £150,000, or 666,666 dollars, mentioned in the proclamation of the 4th of March, 1819, was reduced to £142,425, or 633,000 Spanish dollars‡, as his Excellency had consented to that deduction, in order to obtain Spanish dollars instead of Turkish money, which the Vizir Ali had at first

* See App. No. XCVII. † See App. No. XCVIII.

‡ Thus a sum of £142,425, clearly not exceeding a fourth part of the real value of their property, and which at even 10 per cent. interest, would not produce more than £5. 5s. 6d. per annum, or $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ a day to each individual, is offered to the Parguinotes as a *compensation* for the loss of their property, their country, and their civil existence.

tendered. The Parguinotes considered this deduction as a most flagrant breach of faith, because the stipulation concluded between Ali Pasha and the Lord High Commissioner, had been calculated in sterling money or Spanish dollars, and not in Turkish coin; and because the sum specified on the ticket delivered to each proprietor previous to his leaving Parga, was calculated as his proportion of the already reduced sum of £150,000, without any contemplation of further deduction.

It was also directed by those instructions, that a fifth part, viz. £28,400, should be withheld until the expences of the commission, as well as the freightage for transporting the money from Prevesa to Corfu, in one of his Majesty's frigates, were known; and further, that the commission should show every respect for the envoy of Ali Vizir, and diligently attend to whatever reclamations he should be authorized to make. These instructions also ordained that the commission should proceed without delay into the business intrusted to them; yet, owing to the absence of Ali Pasha's envoy, who did not arrive at Corfu before the 8th of July*, the operations of the commission were suspended for a considerable time. It is pretended however by the commission, in their notification of the 17th July†, that this delay was

* See Appendix, No. XCIX. † See App. Nos. C. and CI.

to be attributed to the Parguinotes themselves---an imputation not more erroneous than improbable, since it was evidently their most anxious wish to bring the matter to a conclusion.

In this dreary interval the Parguinotes who were in a strange country and destitute of subsistence, presented a memorial* to Sir Frederick Adam, who was acting as Lord High Commissioner in the absence of Sir Thomas Maitland, humbly soliciting the distribution of the money due to them. By a notification of the same date† from the commission, payment was promised to those against whom the envoy of the Pasha had made no exceptions, or on whose property no injunction should have been laid by any subject of the Ionian Islands.

The deputy of the Vizir Ali, however, though originally nominated a member of the commission, was excluded, and refused the privilege of any further interference: the Lord High Commissioner, on his way to England, had been informed of the impression which his proceedings in Parga had generally created, and to this circumstance the new arrangement was generally ascribed. The Commissioner left Corfu on the 18th of August in disgust, having first entered a protest against the measure in the name of his master‡.

* See App. No. CII. † See App. No. CIII.

‡ See App. Nos. CIV. and CV.

The commission began their payments on the 2d of August, and the distribution terminated about the end of that month. By a notification dated the 23d of November, 1819*, the commission, in the name of the Lord High Commissioner, informed the Primates, that the deduction of one per cent. which had been charged for freightage and other expenses, would be returned; that his Majesty's government was disposed to grant every facility to the Parguinotes towards a new settlement; and that land would be allotted to them in the Ionian Islands *where any was unoccupied*.

They were moreover promised that a church and other buildings should be erected for the use of the community, and that every possible assistance would be afforded them, by which their present situation might be rendered more secure and "*altogether preferable*" to that which they had abandoned. It was however intimated to them, that they must not flatter themselves with the hope of any indemnification in addition to that which they had already obtained, or were now offered. The compensation which had been stipulated, was to be considered as final.

In answer to this notification, the Parguinotes, on the 25th of November, presented a memorial† to

* See App. No. CVI.

† See App. No. CVII.

the commission, in which they expressed their deep affliction, on perceiving that the offer made to them was to be regarded as a final and immutable arrangement, in compensation for the property they had relinquished, and the loss they had sustained. That relying on the justice of his Majesty the King of Great Britain, they could never ultimately abandon the hope of more complete reparation than they had hitherto obtained. They therefore refused the one per cent. that was offered, under conditions so different from their expectations.

Upon this, the commission caused the following to be written at the bottom of the memorial.

“It is declared that the Parguinotes do not accept the one per cent, since it was proposed to them that such sum should be the definitive payment of the value of the property which they left in their country.”

On the 2d of December, the commission published a last notification, in which they again called upon all the Parguinotes to come either collectively, or separately, to receive this one per cent. A declaration on their part in reply, dated the 26th of December, 1819*, closed the proceedings arising out of the commission. By this document they fully confirm their Primates' refusal of the offer,

* See App. No. CVIII.

determined not to sanction, by such acceptance, a transaction so oppressive and unjust.

In concluding this narrative of the proceedings relative to the cession of Parga, the author cannot resist giving the following extract from the speech of Sir Thomas Maitland to the Legislative Assembly of the Ionian States, that the reader may be enabled to compare it with the state of the case above exhibited.

“Into any minute discussion upon this part of the subject, (the cession) I feel it totally unnecessary to enter, for you are all perfectly aware of the liberal conduct, the protecting power adopted in regard to the inhabitants of Parga. I flatter myself it presents a strong instance of British humanity, and British consideration. You are all acquainted (for there has been no concealment in the business) with the ultimate arrangements which were made for affording them the utmost assistance and protection; and you are all able to judge whether these emigrants are, or are not, at the present moment, in a preferable situation to those of your own countrymen in similar ranks and situations of life*.”

* To this the Quarterly Review gratuitously adds, that since the emigration the Parganotes are “all very fat, well fed, and rich”!

When the evacuation of Parga was considered inevitable, and the inhabitants had been apprized of the reduced sum which had been allotted as an equivalent for their property, the Primates determined on laying a statement of their grievances at the feet of his Majesty, the protecting sovereign. Various circumstances, however, prevented the immediate execution of that project, as they conceived that the greatest secrecy was necessary for the accomplishment of their object. Nearly two months elapsed from their first arrival at Corfu, before the deputy, whom they had selected for this mission, could find an opportunity of quitting it without giving suspicion of the object of his journey.

The person selected (Signor Mavrojanni) had for several years been secretary of the local government of Parga. His departure took place on the 22d of June, 1819, being furnished with instructions, and a memorial to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, signed by eleven Primates, who enjoyed the greatest degree of confidence amongst their countrymen. A tedious voyage by sea, a long quarantine in the Lazarette of Venice, and other delays, prevented his arrival in England before the end of November. In an audience granted him by Earl Bathurst in December, the deputy delivered his credentials, together with the memorial of the Primates of Parga to his

Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and at the same time gave a verbal explanation of the particular grievances they had endured. His Lordship having expressed a wish to be furnished with a detailed statement of their various complaints, the deputy transmitted to Mr. Goulburn, Under Secretary of State, a memorial, containing a specific statement of their grievances, together with a series of Proclamations and Memorials in corroboration of what he alleged. Towards the middle of March, Mr. Goulburn intimated to the deputy, that Lord Bathurst considered it preferable to announce the determination of his Majesty's Ministers to the Parguinotes themselves, through the Lord High Commissioner, and therefore deemed it unnecessary to detain him any longer in England,

To this the deputy replied, that, having as yet received no orders from his constituents to leave this country, and feeling that, from the favourable dispositions expressed by his Lordship, his countrymen, jointly with himself, would entertain hopes that his Majesty would not ultimately refuse his gracious *decision* between them and the Lord High Commissioner, he thought it his duty to remain on the spot, that he might be ready to meet any future occasion for the presence of an accredited agent on the part of the memorialists.

On the 29th of June, 1820, Lord John Russell moved in the House of Commons for the production

of the papers relative to the cession of Parga ; they were accordingly printed, and are more particularly noticed in the sequel.

On the 17th of July also, Lord Lauderdale moved in the House of Lords, for the production of certain papers relative to the Ionian Islands and the affairs of Parga. From the notice which his Lordship had previously given of his intention to bring forward a motion on this subject, hopes were entertained that a regular and minute investigation would have been instituted on the affair, as the most effectual mode of vindicating the measures which the Lord High Commissioner had pursued. Those who had formed these expectations were not a little disappointed to find that the matter ended in an inflated panegyric from his Lordship on his brother's administration. In fact, eighteen months have since passed, and still these papers have not appeared ; it is therefore pretty evident that his Lordship's motion had no other object than that of creating an opportunity to laud his brother.

The attention of the Legislature and of the nation at large, having been withdrawn for a time from the consideration of this subject to others of more immediate and general interest,* the deputy availed himself of the opportunity to return to Corfu in August,

* The Queen's Trial.

that he might personally communicate with his constituents.

Meanwhile an important change in the political affairs of Albania had commenced, and was in rapid progress. The interest which the cession of Parga excited in Europe, and the representations which are said to have been made by the Parguinotes to the Court of St. Petersburg, as party to the treaty of 1800, and of the convention relative to the Ionian Islands, signed at Paris in 1815—as well as to those of Berlin and Vienna, who were also parties in the last of those agreements—occasioned various inquiries at the Divan, by the ministers of those courts. The Porte thus became involved in difficulties upon a subject totally foreign to its own interests, and in which it found itself engaged by the intrigues of Ali Pasha, strengthened by several members of the Divan, whom he had bought over to his purposes.

The disfavour into which these representations had brought him at Constantinople, was much increased by the trouble occasioned by his delay or unwillingness to fulfil his agreement relative to Parga, which had originally been a transaction between the Divan itself and the British government.

The Sultan's suspicions had for a long time been awake upon Ali, and his enemies availed themselves of this opportunity to renew them; they represented in the strongest light the atrocity of his

general conduct; they maintained that the continual augmentation of his immense treasure, had not yet satisfied his ambition, which was in fact insatiable; that the Grand Seignior could not see without jealousy, that several of the European powers had residents at Ali's court, who treated him more like a sovereign than a subject; that his submission to the Porte was merely nominal, and that he but waited a favourable opportunity to declare himself altogether independent, and perhaps to raise his views to the supreme power in the Ottoman empire.

Such was the effect of these representations, that Ali found he had no other means to avert the danger which threatened him, than by getting rid of those from whom it sprung; and he accordingly sent to Constantinople two of his creatures, who attempted to murder Pascho Bey, a native of Ioannina, and whose daughter was married to his own grandson, Mehemet Pasha: this Pascho Bey was a person whom he had for a long time persecuted, and whose life he had already attempted, but who now held a high office at Constantinople, and enjoyed a large share of the Grand Seignior's confidence. Ali's emissaries failed in the attempt, and were pursued and arrested; the Sultan, justly indignant, outlawed him, and gave immediate orders to attack him by land and sea, appointing Pascho Bey himself to the command of the land forces.

On the appearance of that officer on the confines of Ali's territory, the various tribes which compose its population spontaneously rose against the tyrant of Greece, and joined the Ottoman forces, which crossed the Pindus, and arrived at the outskirts of Ioannina, without encountering any sort of resistance. Ali's own troops followed the example of the people, and the proud ruler of Greece found himself reduced, after having burnt his own palace, and destroyed part of his capital, to shut himself up in the fortress of Ioannina, with a part of his treasures, and with 800 still faithful followers.

The Ottoman squadron too, had no sooner arrived on the coast of Epirus, than the whole population arose against Ali : deputations of submission to the Ottoman authority were sent to the Turkish admiral from all quarters ; and Veli Pasha, Ali's second son, who commanded a numerous body of Albanians at Prevesa, finding himself abandoned by them, surrendered himself, leaving that fortress and his father's flotilla in the hands of the Turks. Mehemet Pasha, Veli's son, also surrendered the fortress of Parga, in which Ali had deposited part of his treasure, with a view to its ultimate transportation to a place of safety.

On the first notice of these events, the Parguinoes, stimulated by the hope of returning in security to their native country, sent a deputation to

Constantinople, soliciting the Sultan's permission to return to Parga under the protection granted them by the treaty of 1800.

Towards the end of September, 1820, Pascho Bey, who, under the name of Ismaïl Pasha, was appointed to supersede Ali, sent them an earnest invitation to return to their native country, where they were promised protection, security, and the restitution of their property under certain conditions *, though without any special guarantee for the enjoyment of their former privileges.

The Parguinotes, in reply, expressed their gratitude to the new Vizir for the offer made them, and acquainted him with the step they had taken, in sending a deputation to Constantinople, and the hope they entertained from it; stating that as their future prosperity depended on its result, they should await it, previous to taking a final determination †.

They then submitted to Sir Thomas Maitland the notification they had received, together with their intended answer, expressing at the same time their confidence, that the generosity and humanity of his Majesty, the King of Great Britain, would deign to consider them worthy of his commiseration and assistance ‡. In reply, they were informed that,

* See Appendix, No. CIX. † See Appendix, No. CX.

‡ See Appendix, No. CXI.

although they had been guilty of a criminal offence, in holding communication with a foreign power, without first obtaining the consent of government, his Excellency was pleased to overlook such criminal proceeding; and with the view to meet, what he considered to be the wishes of the British and Ionian government, he was disposed to grant them such facilities as would enable them to depart; but that, at the same time, he thought it proper to acquaint them “that he had no commission whatever from his government to grant them any further benefits, beyond the distinguished proofs of British consideration and generosity already heaped upon them*.”

Up to the end of 1820, the deputies had received no answer from the Divan; and although it was generally conceived that the object of their request could not have been refused, had it been urged by the British government during the time of negotiating the cession of Parga, it now appeared that recent events in Albania, and the general ferment which manifested itself in various parts of Greece, would induce the Divan to reject the application, unless supported by the powers who were parties to the treaty of 1800. There was, however, but little hope that these powers would attempt to enforce the fulfilment of a treaty, which they had suffered already to be violated; and even had they now exerted their influence, the manifest inability

* See Appendix, No. CXII

of the Turkish government to meet the awful crisis which events now prognosticated, convinced the Parguinotes that they had nothing to hope, but from time and their own exertions.

Ali Pasha's obstinate resistance, and the imbecility of the Turks under Ismaïl Pasha, gave him time to communicate with the neighbouring tribes; taking advantage of the insurrection which now broke out in the Morea, and the Turkish provinces bordering on Russia, he strove to detach them from the cause of his enemies. His treasures were opened to those who undertook effectually to espouse his interest; and as an inducement to the Suliots, he offered to restore to them their country, which was still occupied by his troops, and to guarantee their future independence, placing in their hands hostages in pledge of his sincerity.

Thus, the Parguinotes saw in Ali less an enemy than an instrument through whom they might recover their native country; with this view, several of them, at various opportunities, quitted Corfu, and joined their friends in Epirus, in union with whom, they, under the command of Perevò,* a native of Parga, succeeded in paralyzing the operations of the Turks against Ali, especially interrupting their communication with Prevesa.

* Author of a History of Suli and Parga, in Modern Greek, printed at Venice in 1815.

Such circumstances appeared favourable for attempting a *coup de main* for the recovery of Parga; and the prospect of securing an asylum to their families, who were still wandering miserably in the Ionian Islands, was a strong additional inducement to the Parguinotes for such an effort. A plan was accordingly concerted with the Suliots, and, in consequence, some of the Parguinotes who had remained at Corfu, secretly left that island, and proceeded to Rigniassa, a small town and fortress on the coast, between Parga and Prevesa.

Precautions having been taken to avoid suspicion on the part of the Turks at Parga, the success of the enterprise promised fair; but, upon information, said to have been sent from Corfu, the Turks took suddenly such measures as to defeat any attempt at surprize. The Greeks were, in consequence, repulsed, and the Parguinotes, having thus again lost their hope of independence, abandoned their plan for the immediate recovery of the place. Some of them remained on the continent, to unite their efforts for the support of the general cause of Greece, in which several have already conspicuously distinguished themselves; while the others, for the most part old and disabled, returned to Corfu, to rejoin their families.

Sir Thomas Maitland, whose return from Malta had been marked by the arrest of the Bishop of Cephalonia, and several priests at Zante, guilty of

no other crime than that of offering up prayers for the success of their brethren and fellow-Christians in Greece,* arrived at Corfu in the very time when the Parguinotes were performing quarantine, on their return from Epirus : he not only prohibited their re-admission into the Ionian States, but, in a proclamation, dated 9th of October, 1821,† he also formally banished all those who had taken any share in the contest for Grecian independence, allowing them but ten days to remove their families.

This proclamation, in which Sir Thomas Maitland condescends to explain the motives of his pro-

* Extract of a Letter from Corfu, dated the 26th Nov. 1821.—
“ The Bishop of Paramythia, in Epirus (Macarios), who, at the time of the evacuation of Parga by its inhabitants, had taken refuge at Corfu, has been arrested for having publicly deplored the misfortunes of his countrymen. The Bishop of Cephalonia (Tibaldi) has been condemned to deportation, for having called on his flock for their prayers in behalf of the virtuous Patriarch Gregory, and the Archbishops of the Holy Synod, murdered by the Grand Seignior in the very act of discharging their religious functions on the festival of Easter. The Latin Bishop of Zante (Scacoz) was threatened with a similar fate, for having dared to implore the mercy of heaven in behalf of the Christians who were being butchered in every part of the Turkish Empire. Two priests have been arrested in the same island, and confined in the citadel of Corfu, for a similar offence.”

At this very period public prayers, in favour of the Greeks, were offered up in Germany, in Switzerland, and various other parts of Europe.

† See Appendix, No. CXIII.

ceedings, will afford an instructive example to those who are anxious to learn the art of administration with humanity, moderation, and justice ; or perhaps by inducing others to enter more generally into the system of government established by him in the Ionian States, it will disclose the most effectual method of promoting revolutions.

It is a fact, however, gratifying to the friends of justice and independence, that, despite of power and the efforts of their barbarous oppressors, and notwithstanding the unaccountable apathy of the *civilized* part of Europe, the success with which the Greeks have hitherto struggled, unsupported and alone, to regain their natural rights, leaves little apprehension that such of the Parguinotes as survive the bloody contest, will recover and re-enjoy quiet possession of their homes, and the beautiful soil of their fathers.

In concluding this narrative, it may not be unedifying to observe, that a great portion of those individuals who were most instrumental to the profligate intrigues which sealed the fate of Parga, have already experienced the difference between temporary success and ultimate security. Thus, Hamed Bey, Commissioner of the Porte, and afterwards appointed Reis Effendi, or Minister of Foreign Affairs, has lost his head, by order of the Sultan. Mantho and Colovò, the two most confidential agents of Ali Pasha, and both actively engaged

in the cession, lost their lives on the Ottoman invasion of Ali's territories. Mehemed Pasha, Ali's grandson, and by him appointed to the command of Parga, has been beheaded, with his father, Veli, after surrendering the place to the Turks.

According to the latest accounts, Ali Pasha himself still exists in his fortress at Ioannina; and Sir Thomas Maitland still commands in the Ionian Islands.

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

APPENDIX.

N^o. I.

LETTERS FROM LIEUT.-GEN. SIR HARRY BURRARD,
AND MAJOR-GEN. WHETHAM.

Horse Guards, April 13, 1809.

EARLY in October last, during the time that I commanded his Majesty's forces in Portugal, Captain de Bosset, of the King's German Legion, proposed to me to form a corps from the Swiss, and other foreigners, who were embarked in the Tagus, in British transports, and composed part of the force then returning to France. He stated, "that they were his countrymen—that he had found means of discovering their political sentiments—and that, if authorized to form a corps with them, or to incorporate them in other Swiss regiments in the British service, he was certain he could overcome the many difficulties that were in the way of getting them on shore, where they could enlist into our service with propriety."

As the foreigners before-described were intermixed with other troops, and under French officers, it appeared extremely difficult to induce them to quit their transports, and to secure their safety to the shore, without the interference of either the British navy or army; but as Captain de Bosset seemed confident of success, I authorized him to enlist as many of these foreigners (his countrymen) as he could, without breaking the articles of the Convention, or creating any disorder or confusion.

Captain de Bosset, then, by his zeal and activity, succeeded in collecting at Almeida, on the south of the Tagus, by Lisbon, nine hundred and thirteen recruits from the French army, mostly Swiss and Germans, who entered into the British service.

It is but justice to Major de Bosset to state, that in this arduous undertaking, he had many difficulties to encounter,

which could only be overcome by his zeal and enterprise; and further to add, that had not Major de Bosset possessed those valuable qualities, and vigorously put them into activity, the service would have been deprived of the above nine hundred able good men, who would have returned to France, and in time have served against this country, or its allies.

I considered always that the British service was extremely indebted to Major de Bosset for his exertions, in which he experienced much fatigue, and some danger, to which he was stimulated, no doubt, by knowing that every man so raised, was not only added to our own force, but that it deprived the enemy in the same proportion.

(Signed) HARRY BURRARD,
Lieut.-General.

Portsmouth, 9th July, 1809.

DEAR BARON,

I HAVE the pleasure to inform you, that I not long ago inspected the detachment of your regiment commanded by Major de Bosset. The men are young, stout, and healthy; they were perfectly steady, and went through all the most useful manœuvres, according to his Majesty's regulations, with promptitude and precision. The zeal of Major de Bosset has been indefatigable, and regulated by very good judgment; he has made the detachment perfectly fit for actual service; and I am convinced, that, either with the body of the regiment or separately as a detached corps, they would distinguish themselves, and prove a valuable addition to any force employed on the continent; but in the latter case, a larger number of officers would be necessary*.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

WM. WHETHAM,
M. General.

*To Col. Baron de Roll,
&c. &c. &c.*

* At this time the author had applied to be employed in the expedition which was fitting out for Walcheren.

N^o. II.

PAPERS

RELATIVE TO LIEUT.-COL. DE BOSSET'S SERVICES
IN CEPHALONIA.

SWORD PRESENTED TO MAJOR DE BOSSET BY THE INHABITANTS OF THE PERTINENZA OF LIVATÒ IN CEPHALONIA, FEBRUARY, 1812.

The Primats or principal Inhabitants of the Pertinenza of Livatò to Major de Bosset, Commandant and Chief of the Government.

SIR,

YOU have forwarded to the fullest extent, the generous and benevolent intentions of Great Britain, who, faithful to her treaties, wishes this island to be free and happy. The talents which you have zealously employed for the public good, by promoting commerce, reviving neglected navigation, and providing for the improvement of agriculture, have likewise tended to secure the personal safety and property of the inhabitants.

By the measures that you have adopted, murders and other crimes, which were very frequent under former governments, are no longer committed.

Cephalonia experienced all the inconveniences attending the want of good roads and easy communications; the roads that existed were not only inconvenient, but almost impassable; the advancement of civilization, the internal commerce and agriculture of the island, and the progress of travellers, were in consequence greatly impeded: your firmness and perseverance have removed these inconveniences, by causing the construction of solid and spacious roads, which will prove so many durable monuments to transmit your name to our descendants.

The district of Livatò, the nearest to the city, containing more than ten thousand inhabitants employed both in commerce and navigation, was neglected by the preceding govern-

ments; inconvenient roads rendered its necessary communications with the port and city both difficult and dangerous; these difficulties are now removed; spacious and safe roads now secure to this important district the advantage of a free and easy intercourse.

The inhabitants can no longer refrain from a public manifestation of their heartfelt gratitude to you, and they accordingly request your acceptance of a sword, as a mark of their acknowledgment of the many advantages for which they are indebted to you.

(Here follow the names of the 62 Primats, or principal inhabitants, of the 18 villages of the District of Livatò.)

Letter written by Major de Bosset to the Inhabitants of the District of Livatò, 20th February, 1812.

THE Memorial, signed by you, Gentlemen, and the sword offered me, have excited in me the deepest emotions.

In attending to the various duties of the situations which have been intrusted to me, I have no other merit than that of having acted according to the principles of the Great Nation which I have the honour to serve, and of having forwarded the intentions of the distinguished Chiefs who appointed me to the Government of Cephalonia.

This mark of gratitude, on the part of your worthy District, is very estimable, and will serve to excite me to the further prosecution of every measure tending to its improvement and prosperity.

With respect to the highly-valued present which you offer, and which will impress me with a lasting recollection of your sentiments, I cannot hesitate to make known to you, that the respect which on every account is due to his Excellency Major-General Airey, Commander-in-Chief of these Islands, prevents my accepting it otherwise than with his concurrence and approbation.

I avail myself, Gentlemen, of this grateful opportunity, to assure you of my highest consideration.

Letter of the principal Inhabitants of the Pertinenza of Livatò to his Excellency Major-General Airey, Commander-in-Chief of the liberated Ionian Islands.

THE Pertinenza of Livatò, highly benefited by the talents and zeal of Major de Bosset, Commander of the Island of Cephalonia, could no longer abstain from manifesting its feelings of gratitude, by presenting to him a sword, with the enclosed Memorial, in attestation of its sincere attachment.

It appears from his answer, here annexed, that he does not consider himself at liberty to accept this mark of our gratitude, without the previous approbation of your Excellency; and the District being extremely desirous to confer it, has charged the noble Sig. Stellio Valiano, in submitting these wishes to your Excellency, earnestly to request that you would be pleased to authorize the population of the Pertinenza of Livatò to confer, and Major de Bosset to receive, this token of their regard.

PARTHENIOS, Grand Economo.	NICOLIN INGLESSI.
DIONISIO CONTURI, Sacerdote.	GERASIMO PANA.
MARIN VALSAMACHI.	GIOVANNI VALSAMACHI.

Answer of Major-General Airey returned with the above Memorial.

IT will always be a source of great pleasure to me to learn that the British officers who preside over the local governments enjoy the esteem of the inhabitants whom they govern; and I cannot but approve whatever means the latter adopt to shew their satisfaction.

G AIREY, Major-General.

Zante, 25th February, 1812.

Letter from Major de Bosset to the Inhabitants of the District of Livatò, March 5th, 1812.

THE gratifying offer of a sabre which you were pleased to make me in February last, convinced me how sensible you are of my exertions for the good of your country; and the appointment of the noble Sig. Stellio Valiano to procure the approbation of his Excellency Major-General Airey affords me a still more evident proof of your regard.

His Excellency has returned to me the memorial which your Deputy had presented to him, and has authorized me to accept the honourable pledge of your partiality.

I will most carefully preserve the sword and the memorial, as estimable monuments of the generosity with which the worthy inhabitants of Livatò have rewarded whatever I may have done in the execution of my official duties to place the most populous, the richest and the most commercial district of this island in easy communication with the seat of government.

I have the honour of assuring you, Gentlemen, of my highest consideration.

Demonstration of Gratitude of the Inhabitants of the Pertinenza of Livatò to Major de Bosset, presented by the Vicar-General of the Lord Archbishop of Cephalonia.

SIR,

It was a practice and a duty of our ancestors to express, by public demonstrations, their gratitude to those who, by their exertions, advanced the prosperity and welfare of their country.

Architecture, sculpture, painting, and poetry, in short, all the fine arts, were alternately employed to immortalize those who had deserved well of Greece. These rewards to distinguished merit exalted to somewhat of a divine feeling, the sentiments of emulation and patriotism in the heart of the Greeks, and produced that public prosperity which rendered their country the admiration of all, and the terror of many of the surrounding nations. Conquered by the Romans, liberty fled the soil of Greece—and with her, virtue, talents, and patriotism. The disconsolate Muses abandoned their favourite abode, and Greece finally lost even the shadow of her ancient glory. It seemed that the guardian genius of Greece had abandoned her for ever, when the protection of Great Britain revived the drooping feelings of the people; and restored, with arts, navigation, and commerce, their liberty and independence.

You were sent to us as the Chief of our Government, and from that period, our prosperity began to revive; Cephalonia seems to be again the Cephalonia of our ancestors; the voice of impartial justice alone prevails; and your indefatigable zeal admits of no obstacle to the advancement and

prosperity of our country; all this will perpetuate your name in our hearts.

If our ancestors could witness the reviving prosperity of our country, they would be filled with joy—they would have expressed to you their feelings by the most conspicuous demonstrations of gratitude, and by the various distinctions which they used to confer upon the benefactors of Greece.

The memory of the virtues and the deeds of our ancestors has kindled in our breasts the sacred fire of patriotism, and with it, a high sentiment of gratitude to those who take an interest in our welfare, and attend to our prosperity.

Prompted by these feelings, we offer to you, Sir, chief of our government, friend of our country, (but more particularly of the Pertinenza of Livatò,) no rich presents, but with this *sword*, the expression of our happiness, of our gratitude, and of our love for you.

Attended by all the inhabitants of this Pertinenza, who are following me with their families on the road which you have constructed for our convenience, and the embellishment of the country—I, in the name of the Pertinenza of Livatò, present to you, Sir, a sword, upon which, not the hands, but the hearts of these Greeks have engraved

ΥΠΟΧΙΛΙΑΡΧΩ ΔΕ ΒΟΣΣΕΤ ΗΓΕΜΟΝΙ
ΚΕΦΑΛΗΝΙΑΣ ΠΕΡΙΟΧΗ ΛΙΒΑΘΟ ΕΥΓΝΩΜΩΝ
ΑΝΑΤΙΘΗΣΙ.

“DEDICATED BY THE PERTINENZA OF LIVATO TO
MAJOR DE BOSSET, GOVERNOR OF CEPHALONIA.”

PAPERS

RELATIVE TO THE GOLD MEDAL STRUCK BY THE INHABITANTS OF CEPHALONIA, IN TESTIMONY OF GRATITUDE AND RESPECT TO MAJOR DE BOSSET, WITH THE APPROBATION OF MAJOR-GENERAL AIREY, AND OF LIEUT.-GEN. CAMPBELL.

Resolution of the Council of Government of Cephalonia relative to the Administration of Major de Bosset.

Palace of Government, 29th Dec. 1812.

The four Councillors of Government having met in an extraordinary sitting, in the absence of Major de Bosset,

and having taken into consideration the many advantages which the inhabitants derive from the construction of the bridge of Trapano, for which great and useful undertaking they are indebted to the present Chief of the Government:

Considering also the many other claims which, under every circumstance, Major de Bosset has acquired to the gratitude of this country, they have, in conformity to the usage of the ancient Greeks, in acknowledging public benefits, unanimously resolved:

That, after having enumerated the many advantages to the population, and the embellishment of the Island, it be proposed to the Administrative Body in the next session to decree the erection of a public monument on the bridge of Trapano, in order to transmit to future times a memorial of the gratitude of the people of Cephalonia; and also to confer upon Major de Bosset some other testimony that may perpetuate a remembrance of these events.

NICOLO DALLAPORTA,	MARINO VEJA,	} Coun- cillors.
MARINO PIGNATORRE,	PANDASIN CARIDI,	

NICOLO CARUSO, Secretary.

*Decree proposed by the Executive Council of Cephalonia,
and adopted by the Administrative Body.*

31st December, 1812.

THE four Councillors of Government, and the members composing the administrative body, being assembled according to the forms prescribed, the Secretary of Government, in conformity to the declaration of the 29th, read the following proposal:

Those who have the honour to preside over this assembly, aware of your sentiments, and of the various other qualities that distinguish you, conceive that, in directing your attention to the virtues of a person who has in every respect laid this country under a weight of obligation, they but anticipate your feelings.

It will readily occur to every one, that the person here alluded to can be no other than Major Charles Philip de Bosset, Commandant and Chief of the Government, under that magnanimous sovereign and great nation who protect us.

Following the intentions, and executing the instructions of Major-General Oswald, who first planted the British flag amongst us, and established the present local Government of our country to our general satisfaction, he is equally attentive to the orders of Major-General Airey, who is indefatigable in promoting whatever may be most advantageous to the liberty and prosperity of the Ionian Islands.

In a period of less than three years, Major de Bosset has conceived and executed what was never effected, or even undertaken, by former Governments: his firmness of mind, the promptness of his measures, his unwearied vigilance and activity, have removed the stain which the blood of its children had fixed upon our country, now no longer disgraced by the open appearance among us of the most abandoned villains.

The greatest tranquillity and subordination are now established even amongst the most intractable inhabitants of this extensive Island.

The tribunals and the magistracy, of which he is the soul and the head, are supported on the same principles, and are, by his example, aspiring to acquire the perfect confidence both of citizens and strangers. Religion is protected, the property of the pious institutions administered with rigid economy, the public purse is guarded with jealousy, and used to the advantage and the embellishment of the Island; the fortifications are restored; the roads, which in the country were formerly dangerous and almost impassable, have been solidly constructed and enlarged. A public square has been formed in Lixuri, notwithstanding the numerous difficulties which were in the way of such an undertaking, a square which combines with the embellishments of that city the advantage of a secure and commodious landing place for boats.

The assiduity with which he prosecuted undertakings of such importance to the convenience and splendour of the Island, excited among the inhabitants that generous and patriotic emulation which they repeatedly testified to him, and which he directed to the speedy accomplishment of such laudable objects.

The bridge of Trapano, a project which had never before been formed, and which, when conceived by him, was considered by others to be impracticable, he undertook, after

Constantinople, soliciting the Sultan's permission to return to Parga under the protection granted them by the treaty of 1800.

Towards the end of September, 1820, Pascho Bey, who, under the name of Ismail Pasha, was appointed to supersede Ali, sent them an earnest invitation to return to their native country, where they were promised protection, security, and the restitution of their property under certain conditions *, though without any special guarantee for the enjoyment of their former privileges.

The Parguinotes, in reply, expressed their gratitude to the new Vizir for the offer made them, and acquainted him with the step they had taken, in sending a deputation to Constantinople, and the hope they entertained from it; stating that as their future prosperity depended on its result, they should await it, previous to taking a final determination †.

They then submitted to Sir Thomas Maitland the notification they had received, together with their intended answer, expressing at the same time their confidence, that the generosity and humanity of his Majesty, the King of Great Britain, would deign to consider them worthy of his commiseration and assistance ‡. In reply, they were informed that,

* See Appendix, No. CIX. † See Appendix, No. CX.

‡ See Appendix, No. CXI.

although they had been guilty of a criminal offence, in holding communication with a foreign power, without first obtaining the consent of government, his Excellency was pleased to overlook such criminal proceeding; and with the view to meet, what he considered to be the wishes of the British and Ionian government, he was disposed to grant them such facilities as would enable them to depart; but that, at the same time, he thought it proper to acquaint them “that he had no commission whatever from his government to grant them any further benefits, beyond the distinguished proofs of British consideration and generosity already heaped upon them*.”

Up to the end of 1820, the deputies had received no answer from the Divan; and although it was generally conceived that the object of their request could not have been refused, had it been urged by the British government during the time of negotiating the cession of Parga, it now appeared that recent events in Albania, and the general ferment which manifested itself in various parts of Greece, would induce the Divan to reject the application, unless supported by the powers who were parties to the treaty of 1800. There was, however, but little hope that these powers would attempt to enforce the fulfilment of a treaty, which they had suffered already to be violated; and even had they now exerted their influence, the manifest inability

* See Appendix, No. CXII

of the Turkish government to meet the awful crisis which events now prognosticated, convinced the Parguinotes that they had nothing to hope, but from time and their own exertions.

Ali Pasha's obstinate resistance, and the imbecility of the Turks under Ismail Pasha, gave him time to communicate with the neighbouring tribes; taking advantage of the insurrection which now broke out in the Morea, and the Turkish provinces bordering on Russia, he strove to detach them from the cause of his enemies. His treasures were opened to those who undertook effectually to espouse his interest; and as an inducement to the Suliots, he offered to restore to them their country, which was still occupied by his troops, and to guarantee their future independence, placing in their hands hostages in pledge of his sincerity.

Thus, the Parguinotes saw in Ali less an enemy than an instrument through whom they might recover their native country; with this view, several of them, at various opportunities, quitted Corfu, and joined their friends in Epirus, in union with whom, they, under the command of Perevò,* a native of Parga, succeeded in paralyzing the operations of the Turks against Ali, especially interrupting their communication with Prevesa.

* Author of a History of Suli and Parga, in Modern Greek, printed at Venice in 1815.

Such circumstances appeared favourable for attempting a *coup de main* for the recovery of Parga; and the prospect of securing an asylum to their families, who were still wandering miserably in the Ionian Islands, was a strong additional inducement to the Parguinotes for such an effort. A plan was accordingly concerted with the Suliots, and, in consequence, some of the Parguinotes who had remained at Corfu, secretly left that island, and proceeded to Rigniassa, a small town and fortress on the coast, between Parga and Prevesa.

Precautions having been taken to avoid suspicion on the part of the Turks at Parga, the success of the enterprise promised fair; but, upon information, said to have been sent from Corfu, the Turks took suddenly such measures as to defeat any attempt at surprize. The Greeks were, in consequence, repulsed, and the Parguinotes, having thus again lost their hope of independence, abandoned their plan for the immediate recovery of the place. Some of them remained on the continent, to unite their efforts for the support of the general cause of Greece, in which several have already conspicuously distinguished themselves; while the others, for the most part old and disabled, returned to Corfu, to rejoin their families.

Sir Thomas Maitland, whose return from Malta had been marked by the arrest of the Bishop of Cephalonia, and several priests at Zante, guilty of

no other crime than that of offering up prayers for the success of their brethren and fellow-Christians in Greece,* arrived at Corfu in the very time when the Parguinotes were performing quarantine, on their return from Epirus: he not only prohibited their re-admission into the Ionian States, but, in a proclamation, dated 9th of October, 1821,† he also formally banished all those who had taken any share in the contest for Grecian independence, allowing them but ten days to remove their families.

This proclamation, in which Sir Thomas Maitland condescends to explain the motives of his pro-

* Extract of a Letter from Corfu, dated the 26th Nov. 1821.—
“ The Bishop of Paramythia, in Epirus (Macarios), who, at the time of the evacuation of Parga by its inhabitants, had taken refuge at Corfu, has been arrested for having publicly deplored the misfortunes of his countrymen. The Bishop of Cephalonia (Tippaldo) has been condemned to deportation, for having called on his flock for their prayers in behalf of the virtuous Patriarch Gregory, and the Archbishops of the Holy Synod, murdered by the Grand Seignior in the very act of discharging their religious functions on the festival of Easter. The Latin Bishop of Zante (Scacoz) was threatened with a similar fate, for having dared to implore the mercy of heaven in behalf of the Christians who were being butchered in every part of the Turkish Empire. Two priests have been arrested in the same island, and confined in the citadel of Corfu, for a similar offence.”

At this very period public prayers, in favour of the Greeks, were offered up in Germany, in Switzerland, and various other parts of Europe.

† See Appendix, No. CXIII.

ceedings, will afford an instructive example to those who are anxious to learn the art of administration with humanity, moderation, and justice ; or perhaps by inducing others to enter more generally into the system of government established by him in the Ionian States, it will disclose the most effectual method of promoting revolutions.

It is a fact, however, gratifying to the friends of justice and independence, that, despite of power and the efforts of their barbarous oppressors, and notwithstanding the unaccountable apathy of the *civilized* part of Europe, the success with which the Greeks have hitherto struggled, unsupported and alone, to regain their natural rights, leaves little apprehension that such of the Parguinotes as survive the bloody contest, will recover and re-enjoy quiet possession of their homes, and the beautiful soil of their fathers.

In concluding this narrative, it may not be unedifying to observe, that a great portion of those individuals who were most instrumental to the profligate intrigues which sealed the fate of Parga, have already experienced the difference between temporary success and ultimate security. Thus, Hamed Bey, Commissioner of the Porte, and afterwards appointed Reis Effendi, or Minister of Foreign Affairs, has lost his head, by order of the Sultan. Mantho and Colovò, the two most confidential agents of Ali Pasha, and both actively engaged

in the cession, lost their lives on the Ottoman invasion of Ali's territories. Mehemed Pasha, Ali's grandson, and by him appointed to the command of Parga, has been beheaded, with his father, Veli, after surrendering the place to the Turks.

According to the latest accounts, Ali Pasha himself still exists in his fortress at Ioannina; and Sir Thomas Maitland still commands in the Ionian Islands.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX

...the ... of the ...
...the ... of the ...
...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...
...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...
...the ... of the ...
...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...
...the ... of the ...
...the ... of the ...
...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...
...the ... of the ...
...the ... of the ...
...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...
...the ... of the ...
...the ... of the ...
...the ... of the ...

APPENDIX.

N^o. I.

LETTERS FROM LIEUT.-GEN. SIR HARRY BURRARD,
AND MAJOR-GEN. WHETHAM.

Horse Guards, April 13, 1809.

EARLY in October last, during the time that I commanded his Majesty's forces in Portugal, Captain de Bosset, of the King's German Legion, proposed to me to form a corps from the Swiss, and other foreigners, who were embarked in the Tagus, in British transports, and composed part of the force then returning to France. He stated, "that they were his countrymen—that he had found means of discovering their political sentiments—and that, if authorized to form a corps with them, or to incorporate them in other Swiss regiments in the British service, he was certain he could overcome the many difficulties that were in the way of getting them on shore, where they could enlist into our service with propriety."

As the foreigners before-described were intermixed with other troops, and under French officers, it appeared extremely difficult to induce them to quit their transports, and to secure their safety to the shore, without the interference of either the British navy or army; but as Captain de Bosset seemed confident of success, I authorized him to enlist as many of these foreigners (his countrymen) as he could, without breaking the articles of the Convention, or creating any disorder or confusion.

Captain de Bosset, then, by his zeal and activity, succeeded in collecting at Almeida, on the south of the Tagus, by Lisbon, nine hundred and thirteen recruits from the French army, mostly Swiss and Germans, who entered into the British service.

It is but justice to Major de Bosset to state, that in this arduous undertaking, he had many difficulties to encounter,

which could only be overcome by his zeal and enterprise; and further to add, that had not Major de Bosset possessed those valuable qualities, and vigorously put them into activity, the service would have been deprived of the above nine hundred able good men, who would have returned to France, and in time have served against this country, or its allies.

I considered always that the British service was extremely indebted to Major de Bosset for his exertions, in which he experienced much fatigue, and some danger, to which he was stimulated, no doubt, by knowing that every man so raised, was not only added to our own force, but that it deprived the enemy in the same proportion.

(Signed) HARRY BURRARD,
Lieut.-General.

Portsmouth, 9th July, 1809.

DEAR BARON,

I HAVE the pleasure to inform you, that I not long ago inspected the detachment of your regiment commanded by Major de Bosset. The men are young, stout, and healthy; they were perfectly steady, and went through all the most useful manœuvres, according to his Majesty's regulations, with promptitude and precision. The zeal of Major de Bosset has been indefatigable, and regulated by very good judgment; he has made the detachment perfectly fit for actual service; and I am convinced, that, either with the body of the regiment or separately as a detached corps, they would distinguish themselves, and prove a valuable addition to any force employed on the continent; but in the latter case, a larger number of officers would be necessary*.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

WM. WHETHAM,
M. General.

*To Col. Baron de Roll,
&c. &c. &c.*

* At this time the author had applied to be employed in the expedition which was fitting out for Walcheren.

N^o. II.

PAPERS

RELATIVE TO LIEUT.-COL. DE BOSSET'S SERVICES
IN CEPHALONIA.

SWORD PRESENTED TO MAJOR DE BOSSET BY THE INHABITANTS OF THE PERTINENZA OF LIVATÒ IN CEPHALONIA, FEBRUARY, 1812.

The Primats or principal Inhabitants of the Pertinenza of Livatò to Major de Bosset, Commandant and Chief of the Government.

SIR,

YOU have forwarded to the fullest extent, the generous and benevolent intentions of Great Britain, who, faithful to her treaties, wishes this island to be free and happy. The talents which you have zealously employed for the public good, by promoting commerce, reviving neglected navigation, and providing for the improvement of agriculture, have likewise tended to secure the personal safety and property of the inhabitants.

By the measures that you have adopted, murders and other crimes, which were very frequent under former governments, are no longer committed.

Cephalonia experienced all the inconveniences attending the want of good roads and easy communications; the roads that existed were not only inconvenient, but almost impassable; the advancement of civilization, the internal commerce and agriculture of the island, and the progress of travellers, were in consequence greatly impeded: your firmness and perseverance have removed these inconveniences, by causing the construction of solid and spacious roads, which will prove so many durable monuments to transmit your name to our descendants.

The district of Livatò, the nearest to the city, containing more than ten thousand inhabitants employed both in commerce and navigation, was neglected by the preceding govern-

ments; inconvenient roads rendered its necessary communications with the port and city both difficult and dangerous; these difficulties are now removed; spacious and safe roads now secure to this important district the advantage of a free and easy intercourse.

The inhabitants can no longer refrain from a public manifestation of their heartfelt gratitude to you, and they accordingly request your acceptance of a sword, as a mark of their acknowledgment of the many advantages for which they are indebted to you.

(Here follow the names of the 62 Primats, or principal inhabitants, of the 18 villages of the District of Livatò.)

Letter written by Major de Bosset to the Inhabitants of the District of Livatò, 20th February, 1812.

THE Memorial, signed by you, Gentlemen, and the sword offered me, have excited in me the deepest emotions.

In attending to the various duties of the situations which have been intrusted to me, I have no other merit than that of having acted according to the principles of the Great Nation which I have the honour to serve, and of having forwarded the intentions of the distinguished Chiefs who appointed me to the Government of Cephalaria.

This mark of gratitude, on the part of your worthy District, is very estimable, and will serve to excite me to the further prosecution of every measure tending to its improvement and prosperity.

With respect to the highly-valued present which you offer, and which will impress me with a lasting recollection of your sentiments, I cannot hesitate to make known to you, that the respect which on every account is due to his Excellency Major-General Airey, Commander-in-Chief of these Islands, prevents my accepting it otherwise than with his concurrence and approbation.

I avail myself, Gentlemen, of this grateful opportunity, to assure you of my highest consideration.

Letter of the principal Inhabitants of the Pertinenza of Livatò to his Excellency Major-General Airey, Commander-in-Chief of the liberated Ionian Islands.

THE Pertinenza of Livatò, highly benefited by the talents and zeal of Major de Bosset, Commander of the Island of Cephalonia, could no longer abstain from manifesting its feelings of gratitude, by presenting to him a sword, with the enclosed Memorial, in attestation of its sincere attachment.

It appears from his answer, here annexed, that he does not consider himself at liberty to accept this mark of our gratitude, without the previous approbation of your Excellency; and the District being extremely desirous to confer it, has charged the noble Sig. Stellio Valiano, in submitting these wishes to your Excellency, earnestly to request that you would be pleased to authorize the population of the Pertinenza of Livatò to confer, and Major de Bosset to receive, this token of their regard.

PARTHENIOS, Grand Economo.	NICOLIN INGLESSI.
DIONISIO CONTURI, Sacerdote.	GERASIMO PANA.
MARIN VALSAMACHI.	GIOVANNI VALSAMACHI.

Answer of Major-General Airey returned with the above Memorial.

IT will always be a source of great pleasure to me to learn that the British officers who preside over the local governments enjoy the esteem of the inhabitants whom they govern; and I cannot but approve whatever means the latter adopt to shew their satisfaction.

G AIREY, Major-General.

Zante, 25th February, 1812.

Letter from Major de Bosset to the Inhabitants of the District of Livatò, March 5th, 1812.

THE gratifying offer of a sabre which you were pleased to make me in February last, convinced me how sensible you are of my exertions for the good of your country; and the appointment of the noble Sig. Stellio Valiano to procure the approbation of his Excellency Major-General Airey affords me a still more evident proof of your regard.

His Excellency has returned to me the memorial which your Deputy had presented to him, and has authorized me to accept the honourable pledge of your partiality.

I will most carefully preserve the sword and the memorial, as estimable monuments of the generosity with which the worthy inhabitants of Livatò have rewarded whatever I may have done in the execution of my official duties to place the most populous, the richest and the most commercial district of this island in easy communication with the seat of government.

I have the honour of assuring you, Gentlemen, of my highest consideration.

Demonstration of Gratitude of the Inhabitants of the Pertinenza of Livatò to Major de Bosset, presented by the Vicar-General of the Lord Archbishop of Cephalonia.

SIR,

It was a practice and a duty of our ancestors to express, by public demonstrations, their gratitude to those who, by their exertions, advanced the prosperity and welfare of their country.

Architecture, sculpture, painting, and poetry, in short, all the fine arts, were alternately employed to immortalize those who had deserved well of Greece. These rewards to distinguished merit exalted to somewhat of a divine feeling, the sentiments of emulation and patriotism in the heart of the Greeks, and produced that public prosperity which rendered their country the admiration of all, and the terror of many of the surrounding nations. Conquered by the Romans, liberty fled the soil of Greece—and with her, virtue, talents, and patriotism. The disconsolate Muses abandoned their favourite abode, and Greece finally lost even the shadow of her ancient glory. It seemed that the guardian genius of Greece had abandoned her for ever, when the protection of Great Britain revived the drooping feelings of the people; and restored, with arts, navigation, and commerce, their liberty and independence.

You were sent to us as the Chief of our Government, and from that period, our prosperity began to revive; Cephalonia seems to be again the Cephalonia of our ancestors; the voice of impartial justice alone prevails; and your indefatigable zeal admits of no obstacle to the advancement and

prosperity of our country; all this will perpetuate your name in our hearts.

If our ancestors could witness the reviving prosperity of our country, they would be filled with joy—they would have expressed to you their feelings by the most conspicuous demonstrations of gratitude, and by the various distinctions which they used to confer upon the benefactors of Greece.

The memory of the virtues and the deeds of our ancestors has kindled in our breasts the sacred fire of patriotism, and with it, a high sentiment of gratitude to those who take an interest in our welfare, and attend to our prosperity.

Prompted by these feelings, we offer to you, Sir, chief of our government, friend of our country, (but more particularly of the Pertinenza of Livatò,) no rich presents, but with this *sword*, the expression of our happiness, of our gratitude, and of our love for you.

Attended by all the inhabitants of this Pertinenza, who are following me with their families on the road which you have constructed for our convenience, and the embellishment of the country—I, in the name of the Pertinenza of Livatò, present to you, Sir, a sword, upon which, not the hands, but the hearts of these Greeks have engraved

ΥΠΟΧΙΛΙΑΡΧΩ ΔΕ ΒΟΣΣΕΤ ΗΓΕΜΟΝΙ
ΚΕΦΑΛΗΝΙΑΣ ΠΕΡΙΟΧΗ ΛΙΒΑΘΟ ΕΥΓΝΩΜΩΝ
ΑΝΑΤΙΘΗΣΙ.

“DEDICATED BY THE PERTINENZA OF LIVATO TO
MAJOR DE BOSSET, GOVERNOR OF CEPHALONIA.”

PAPERS

RELATIVE TO THE GOLD MEDAL STRUCK BY THE INHABITANTS OF CEPHALONIA, IN TESTIMONY OF GRATITUDE AND RESPECT TO MAJOR DE BOSSET, WITH THE APPROBATION OF MAJOR-GENERAL AIREY, AND OF LIEUT.-GEN. CAMPBELL.

Resolution of the Council of Government of Cephalonia relative to the Administration of Major de Bosset.

Palace of Government, 29th Dec. 1812.

The four Councillors of Government having met in an extraordinary sitting, in the absence of Major de Bosset,

and having taken into consideration the many advantages which the inhabitants derive from the construction of the bridge of Trapano, for which great and useful undertaking they are indebted to the present Chief of the Government:

Considering also the many other claims which, under every circumstance, Major de Bosset has acquired to the gratitude of this country, they have, in conformity to the usage of the ancient Greeks, in acknowledging public benefits, unanimously resolved:

That, after having enumerated the many advantages to the population, and the embellishment of the Island, it be proposed to the Administrative Body in the next session to decree the erection of a public monument on the bridge of Trapano, in order to transmit to future times a memorial of the gratitude of the people of Cephalonia; and also to confer upon Major de Bosset some other testimony that may perpetuate a remembrance of these events.

NICOLO DALLAPORTA,	MARINO VEJA,	} Coun- cillors.
MARINO PIGNATORRE,	PANDASIN CARIDI,	
NICOLO CARUSO, Secretary.		

*Decree proposed by the Executive Council of Cephalonia,
and adopted by the Administrative Body.*

31st December, 1812.

THE four Councillors of Government, and the members composing the administrative body, being assembled according to the forms prescribed, the Secretary of Government, in conformity to the declaration of the 29th, read the following proposal:

Those who have the honour to preside over this assembly, aware of your sentiments, and of the various other qualities that distinguish you, conceive that, in directing your attention to the virtues of a person who has in every respect laid this country under a weight of obligation, they but anticipate your feelings.

It will readily occur to every one, that the person here alluded to can be no other than Major Charles Philip de Bosset, Commandant and Chief of the Government, under that magnanimous sovereign and great nation who protect us.

Following the intentions, and executing the instructions of Major-General Oswald, who first planted the British flag amongst us, and established the present local Government of our country to our general satisfaction, he is equally attentive to the orders of Major-General Airey, who is indefatigable in promoting whatever may be most advantageous to the liberty and prosperity of the Ionian Islands.

In a period of less than three years, Major de Bosset has conceived and executed what was never effected, or even undertaken, by former Governments: his firmness of mind, the promptness of his measures, his unwearied vigilance and activity, have removed the stain which the blood of its children had fixed upon our country, now no longer disgraced by the open appearance among us of the most abandoned villains.

The greatest tranquillity and subordination are now established even amongst the most intractable inhabitants of this extensive Island.

The tribunals and the magistracy, of which he is the soul and the head, are supported on the same principles, and are, by his example, aspiring to acquire the perfect confidence both of citizens and strangers. Religion is protected, the property of the pious institutions administered with rigid economy, the public purse is guarded with jealousy, and used to the advantage and the embellishment of the Island; the fortifications are restored; the roads, which in the country were formerly dangerous and almost impassable, have been solidly constructed and enlarged. A public square has been formed in Lixuri, notwithstanding the numerous difficulties which were in the way of such an undertaking, a square which combines with the embellishments of that city the advantage of a secure and commodious landing place for boats.

The assiduity with which he prosecuted undertakings of such importance to the convenience and splendour of the Island, excited among the inhabitants that generous and patriotic emulation which they repeatedly testified to him, and which he directed to the speedy accomplishment of such laudable objects.

The bridge of Trapano, a project which had never before been formed, and which, when conceived by him, was considered by others to be impracticable, he undertook, after

mature deliberation, and effected in a style that recalls to memory the Greek mode of construction, without cement: this bridge in dividing the wide harbour of Argostoli, which it crosses, forms an ample fishery, at the same time that it places several of the most extensive and populous districts in immediate communication with the town. By means of excavations, performed in various parts of the Island, without public expense, he succeeded in discovering some monuments, which will tend to illustrate the history of Cephalonia, and to attract the attention of learned travellers; he studied to promote the public instruction, to improve agriculture, and by protecting the young timber, he endeavoured to restore the public forests, which had been long abandoned or neglected. Having taken into consideration the inconvenience which the quartering of soldiery upon private families occasioned both to the inhabitants and to the military, he proposed the building of proper barracks, a proposition which gave general satisfaction, as was evident from the unanimous concurrence of the citizens, who contributed zealously and spontaneously on this occasion in aid of the public funds. He is now occupied in repairing the streets of this city, in opening new ones, and in constructing other works equally useful and interesting.

Now, gentlemen, if each of the works which we have enumerated, be separately deserving of every demonstration of public gratitude, how much are we indebted for so many, and such useful undertakings, executed within so short a period?

In these circumstances, we should consider it a dereliction of the sentiments by which we know you are animated, if we should hesitate to propose to you:

1st. That, in testimony of the sincere and general gratitude, the following Greek and Italian inscriptions be engraved on one of the piers of the bridge of Trapano.

ΚΑΡΟΛΩ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΩ ΔΕ ΒΟΣΣΕΤ
ΑΡΙΣΤΩ ΗΓΕΜΟΝΙ
ΚΑΙ
ΚΟΣΜΗΤΟΡΙ ΤΗΣ ΝΗΣΟΥ ΤΑΥΤΗΣ Η ΒΟΥΛΗ
ΚΕΦΑΛΗΝΩΝ
ΑΨΙΓ.

A CARLO FILIPPO DE BOSSET
OTTIMO REGGITORE
ED ILLUSTRATORE DI QUESTA ISOLA
IL CORPO AMMINISTRATIVO CEFALENO
1813.

2d. That there be, at the same time, presented to Major de Bosset such other mark of our gratitude as, being worthy of his merit, may be considered by us appropriate.

3d. That to this effect, the necessary sum be drawn from the public chest, with the understanding, that a detailed account of the same be submitted to the administrative body at its first session.

(Here follow the names of 46 members of the Administrative body.)

The above resolution was adopted unanimously, and by acclamation, and signed by the four Councillors, and the Secretary of Government.

The Major-Commandant having been apprized in the usual manner of the sitting of the Assembly, repaired to the hall of Government, where, having been received with every demonstration of joy and applause, the Councillor Caridi addressed him thus:

“Illustrious Sir, having witnessed your unceasing care for the well-being of this population, we have considered it our indispensable duty to pass such a resolution as should best record our gratitude, and the lively sense we entertain of your merits as Commandant and Chief of our Government. I need not add, that the resolution has passed through this distinguished assembly by acclamation.”

To which Major de Bosset replied:

“Be pleased, Gentlemen, to accept my most sincere thanks for the proofs of gratitude and kindness which you have conferred upon me this day. Nothing could have been more flattering or more dear to me, than the assurance from the representatives of the people of Cephalonia, that my conduct has merited their approbation. If the honourable situation to which I have been appointed among you, has afforded me the opportunity of contributing, in some degree, to the happiness of this Island, in forwarding that object I have but followed the wishes of the great nation which protects you, the example of my predecessors, and the intentions of my superiors.

“His Excellency, Major-General Oswald, who appointed

me to the honour of presiding over you, has already sufficiently shewn how much he had at heart the prosperity of these Islands; and his Excellency, Major-General Airey, who at present governs them with so much distinction, gives you daily proofs of his unceasing anxiety to promote the same object.

“ If I have had the good fortune to realize the intentions of such respectable superiors, I owe my success to the assistance and the advice of the four distinguished gentlemen who adorn your present Government, to the energy and the purity of the magistracy and of the tribunals, and to the zealous concurrence of all classes of citizens, who have felt, and have shewn by their conduct, that public good can only be advanced by union and patriotism. Convinced that the same sentiments will continue to animate you, I shall redouble my efforts to assist you in the completion of works already begun, and in beginning those that are intended to be executed for the improvement of an Island, and the convenience of a people, who will never cease to be dear to me.”

Letter, in which the Councillors of Government transmitted the above Decree to his Excellency Major-General Airey, commanding in the Ionian Islands.

Cephalonia, 21st Jan. 1813.

SIR,

IN proposing to the administrative body the decree, relative to Major de Bosset, which we have herewith the honour to submit to your Excellency, it was our intention, in performing this duty, to do what would be agreeable not only to our country, but to your Excellency, of whom he is the organ.

In justly appreciating the merits of an officer who governs this island, under your command, your Excellency will be pleased to consider, that we desire to show our distinguished respects to you personally, and it is our anxious wish to evince the respectful admiration we entertain of your Excellency's distinguished merits.

We have the honour, &c.

(Signed by the four Councillors and the Secretary of Government.)

Answer of Major-General Airey.

Zante, 20th Feb. 1813.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE received and perused with infinite satisfaction the decree of the administrative body, which you did me the favour to transmit.

It is a complete proof of the great merit of Major de Bosset, chief of the government, at the same time that it reflects great honour on the gratitude of the inhabitants of your island.

Equally disposed, by duty and inclination, to contribute my best assistance to the prosperity of these islands, I receive with much gratitude the flattering expressions which you have been pleased to address to me personally.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed)

G. AIREY,
Major-Gen. commanding.

*Extract from the Registers of the Administrative Councils
of Cephalonia.*

29th November, 1813.

AGREEABLY to the summons of the 26th inst. the councillors of government and the members of the administrative body having assembled, in the absence of the chief of the government, the secretary stated the object of the present convocation, and submitted to the inspection and approbation of the administrative body the gold medal and chain which had been made in consequence of the authority given in its sitting of the 31st of Dec. 1812, with the Greco-Italian inscription as follows*.

An exact account was rendered of the expense incurred for this medal and chain, amounting to 400 dollars, which received the unanimous approbation of the administrative body; and it was further decided that the result of this sitting should be submitted to the sanction of his Excellency Lieut.-Gen. Campbell, civil commissioner of his Britannic Majesty in the Ionian islands.

* This inscription is similar to that in p. 142.

Letter from his Excellency Lieut.-Gen. J. Campbell, Commander of his Majesty's Forces in the Ionian Islands and the Adriatic, &c. &c. &c. to Major de Bosset.

Zante, 22d Dec. 1813.

SIR,

I HAVE received the letter of the 6th inst. together with the report of the department of finances of the local government under your administration, and of the unanimous votes taken in the name and in behalf of the inhabitants of Cephalonia, with the view to their being authorized to present you with a gold medal and chain, as mentioned in the said decree, in demonstration of their profound gratitude for the advantages which they have derived from your administration of the government which has been intrusted to you.

In signifying to you my entire consent to the above-mentioned vote of the government of Cephalonia, it only remains for me to add my sincere congratulations on your receiving so satisfactory a proof of the gratitude and attachment of the people of Cephalonia, for the welfare which, during your long and active administration, you have exerted yourself with so much success to procure them.

Letter from his Excellency Lieut.-Gen. Campbell to the noble Government of Cephalonia.

Zante, 26th Dec. 1813.

GENTLEMEN,

I FULLY concur in the acts proposed by you, in the name of the most respectable part of the inhabitants of your island, for the purpose of shewing your esteem for Major de Bosset, as communicated to me in your letter of the 16th inst. with its enclosures. Having myself the highest opinion of the integrity, zeal, and talents of the present chief of your government, I feel the greatest satisfaction in seeing that the population which has derived so many real advantages from the indefatigable efforts of Major de Bosset, for the general welfare of the island of Cephalonia, is equally penetrated with, and expresses its gratitude in the most proper manner.

Letter from the Four Councillors of Government to Major de Bosset.

Palace of Government, Argostoli, 30th Dec. 1813.

SIR,

THE representative body of our native country offer to you, Sir, through our means, a spontaneous mark of the general gratitude.

The medal upon which are briefly inscribed our various obligations to you, will testify our eternal gratitude, which no means that we can devise could sufficiently express.

It is, however, but natural, that while a monument remains to perpetuate your memory with us, we should endeavour to afford you an imperishable proof that the inhabitants of Cephalonia are highly sensible of your merits, and of your solicitude for their welfare.

Be pleased then, Sir, to accept this symbol of their sentiments towards you, and while we regret how inadequate it is to the expression of their feelings, we beg leave to assure you that art could not supply a just representation of their attachment.

Letter from the Archbishop of Cephalonia to Major de Bosset, Commandant and Chief of the Government.

From the Metropolitan Palace, 10th Sept. 1813.

SIR,

YOUR valued letter of the 6th Sept. affords new proofs of zeal and piety. The lively interest and ardent desire which you, Sir, shew for the respectful and decorous preservation of sacred objects, confirm greatly in the minds of this people your already well-deserved title of regenerator of the physical and moral welfare of this island. How happy for them, if they profit by your paternal care and indefatigable exertions. On witnessing the effects which will be produced, and the advantages that will arise, they will for ever bless their benefactor.

As for myself, excellent Sir, I shall always pray the Almighty for the preservation of your person, and I will use my best endeavours, as far as it depends upon me, to further your intentions for the welfare of this country.

Thus, with respect to the removal of the images of the

Saints, and the remaining sacred ornaments of the suppressed church of St. Nicholas, from the castle of St. George to the church of the Blessed Virgin Siciotessà, situate in this city, I shall not fail to give orders to the most distinguished among the clergy as soon as I shall be made acquainted with the day, so that it may be effected with all the reverence required on such a solemn occasion.

Having thus attended to your wishes, I have the honour to express to you my highest esteem.

(Signed) JOANNICHIO METROPOLITA.

N^o. III.

MONUMENT

ERECTED IN CEPHALONIA TO THE GLORY OF THE BRITISH NATION.

Project of a Decree proposed by the Executive Government of Cephalonia to the Administrative Body, and adopted unanimously and by acclamation in the Extraordinary Sitting of the 9th Dec. 1813.

PROPOSED.

1. THAT the spot called Pagliomilo, situated within view of the harbour and the city of Argostoli, be formed into a quadrangle of about forty feet, with blocks of stone cut in a similar manner to those of which the bridge of Trapano is constructed.

2. That the monument to be erected upon this site be an obelisk twenty-one feet high.

3. That upon the four sides of the said obelisk the following inscription be engraved in Greek, Latin, English, and Italian.

TO THE GLORY
OF THE
BRITISH NATION,
THE INHABITANTS
OF
CEPHALONIA.
1813.

4. That the government be authorized to appoint two active and zealous citizens, who, being provided with the necessary means, will carefully superintend the construction of this monument in the best and most solid manner.

5. That from the sum which was voted on the 29th ultimo, the requisite means be raised for the object in question.

The Councillors of Government to his Excellency Lieut.-General Campbell, &c. &c. &c.

Cephalonia, December 10, 1813.

EXCELLENCY,

IF all Europe be highly indebted to the British nation for her constant and magnanimous efforts in the cause of suffering humanity, how great are the obligations of the people who enjoy her immediate and benevolent protection!

The inhabitants of Cephalonia, who have that happiness, are penetrated with the liveliest gratitude towards the great nation, which, by sending your Excellency to preside over the government of these Islands, has fully realized our most sanguine hopes. Our hearts were the monuments, as they were the depositories, of these feelings; but it was proper that strangers should also know, that the sensibility of the Greeks is not, even in these times, extinguished; and that posterity should learn who were, at this epoch, our benefactors.

The government, in fulfilling this most agreeable and sacred duty, and in perfect accordance with the general voice of the body representing this Island, proposed the decree, which we have the honour to submit to your Excellency, and which was carried unanimously amidst the most joyful acclamations.

We trust that your Excellency, as the representative of our protecting Sovereign, the most distinguished individual among the virtuous of a renowned nation, will be pleased to favour this imperishable expression of our loyal attachment, and profound gratitude; and that you will appreciate our feelings, not by our powers or by the limited means at our disposal; but by the sincerity of our gratitude, and the ardour of our desire to render this monument worthy of its high destination.

We have the honour to be, with the highest respect and consideration,

Your Excellency's most obedient humble Servants,
 NICOLO DALLAPORTA, MARINO VEJA, }
 MARINO PIGNATORRE, PANDASIN CARIDI, } Coun-
 NICOLO CARUSO, Secretary. sultors.

Letter from Lieut.-General Campbell to Major de Bosset.

Zante, December 22, 1813.

SIR,

I HAVE received your letter of the 10th inst., together with the report of the resolution which was unanimously passed, in the name and on behalf of the local government, and of the inhabitants of Cephalonia, for the erection of a public monument, as described therein, to be dedicated "To the Glory of the British Nation;" in testimony of the gratitude and attachment with which that people are penetrated, for the favour and advantages which they enjoy, under the protection of his Majesty, our royal master.

It is an agreeable duty on my part, as the organ of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, who acts in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to manifest to the Ionian people, and to assure them of, the profound interest which his Royal Highness takes in their prosperity, and of his gracious intentions in ordering the adoption of such measures, as appear best calculated to encourage and extend the commerce and the agriculture of these Islands; and to secure to their population the advantages of liberty, science, and justice.

The generous, independent, and loyal disposition of the inhabitants of Cephalonia, of which on this occasion they have given such exalted proof, will greatly tend to promote those highly benevolent intentions.

With such feelings on the part of the British government, and with such dispositions on the part of the government and inhabitants of Cephalonia, there can be no doubt that the monument which their patriotism would erect "To the Glory of the British Nation," will be established on the most solid foundation; and while it attests the prosperity of the

Cephalonian people, it will remain as a moral record of the ties which are forming between nations in the extremes of Europe.

Whatever assistance it may be in my power to afford, will always be exerted for the success of this patriotic undertaking; and I desire you will convey my sentiments, on this interesting and happy occasion, to the government and inhabitants of Cephalonia.

N^o. IV.

LETTERS

FROM THREE GENERAL OFFICERS.

*Letter from Lieut.-General Sir John Oswald, K. C. B. to
Lieut.-Colonel de Bosset.*

Dunneker-House, Kirkaldy, N. B. March 22, 1818.

MY DEAR COLONEL,

UPON leaving London I omitted to send to you the letter you required, expressive of my opinion, relative to the value of your services, whilst under me, in the Ionian Isles. Although their merit and importance have been universally acknowledged and established, by the evidence of facts, more especially in the island where you immediately presided, yet I feel great pleasure in adding the expression of my private and personal sentiments to the public and recorded avowal of my approbation, which, on various occasions, it became my pleasing duty to publish to the army where you served, and to communicate to my superiors.

In your military capacity, I considered the King's service under the greatest obligation to you, for the gallant and soldier-like manner in which you brought up the detachment of de Roll's regiment, under your orders, to the relief of the party, assaulting the outworks of Sta. Maura fortress, on the 7th of April, 1810; thereby contributing mainly to the successful issue of an attack, which unlooked-for circumstances had rendered doubtful. In every point connected with your

conduct in the command of that detachment, I felt the utmost reason to be satisfied: but it was after it became necessary to place you at the head of the civil administration of the island of Cephalonia, I had to applaud the zeal, discretion, and ability, which you, in a way as creditable to yourself, as beneficial to the society you presided over, discharged the new, complicated, and interesting duties that arose from the station you filled. I may with truth say, that during the twelve months you presided there under me, I, at various times, witnessed with admiration, the change you effected in the physical appearance and conveniences of the island, and in the moral conduct and habits of its population. I certainly left you there with the deep impression that, by appointing you chief of the local government of Cephalonia, I had conferred a great blessing upon its inhabitants. I have ever held this opinion, and it has uniformly afforded me the highest satisfaction to express these sentiments to his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, and to such of his Majesty's ministers as are more particularly connected with the interests of the Ionian Islands.

I remain, my dear Colonel,

With every sentiment of esteem, &c. &c.

Division Order, issued at Cephalonia, 26th April, 1812, by Major-General Airey, commanding in the Ionian Islands.

THE Major-General, in leaving the island of Cephalonia, cannot forbear expressing the great satisfaction he has felt at the good appearance of the troops, and at the reports of their soldier-like and orderly conduct in their quarters, as stated by Major de Bosset; to whom, as well as to the commanding officers, and other officers, of corps and detachments, he begs to offer his best thanks, for their care, zeal, and attention.

The rapid and increasing improvements in this island, are the best proofs of its growing prosperity, and reflect the highest honour upon Major de Bosset; for whose unremitting activity and zeal, as Capo-di-Governo, the Major-General feels himself bound to offer this small tribute of his high consideration and regard.

Zante, 6th October, 1812.

MY LORD,

IN transmitting the enclosed Papers for your Lordship's consideration, I feel it a duty to offer my strongest testimony in favour of Major de Bosset's conduct and capacity, while he has been under my command in these islands; and, as far as I can judge, I may fairly say, I have seen few officers in my course of service, more capable, more zealous, or more likely to do honour, as well as justice, to any situation, than himself.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

GEORGE AIREY,
M. General.

*To his Excellency the Right Honourable
Lieut.-Gen. Lord W. C. Bentinck,
&c. &c. &c.*

Zante, 21st December, 1813.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING important communications to make to his Majesty's ministers, respecting the government of the Ionian Islands, and being desirous to grant to Major de Bosset, chief of the government of Cephalonia, an indulgence, which his private affairs require, I have been induced to give that officer a few months' leave of absence to England.

I have not yet decided who is to be appointed to the temporary command, during Major de Bosset's absence, but whoever he may be, he will be instructed to follow the same just, equitable, and energetic measures, which the former adopted for the advantage of the island, during the time he presided over your government, with no less credit to himself than advantage to you.

It is not only my intention to direct a perseverance in the same system, but to order, that the most prompt and efficacious measures may be taken to repress, without distinction of persons, even the slightest attempt that may be made, to counteract or interrupt the prosperity which the island enjoys under the administration so happily established.

I have the honour, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

J. CAMPBELL,
Lieut.-General.

*To the Noble the Councillors
of the Government of Cephalonia.*

Letter from Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Campbell to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.

Zante, 24th September, 1813.

DEAR SIR,

WERE I to write a volume I could not express what I think and feel, more sincerely than in my letter accompanying this; and I must request your pardon if I have even (without your concurrence) already done more. Early in this month I sent to Sicily, along with other dispatches to England, the strongest remonstrance I could put together about your supercession. Those dispatches, I know, have gone in the Speedy Packet for England. My letters were to Colonel Bunbury, and to Earl Bathurst, the Secretary of State; and my arguments were, in great measure, similar to what is contained in my letter sent herewith.

You have my full permission for the excursions you have suggested, in this vicinity; and to extend them as far as you please. Leave to return to England must be granted from Sicily; and I shall prefer your request by the mail now under dispatch. My own idea is, that you ought to have the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, with date prior to the last Brevet of the 4th June; and so I shall say, and so I shall write, for which purpose I mean to keep by me, and make use of the "Copies of Documents," &c. which you sent me. I feel a presentiment that justice, though slow, will finally be done to your claims and your services. I wish the latter could be continued here for some time longer; but feel too much delicacy towards your wounded feelings to urge any thing like a request—you must decide for yourself. I am in the midst of my English letters and dispatches, but always and very sincerely,

Yours, &c.

Extract of another Letter of the above date, from the same to the same.

DEAR SIR,

I HAVE received your letter of the 20th of this month, and I very candidly admit, that, in your situation, I should think, feel, and act as you do; and that the mortification you must have experienced on the score of supercession in promotion,

are such as to give rise most naturally to all those unpleasant sentiments of being overlooked and forgotten, which your letter contains. And yet I am convinced nothing intentional or personal on the part of our superiors towards you, has led to these supercessions. You have been meritoriously, and most usefully exerting yourself in behalf of Great Britain and her interests; but in a distant quarter remote from notice or from observation: while those who have obtained promotion over you, were pushing their influence, or telling their own story at home.

You can ask no indulgence, as to leave of absence or any other subject, I shall not most freely grant you, and can assure you with unaffected sincerity, that I deeply regret the idea of losing your valuable services, and your judicious advice during my command in this government, and which I am well aware I cannot replace. You will have on all occasions my best wishes, and I would only that my power was as efficient as is my cordial desire to be of service to you, and to render common justice to your merits.

Yours, &c.

N°. V.

THE IONIAN ACADEMY*.

The Secretary of the Ionian Academy to Lieut.-Colonel Charles Ph. de Bosset, Corresponding Member of the Academy.

Corfu, 6th August, 1814.

SIR,

OUR distinguished colleague, Cavaliere Metaxà, in proposing you to be received as a Corresponding Member, into our Academy, expressed himself thus :

* I was in England when Corfu surrendered to the British forces, and was wholly unacquainted with the Members of the Ionian Academy. To the Cavaliere Metaxà, who proposed me, I was entirely a stranger, and the first notice I had of the proceedings of the Academy in regard to me, was contained in the Letter of which the

“Major de Bosset, who filled the situation of Military Commandant, and Chief of the Government in the Island of Cephalonia for the space of four years, is a person distinguished for a variety of theoretical and practical information. In this public situation, he employed his talents in advancing the splendour of the Island and the prosperity of its inhabitants.

“The works executed under his direction, in that island, are in a style worthy of ancient times: the boldness of the conception, and the happiness of their construction, exhibit an admirable union of science and taste. The civil institutions and regulations that were promoted and established by this officer, have greatly contributed to the re-organization and prosperity of the island; the excavations in the ancient Samæ, and the fine collection of precious medals, and of various other monuments which he made, evince great zeal for classic antiquities, and an ardent desire to co-operate in the advancement of the Arts and Belles Lettres.

“The inhabitants of Cephalonia,” continued the Cavaliere Metaxà, “although they have conferred upon Major de Bosset public marks of their consideration, and of their lasting gratitude for the many advantages which their country derived from his wise administration, were still unable to offer him that place which he ought to hold in a literary society; and it now belongs to the enlightened members of the Ionian Academy to inscribe his name on their rolls.”

The letter of the Cavaliere Metaxà being read, and his proposition received in the Academy with the liveliest satisfaction, the expression of its gratitude was conveyed to him, for having procured to it the acquisition of so distinguished a member.

Be pleased then, Sir, to accept this mark of consideration and esteem on the part of our Academy, and of its anxious wish to open a communication with the learned of your country.

above is a translation, and which I did not receive until my return to the Ionian Islands in 1816, nearly a year and a half subsequent to its date. The Cavaliere Metaxà had visited Cephalonia, his native country, after the surrender of Corfu, and during my absence.

Since Sir Thomas Maitland has assumed the command in the Ionian Islands, the sittings of this learned Society have been entirely suspended.

The undersigned begs you will receive the homage of his respectful consideration.

VILETTA CALICHIOPULO,
Secretary.

The following List of the Members of the Ionian Academy, printed in Corfu, may be interesting to some readers.

ACCADEMIA IONIA.

SOCI RESIDENTI.

Dot. Niccolò Delvinioti, Vice-Presidente.	Dot. Stamo Gangadi.
Dot. Viletta Calichiopulo, Segret.	Dot. Lazzaro Mordo.
Dot. Michele Pieri, Bibliotecario.	Dot. Giovanni Doná.
Demetrio Arlioti, Cassiere.	Niccolò Rasis.
Emanuel Teotochi.	Giovanni Parmesan.
Andrea Sordina.	Dot. Viaro Capodístria.
Dionisio Roma.	Bottú.
Marino Metaxà.	Paolo Prossalendi.
Dot. Stelio Vlassopulo.	Spiridion Pasquali.
Dot. Niccolò Mavromati.	Niccolino Pieri.
Dot. Giovanni Gianatà.	Raffaele Zanoni.
Rev. Don Andrea Idromenos.	W. Meyer.
Dot. Antonio Rodestamo.	Dot. Tully.
	Demetrio Zervó.
	Platone Petridi.
	Giorgio Capodistria.

SOCI CORRISPONDENTI.

NELLE ISOLE.

Corfú.

Vettor Ceccato.	Dot. Andrea Mustoxidi.
Dot. Innocente Gialiná.	Antonio Petretin.

Cefalonia.

Dot. Liseo.	Niccolò Dalla Porta.
Dot. Eustachio Metaxan.	Stamo Petrizzi.
Vallier.	Valiano Carburi.
Marin Pignatorre.	

Zante.

Giovanni Sicuro.
Dionisio Roidi.
Antonio Comuto.

Dot. Dicopulo.
Niccolò Gradenigo Sicuro.

Sta. Maura.

Dot. Conachi.
Felice Zambelli.
Vassan.

Giovanni Zambelli.
Michele Ciciliani.

Paxo, Dot. Paulini.—*Itaca*, Dot. Zavò.—*Cerigo*, Dot. Condoleo.

SOCI CORRISPONDENTI.

NEL CONTINENTE.

Ugo Foscolo, Milano.
Andrea Mustoxidi, Milano.
Coray, Parigi.
Mario Pieri, Treviso.
Psalida, Giannina.
Sachelario, Giannina.
Giorgio Drasis, Professore a Parigi.
Nicolopoulo, Parigi.
Vincenzo Monti, Milano.
Filippo Rè, Professore d'Agricoltura a Bologna.
Pouqueville, Console in Giannina.
Bernard, Membro dell'Accademia di Marsiglia, e di Lione.
André Logis, membro di diverse accademie a Parigi.
Chaptal, membro dell'istituto di Francia.
Savaresi, medico in capo dell'Armata di Napoli.
Dot. Luigi Frank, Parigi.
Matteo Lesseps, Parigi.
Moure Francia, Parigi.
Giuseppe Agrati, Milano.
Carlo Dupin, suo padre, e

suo fratello, Francia.
Dedon, *idem*.
Latour Maubret, *idem*.
Boudrand, *idem*.
Domenico Casigli, Napoli.
De Louret, Francia.
Dabon, *idem*.
Augoyat, *idem*.
Arnaud, *idem*.
Alessandro Romeuf, *idem*.
Carnaud, *idem*.
Teuillet, *idem*.
Giovanni Fabroni, Firenze.
Brugnatelli, Prof. di Chimica a Pavia.
Mangili, Venezia.
Giuseppe Biemonti, Milano.
Giuseppe Parisi, Direttore delle Scuole Politecniche in Napoli, ec. ec.
Vincenzo De-Muro, Prof. di lingua Greca, nelle Scuole Politecnico-Militari in Napoli.
Luigi Milin, membro dell'Istituto in Parigi.
L'Abate Giambattista Zannoni, Bibliotecario della Magliabecchiana in Firenze.

Aurelio Visconti, Anti-
quario in Parigi.
Fauvel, in Atene.

Brondsted, { Dottori in Fi-
Koes, { losofia di
Copena-
ghen.

Barbié Du Bocage, Geo-
grafo delle relazioni es-
tere, membro dell' Is-
tituto, Parigi.

Emanuele Molla, Prefetto
de' reggi studj, e delle
antichità nell' Apulia, ec.

Benedetto Del Bene.

Dot. Alessandro Moreschi.

Monsignor Munter, di Co-
penaghen.

Heyne, di Gottinga.

Luigi Sementini, P. P. di
Chimica del Reale Is-
tituto di Napoli.

Michele Tenore, Direttore
del Giardino Botanico
di Napoli.

Mentelle, membro dell' Is-
tituto di Francia.

Giovanni Maria Zecchi-
nelli, socio corrispon-
dente della Reale Acca-
demia di Padova.

L'Ab. Tomaso Valperga,
di Caluso, Segretario

perpetuo dell'Accademia
di Scienze, Belle Let-
tere, e Belle Arti di To-
rino.

Antonio di Brema.

Giordani Bologna.

Niccolini Firenze.

Ermanno, Barone de Schu-
bart, V. P. della Soci-
età Italiana di Scienze,
Lettere, ed Arti.

Pietro Colletta, socio di
varie Accademie, ec. ec.

Giuseppe Champolion,
Prof. di Letteratura
Greca, Segretario della
Società di B. L. dell'
Accademia di Grenoble.

Petit-Radel, membro dell'
Istituto di Francia, e
conservatore della Bi-
blioteca Mazarina, Pa-
rigi.

Carlo Gherardini, Milano.

Ottaviano Targioni, Prof.
di Botanica, Firenze.

Tonin, membro dell' Isti-
tuto di Francia.

Carlo Filippo de Bosset.

Alumni.

Demetrio Marietti.

Spiridion Armata.

N°. VI.

OBSERVATIONS
ON THE IONIAN ISLES.

STATED IN VARIOUS CONVERSATIONS WITH HIS EXCELLENCY SIR THOMAS MAITLAND, AND AT HIS DESIRE REDUCED TO WRITING, BY LIEUT.-COL. DE BOSSET, IN MARCH, 1816*.

THE declining state of the Ottoman empire, announces a fall, which can only be delayed so long as that empire is sustained by other powers, whose interests are connected with its existence. It therefore appears to be of great consequence to England, in either alternative, of affording it protection, or of concurring in its dismemberment, should there be no longer a possibility of maintaining it, that she should possess a point in the vicinity of Turkey, from whence she may direct her operations, with a competent force always in readiness to act as circumstances may require.

It is in this respect, principally, that the occupation of the fortress of Corfu, and of the other isles, is of such essential importance to Great Britain.

England might occupy the united states of the Ionian Isles, without interfering in their internal administration, and thus avoid some embarrassments, and perhaps expense; but, having granted her protection to this new state, and having become interested in its prosperity, it would be in some mea-

* This is a translation of the paper given to Sir Thomas Maitland.

sure her duty to superintend the formation and maintenance of its constitution.

To enter upon this constitution effectually, the character, the prejudices, the resources, and the interests of the inhabitants, should of course be especially considered. The object being to promote the welfare of the people, and to secure their attachment to the protecting nation, it appears that these two points should be assumed, as the basis of the constitution.

These states were for several centuries under a government, which became feeble and vicious, and whose policy was to foment party spirit, and family dissensions, in order the better to subject the islanders; their morals were thus corrupted; and in the course of twenty years of revolution, and of changes in the government, the evil has been augmented.

The demoralization of this nation having resulted from the bad governments under which it has suffered so long, the Greeks of the Ionian Isles are rather to be pitied than blamed. It is only by patience, indulgence, good example, and a proper degree of firmness, that they are to be improved, and their attachment secured to the nation which protects them.

There can be no sanguine expectations formed of regenerating those among the islanders, who have grown old under the Venetian government. Yet there exist among them, but more especially among those who have arrived at manhood since the fall of that republic, many individuals of virtue and capacity, who, directed by the impulse of an impartial and enlightened government, would do honour to their country. The object of paramount importance at present, seems to be, to form the rising generation, by devoting particular attention to public education, by affording encouragement to men

of merit and probity, and by excluding from all employments, those who are neither worthy nor capable of holding them.

It would be especially desirable to establish primary schools, according to the methods adopted in England, on the system of Bell and Lancaster; and a seminary for the education of those who devote themselves to the ecclesiastical profession, where they might acquire that knowledge and those principles, which they are called upon to inculcate to others; the clergy in that country being, with a few exceptions, in a state of profound ignorance.

The physical and moral condition of the Ionian Isles, presents several obstacles to the organization of its government, which will be difficult to surmount. Their population, which consists of nearly 200,000 souls, is divided into seven very unequal portions, remote from each other. The interests, resources, and characters of the inhabitants, are manifestly different; their productions are not the same; and the party spirit of the people, as well as the jealousy existing between the different isles, presents not the most inconsiderable difficulties to the formation of a sound and durable constitution.

The revenues of all the isles, amount to about £120,000 sterling; a sum scarcely adequate to maintain the general government, independently of the local government of each of the isles and of their militia; to defray the expenses required by the administration of justice, public education, divine worship, quarantine establishments, and the service of health, the maintenance of the fortifications and the public buildings, the formation of roads, and other internal improvements.

At this moment their general commerce, as well as the consumption of articles of English manufacture, and of colonial produce, is of no great amount. These islands may

indeed serve as entrepôts for forwarding merchandise to the Levant and the Adriatic : but this advantage is trifling, except in time of war, when the direct communication between England and those different countries, is shackled and interrupted. Yet, under a good system of administration, the trade might be materially augmented, to the advantage of both nations. The principal products of the isles, are oil, currants, wine, and brandy.

The protection of England is evidently more advantageous to the Ionian Isles, than that of any other power; it ensures the uninterrupted safety of their navigation, and a certain outlet for their produce.

These circumstances appear sufficiently strong to attach the inhabitants firmly to England; yet it cannot be doubted, that before the fall of Buonaparte, there was in some of the isles a party in favour of France; and that there now exists one in favour of Russia.

This attachment of the Greeks to the Russians has been erroneously ascribed to religious affinities alone; its principal cause is to be sought in the influence of personal interest.

The French and the Russian service offered, and the latter still offers, a road to fortune for a certain number of young men in the Ionian Isles. The sons of some of the principal families were educated in France and Russia, at the expense of those powers; they there imbibed the principles, which were intended to be given them, and they were employed in the civil or military capacity, according to their talents and inclinations*. Encouragement was given to those who dis-

* Count Capo d'Istria, a native of Corfu, is Secretary of State to his Majesty the Emperor of Russia; Count Moncenigo, a native of Zante, is minister of that Court at Turin; Count Loverdo, a native of Cephalonia, is a General in the French army. To these instances

tinguished themselves in science or art; orders and pensions were conferred upon them; they were admitted to learned societies, with which they entered into correspondence. The persons receiving such favours were indeed few, but a very great number exerted themselves to merit them.

To this policy must be attributed the predilection, which some of the Ionian islanders have retained for Russia; a predilection which is not likely to subside, unless England modifies her system, so as to produce effects of a tendency somewhat similar*.

Russia, at various periods, has granted considerable privileges in her ports, to the trade of these islanders; and several of them still continue to navigate in the Levant and the Black Sea under her flag, through the protection of which

might be added many others, of Ionian islanders, employed by these two states, but especially Russia, in various capacities. It is manifest, that the institutions of Great Britain are incompatible with such a course of policy in the extent to which it is pursued by Russia; but we possess advantages in regard to these islands, which, if judiciously applied, would be alone sufficient to secure to us a decided preference in the attachment of the inhabitants.

* It is the practice in this country, to send out to our newly acquired possessions, without sufficient regard to their language, religion, or habits, a number of young men who are to be provided for. They are in consequence appointed, with great salaries, to situations previously occupied by natives, who were contented to hold them, and to perform their duties, on very moderate pay. Such a practice, while it is prejudicial to those possessions, does not seem calculated to conciliate the affections of people recently taken under our protection, or to bind them to our interests.

It is true, indeed, that in the Ionian Islands, while some subordinate offices have been totally suppressed, appointments have of late been given to a few natives with higher salaries than were ever before allowed: but is this consistent with the provident economy which it seems so essentially necessary to maintain in a country whose means are very limited?

they enjoy, in the Ottoman ports and custom-houses, certain advantages, which are not allowed them under the British flag*.

After having alluded to the vices of the Venetian government, in relation to its Ionian subjects, it would be wrong to conclude that, in the course of four centuries, that government has done no good to its colonies. In the laws and regulations of that essentially politic republic, are to be sought those principles, by which in a great measure the relations of the Ionian United States, with their neighbours, should be managed, and in which are to be found certain views of internal administration, deserving mature consideration.

Nº. VII.

PROJECT FOR ARMORIAL BEARINGS, OR SEALS, FOR THE IONIAN ISLANDS. 1816 AND 1817.

THE following papers, though not of much consequence in themselves, appear worthy of insertion, because they convey a clear idea of some of the proceedings, of which I conceive that I have just reason to complain.

The establishment of a coat of arms for the Ionian Islands, originated in a project, which I communicated to his Excellency, Sir Thomas Maitland, in June, 1816, and which was approved, after due consideration, both in England and

* The preference given in many cases to Russian colours, by Ionian vessels navigating the Black Sea and the Levant, arises principally from a desire to avoid the charges of the British consuls for anchorage, and the consular dues. These are comparatively very high; and the vessels in question, of the ordinary class and description, cannot, by their trade as mere carriers, support expenses which are calculated only for the extended scale of British commerce.

in those Islands. I was therefore rather surprised of late, on seeing at the house of Mr. Halfhide, engraver, some seals, upon which he was engaged, after drawings furnished to him from the office of the Secretary of State. Although these seals are evidently framed upon my designs, the latter have been so grossly mutilated, as not only to frustrate the original intention of awakening in the minds of the Ionian people proud recollections of their former history, but to appear in the eyes of every person of taste altogether futile and inconsistent.

It is unnecessary to advert to all the changes that have been made in the original composition, drawing, figures, legends, &c. I shall merely point out the seal for the small island of Paxo, which is as large, if not larger, than the great seal of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. It represents a trident, an emblem, which, among the ancients, conveyed the idea of maritime power, and which consequently never was, nor could be, applicable to an island, the name of which has not even been recorded in history, and of which the whole naval resources could, at no period, have exceeded the possession of a few fishing-boats.

I should not have noticed this affair of the seals, if the correspondence, and discussion respecting it, had not made known to many persons, as well in this country as in the Ionian Islands, that the original project was mine, and consequently I have a good chance of sharing the ridicule, which will, no doubt, attach to the undertaking, if completed according to the plan which has been subsequently adopted.

Letter to his Excellency Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Maitland, at Corfu, from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.

Malta, 21st June, 1816.

SIR,
MAY I take the liberty of submitting to your Excellency's

consideration the enclosed project, the object of which is to establish coats of arms, or seals, for the Ionian United States, of which the emblems are taken from the antique coins of those Islands.

MEMORANDUM.

IN giving to the Ionian Isles a new and permanent organization, which, under the protection of Great Britain, will open to that Government an epoch of prosperity and regeneration, it would perhaps not be without some good effect to revive, by various means, in the memory of its inhabitants, the glorious periods of their history.

In former times every country, every island, every town, in Greece, had some particular characteristic emblems; and it now appears that one of the best means to attain the object above-mentioned, would be to give to every one of the seven Islands a coat of arms, or seal, composed of the emblems by which they were formerly distinguished, and a large one for the collective Government of the United States of the Ionian Isles, which might be formed of the principal emblem of each of the Isles surrounding the arms of Great Britain.

In order to give a more precise idea of this project, seven drawings are here annexed, together with a short explanation of them.

Should this project be adopted, I should, in order to give to those seals the degree of interest of which they are susceptible, enter more into the subject.

In the execution of the seals, the quaint and formal style of modern seal-engraving ought particularly to be avoided, and the artist ought strictly to copy that of the antique coins, of which the drawings herewith annexed are not sufficiently correct representations; but at the same time he must care-

fully endeavour to improve the drawing when it happens to be defective in the original coins, as is the case with the Diana of Leucas, and others.

Mr. Taylor Combe, of the British Museum, in affording to the artist the facility of copying the original coins which are under his care, will be able to assist him with useful advice.

Those seals ought to be engraved upon steel.

This project, if properly attended to, will afford an opportunity of establishing a parallel between the present advanced state of the art of engraving in England and that of the ancients, and will be a stimulus to modern artists to rival those specimens, which ought to be taken as the prototype in all the arts.

Letter from Lieut.-Col. Hankey, Military Secretary, to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.

Corfu, 13th Feb. 1817.

DEAR DE BOSSET,

THE project for the seals which you gave me for the Islands, I gave to Sir George Nayler, in England, by the Governor's order, and he referred them to Mr. Combe, of the British Museum. Mr. Combe's report I have, but do not know for the moment where to lay my hand on it.

In the mean time, have you any copy of what you sent me?

Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset to Lieut.-Col. Hankey.

Corfu, 13th Feb. 1817.

DEAR HANKEY,

ON my coming home, I found your note of this day's date. I have here no copy, nor have I the documents which I had collected, in order to draw a project of seals for the Ionian Isles. Should it, however, be necessary, I can again occupy myself about it; in that case it would be better that I should see the reports of Sir George Nayler and Mr. Combe on that subject. At any rate, it would require some time to complete the project with drawings.

*Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset to Lieut.-Col. Hankey.**Corfu, 15th March, 1817.*

DEAR HANKEY,

IN consequence of his Excellency's desire, I have completed a new project with drawings, for the seals of the Ionian Islands. As I have not a duplicate here of the one I made before my going to Italy, and which you took with you to England last year, the present one is not an exact copy, but is done on the same principle, and rather improved upon.

The commission composed of three members of the Primary Council, appointed by his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner to report upon my project, have called upon me several times, and I have given them the necessary explanations.

As I now understand that it has been adopted, I send you herewith some instructions for the engraver, to whom the execution of these seals is to be intrusted, in order to be forwarded to England, together with the project.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE ARTIST.

ALL the subjects of the coats of arms, which are here represented, are copies of some of the ancient coins of the respective islands for which the seals are intended. In some instances I have not been able to procure either the coins which I meant to represent, or accurate copies of them; in that case I have left the place blank, as in the centre medalion of the seal for Zante.

The drawings which are hereunto annexed, are accurate representations of the original coins; and the artist may be safely guided by them. Most of the originals are in the British Museum, where the artist, who is to be intrusted with this work, may refer to them on application to Mr. Taylor Combe, who will give him useful directions.

It will occur to the artist, that both the drawings and the original coins are, in many respects, defective in point of art, and it will be his care to supply the deficiencies in the exe-

cution of the seals; but it is to be remembered, that in so doing he ought to keep as closely as possible to the spirit of the antique, without taking upon himself to change any thing in the composition. In order strictly to adhere to the peculiar character of each of the subjects which he is to copy, the artist must be aware that the same divinities, or the various attributes, or emblems, although of the same kind, are differently represented upon the coins of the different islands;—for instance, the Lyre represented on the coins of Zante is different from the Lyre which is seen on the coins of Leucade; the Minerva of Ithaca is not the same as the Pallas of Cephalonia; the Prow is differently represented on the coins of Corcyra and on those of Leucade.

The object of the drawings is to give the subjects and the mode, as well as the order in which they are to be placed; but the proportion has not been contemplated. The shape of the seal, as well as that of the medallion, is left to the taste and judgment of the artist. The size of the respective seals of the islands, is to be in proportion to the number of medallions of which they are composed. The seal for the general government of the Ionian United States is to be larger than any of the others, and of a different form, and so contrived as to admit the arms of Great Britain in the centre, which, if found expedient, may also be introduced in the other seals.

Six medallions have been introduced in the seals of the four first islands, in consequence of the variety of subjects which are represented on their coins. But if it should be thought that those seals with so many quarters or compartments bear too great a resemblance to the seal of the general government, they can be reduced as pointed out by the sketch which is given for the purpose of meeting such arrangement, and of indicating the medallions which ought in this case to be retained, and the mode of arranging them.

The engraver must be aware, that the Greek letters, even those which correspond to the same letters in English, are not made in the same way—for instance, the letters A, E, K, M, are to be made thus, **A, E, K, M**; and the same remark applies to the other letters, as will be seen in the drawings.

EXPLANATION OF THE SEALS.

CORFU.

THE prow of a ship is one of the most ancient types in the medals of Corcyra, and is most analogous to the history of its inhabitants, whose maritime power was very extensive. This emblem having been retained until the present day, in the arms of Corfu, it does not appear, that a more appropriate one can be found to form the centre of the new coat of arms destined for this Island.

Jupiter, Neptune, and Bacchus, were the deities most venerated in Corcyra; they are frequently represented on its medals, and will now form the subject of three of the medallions, which are to surround the prow.

Medallion of the centre	-	A prow with the legend ΚΟΡΚΥΡΑΙΩΝ.
Medallion, No. I.	-	Jupiter, seated.
Do. No. II.	-	A cow suckling a calf, a symbol of the fertility of the soil of Corcyra.
Do. No. III.	-	Head of Bacchus.
Do. No. IV.	-	Pegasus, flying, indicative of the Corinthian origin of Corfu.
Do. No. V.	-	Bust of Neptune.
Do. No. VI.	-	Gardens of Alcinous.

If, besides the central arms, it were desirable that only four medallions should be adopted, these should be the Jupiter; the Cow; the Pegasus; and the Gardens of Alcinous.

CEPHALONIA.

THIS Isle, having derived its name from Cephalus, he is represented in this seal, in the same manner as in the medals of Paleæ. He is seated facing the left, and holding in his left hand the fatal dart, which was given him by Procris.

It was from Mount Enos, in Cephalonia, where Jupiter was worshipped, that this God took the name of Jupiter Enæos. Although he was probably represented on the medals of this island, none of his effigies are at present to be found. Ceres was particularly revered at Paleæ; Apollo and Pallas, were equally so at Samæ; Hercules at Pronos. The following, therefore, are the arms proposed for the Island of Cephalonia.

Medallion of the centre. Cephalus seated on a rock with the legend
ΚΕΦΑΛΟΣ.

Medallion, No. I.	Head of Pallas, full face	-	} Medals of Samæ. of Paleæ. of Pronos. of Cranæ. of Paleæ.
Do. No. II.	A prow	-	
Do. No. III.	A dolphin with waves	-	
Do. No. IV.	A club	-	
Do. No. V.	A ram walking to the left	-	
Do. No. VI.	Head of Ceres	-	

Such emblems are perfectly applicable to the circumstances of these four ancient cities, and many of them still accord with the different districts of the Isle, where those cities stood.

Fishing and agriculture form the favourite occupation of the inhabitants of Palichi, and numerous herds still pasture on the mountains that rise near the ruins of Cranæ.

If, besides the central arms, only four of the medallions should be adopted, these should be, Pallas; the Club; the Ram; and Ceres.

ZANTE.

ZANTE took its name from Zacynthus, the companion of Hercules in his expedition against Geryon. He was buried in this island, and is represented on its medals with his right hand resting on the serpent, whose bite occasioned his death. He, therefore, seems to be the most appropriate subject for the principal emblem of the new arms of Zante.

Apollo and Diana were the divinities most revered in the island, and are frequently represented on its medals with their respective emblems.

Medallion of the centre. ZAKTNΘOT, a young man, half naked, seated on a rock; his right hand resting on the head of a serpent, erect; his left hand on the rock.

Medallion, No. I.	-	Bust of Diana, with the quiver at her back.
Do. No. II.	-	The Lyre.
Do. No. III.	-	Tripod.
Do. No. IV.	-	Crescent.
Do. No. V.	-	A Diota.
Do. No. VI.	-	Apollo seated on a rock, holding in his right hand the plectrum, and in his left the lyre.

If, besides the central arms, four medallions only are required, these should be, the bust of Diana; the Lyre; the Tripod; and the Diota.

SANTA MAURA.

BELLEROPHON on the Pegasus, slaying the Chimæra, is one of the types most frequently found on the medals of Leucas. This probably indicates the origin of the Corinthian colony of the isle, and it may be selected as suitable for the centre of the arms of Santa Maura.

If we may judge from its other medals, the deities most respected in Leucas were Apollo, Diana, and Hercules, whose emblems, as represented on those medals, may serve as types for three of the medallions of the arms of Santa Maura. The trident and the prow, which likewise occur, and which indicate its maritime importance in ancient times, will supply two other medallions; and the subject of the sixth may be the Chimæra.

Medallion of the centre. Bellerophon mounted on the Pegasus, with the legend ΑΕΤΚΑΔΙΩΝ.

Medallion, No. I.	-	Prow.
Do. No. II.	-	Club.
Do. No. III.	-	Crescent and Star.
Do. No. IV.	-	Chimæra.
Do. No. V.	-	Trident.
Do. No. VI.	-	Lyre.

If, besides the central arms, it be desired, that only four medallions be adopted, they should be, the Club; the Crescent and Star; the Trident; and the Lyre.

ITHACA.

It was Ulysses who rendered Ithaca illustrious: the two names are in a manner united. Temples were erected to this hero, and he was represented on the medals of the island, with the legend ΙΘΑΚΩΝ.

There appears, therefore, to be no subject more appropriate for the emblem of Ithaca, than the head of Ulysses. The head of Minerva might be substituted, which is also found on those medals; but this divinity is represented as the tutelar goddess of the hero, and not of the island; there-

fore, it is more consistent that her head should form the subject of one of the four quarters of the seal, of which the following is a description.

Medallion of the centre.		Head of Ulysses, with the legend ΙΘΑΚΩΝ.
Medallion, No. I.	-	A naked warrior, standing and holding a lance.
Do. No. II.	-	A thunderbolt, encircled by a laurel crown.
Do. No. III.	-	A cock.
Do. No. IV.	-	Head of Minerva, with the helmet.

CERIGO.

SOME authors have ascribed various medals to the Isle of Cerigo, the greater part of which existed only in their own imaginations.

The Abbate Domenico Sestini, however, in his dissertations on the medals of the Isle of Cythera, describes one among others, in the following manner:

Caput Veneris, ad sinistram,
 ΚΤ (retrograde) columba volans.

This medal claims more credit and attention than any other, as it seems the most authentic; it is therefore proposed for the arms of Cerigo.

If, however, it should not be deemed worthy of adoption, it may be proper to select, as the subject, the legend ΚΥΘΗΡΙΩΝ, encircled with a crown of myrtle.

PAXO.

NOTHING is known respecting any ancient medals of the Isle of Paxo, nor has any writer ascribed medals to it.

It is, therefore, proposed to fix for the arms of this Island, the legend ΠΑΞΙΩΝ, encircled with a crown of olive, its principal product being oil.

N^o. VIII.CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO A MISSION TO THE
COAST OF AFRICA, 1816.

*Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset to Major-General Sir
Henry Bunbury, K. C. B. Under Secretary of State,
for the Colonial Department.*

Malta, 30th July, 1816.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to address you on the subject of the mission which has been intrusted to me, and to state, for the information of Earl Bathurst, that, notwithstanding the zeal and alacrity with which I embraced the flattering proposals communicated to me through his Excellency Sir Thomas Maitland, I have, in consequence of extraordinary and unforeseen difficulties, been under the necessity of postponing for the present the objects which led me to this place.

But such is the situation in which I am placed, that I consider it my duty not to undertake a service which, in the present circumstances, and from want of time and means, would only expose me, without the possibility of attaining the intent of the mission.

The object I now have in view, is to convince his Lordship, by a plain narration of facts, that the delays which I have hitherto experienced in the execution of the mission, and which have finally prevented its proceeding, did not originate with me; and that it is with the most sincere regret that I find myself obliged to give up prospects so desirable.

Sir Thomas Maitland communicated to me Earl Bathurst's instructions on the 31st March last, and his Excellency told me that, conceiving my services at that moment were necessary in the situation I then held as chief of the Government of Zante, my departure should be delayed for some time; and that as he thought the mission in which I was to be engaged was of such a nature as to entitle me to a large remuneration, he deemed it more advantageous for me not to fix any salary or emolument, but leave it to be settled hereafter.

Sir Thomas Maitland having left Zante, I received, on the 24th April, a letter from Lieut.-Col. Hankey, dated Cephalonia, on the 21st of that month, transmitting my instruc-

tions, with directions not to proceed to Malta until further orders. Some time after, I received another letter from that officer, dated Corfu, 1st May, informing me, in the name of his Excellency, that I might proceed whenever an opportunity offered. I accordingly intended to embark in a transport, which was to sail from Zante for Malta on 8th May, when Mr. Wood, Chief Secretary, and resident in Zante, as the representative of his Excellency, prevailed on me, in consequence of the state of affairs in the Island, to wait for the next opportunity.

No opportunity offered until the arrival of the officer who came to relieve me, and I sailed on the 11th June for this place.

In consequence of the contents of his Excellency's instructions, dated 21st April, I conceived that directions had been given at Malta for my being provided with a transport, money, and other requisites for the prosecution of my mission, but in this I found I was mistaken.

However, Sir Thomas Maitland having arrived here on the 29th, on his way to England, an opportunity was offered me to apply personally to him for assistance.

Here I shall observe, that a short time after my arrival, I found that, during the interval in which I had been detained in the Ionian Islands, Captain Smith, an officer of the Royal Navy, had been sent to Tripoli and Lebeda, apparently with instructions somewhat similar to those which had been sent by Lord Bathurst for me, as will appear by the report of that officer to his Excellency Sir Thomas Maitland.

Captain Smith was accompanied by an English artist, who made several drawings of Lebeda, and a plan of that place was made by Captain Smith, to illustrate his report.

Seeing that his Excellency was on the eve of departing for England, and that I had not yet obtained any means to forward my pursuits, I addressed to Lieut.-Col. Hankey, military secretary, for the information of his Excellency, two letters on the 4th and 5th inst. to which I received no written answer; but in an interview which I had with his Excellency and Admiral Sir Charles Penrose on the 6th inst. the day previous to the departure of Sir Thomas Maitland for England, his Excellency told me, he conceived it was necessary I should proceed to Lebeda, and make my report on that place, and that orders would be given to furnish me with

every thing I might require for the execution of the mission; and an order for supplying me with 500*l.* for carrying on that service, was given on the 7th inst. I have not however availed myself of any part of it.

With due deference to the opinion of Sir Thomas Maitland and Admiral Penrose, and supposing that every thing requisite would be furnished to me without delay, I continued my preparations in the idea of being able to leave this in a few days.

In a mission, the intent of which was to make researches for objects of art, and to convey to his Majesty's ministers at home a just idea of the present state of the ruins of an ancient city, a draughtsman, and the means of taking a survey of the place, were indispensably necessary; but no such persons could be prevailed on to accompany me.

Some officers of the engineers, and other departments, offered their services; and leave of absence was at my request granted them by Major-General Layard; but various unforeseen difficulties, and the absolute want of surveying instruments, which could not be procured either by purchase or from the above-mentioned departments, made them relinquish a service which could not be performed with credit to themselves. This was the case also with a few artificers whom I wanted. I could not obtain even two of the Maltese overseers, although they were indispensable for directing the labourers, because they can make themselves understood by the Moors.

Owing to the various delays I have experienced since the end of March, were I even now able to procure all the requisites for that service, the season is so far advanced, that, calculating the time of going, and the probable delay at Tripoli, I could not arrive at Lebeda before the end of August, and consequently could not accomplish the object of the mission by the end of September; a period after which, according to the Admiral's opinion, ships cannot remain at that place.

In these circumstances, it is evident that my proceeding to Lebeda would be useless; for it would be too late to mention those difficulties on my return, after having incurred increased expenses, without accomplishing the object.

I beg his Lordship will take it into his kind consideration that I am upon half-pay, and that I have, since the 3d June,

given up a good appointment in Zante, in order to undertake a service which it is out of my power at present to accomplish, and on account of which I have already incurred considerable expenses.

Having now given a full and frank relation of my proceedings, I shall conclude, in the confident hope that his Lordship will be persuaded that nothing but real obstacles, and such as it was impossible for me to remove, would have induced me to abandon an object so particularly flattering to me, and in the execution of which I had anticipated results so evidently different to what I am under the necessity, with deep regret, to state for his Lordship's information*.

I am going to Italy, and shall wait at Rome for Earl Bathurst's answer and commands.

I have the honour to be,
&c. &c. &c.

*Letter from Lieut.-Col. F. Hankey, Military Secretary,
to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.*

Cephalonia, April 21st, 1816.

DEAR DE BOSSET,

THE General sends you your instructions; but he desires me to say, that you are not to go to Malta till you hear further from him. He will write to you from Corfu.

*Instructions from his Excellency Sir Thomas Maitland, to
Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.*

Cephalonia, April 20th, 1816.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that in consequence of instructions to that effect from his Majesty's ministers, I have selected you to proceed on a mission, the principal objects of which are as follows:

The Bashaw of Tripoli having signified to me, through our consul, Colonel Warrington, his wish to present, as a

* This mission was accomplished in the following year by Capt. Smith; and the objects of antiquity sent home from Lebeda, may now be seen in the court-yard of the British Museum.

testimony of friendship to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, any remains of antiquity still existing in Lebeda, his Royal Highness has been graciously pleased to accept the same; and it having been also stated that* and with a view to your complete guidance, in these two objects, I now give you an extract of a letter from Sir Henry Bunbury, Under Secretary of State, which is as follows: " Lord Bathurst has no objection to your sending a transport to Tripoli, in order to bring away any remains of architecture or sculpture which can be collected at Lebeda, and which are worth the trouble and expense of bringing home for the British Museum.

" But it is essential that some person should be sent to Lebeda, who may be competent to distinguish between what is really valuable and curious, and what is worthless.

" In talking over this subject with Sir Joseph Banks, he mentioned Lieut.-Col. de Bosset of Roll's Regiment, as a gentleman well qualified by his acquaintance with ancient works of art, to be employed on such a business.

" Lieut.-Col. de Bosset is probably still in the islands, and Lord Bathurst recommends that you should propose his going to Tripoli and Lebeda, as the agent of his Majesty's government in this affair, and his selecting the most valuable antiquities which can be discovered, and which may be embarked for Malta under the Colonel's superintendence.

" If Lieut.-Col. de Bosset should accept this employ, you will be so good as to grant him, during its continuance, such an allowance as may appear to you to be liberal and proper."

In respect to your mode of executing this mission, I have *already arranged* with the head agent for transports, that one of the best transports in the Mediterranean will be set aside for this purpose, and you will find the same ready on your arrival at Malta.

To prevent the possibility of any mistake on that subject, I have now the honour of transmitting to you a letter to Admiral Penrose, from whom you will receive, I am sure, every aid and assistance that may be requisite, and to give you every facility on the occasion, you are empowered to take

* Such parts of these instructions as relate to confidential subjects have been omitted.

with you any officer under the rank of a field-officer, whether from the Ionian Islands or from Malta, you may judge may be of real service in aiding your researches.

It is, however, expected, that the whole of your mission be completed as soon as possible, and that you lose no time in returning to Malta.

I have the honour to be,

&c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

T. MAITLAND.

Extract of a Letter from Lieut.-Col. Hankey to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.

Corfu, May 1, 1816.

DEAR COLONEL,

HIS Excellency desires me to say, you can proceed to Malta whenever an opportunity offers.

Extract of a Letter from Captain N. H. Smith, R. N. to his Excellency Sir Thomas Maitland.

Malta, 27th May, 1816.

SIR,

I HAVE to inform your Excellency, that I seized the opportunity of the English squadron being at Tripoli, to sail thither, in order to procure some information respecting Lebeda, and having procured the Bashaw's permission, after the departure of the squadron for Algiers, I visited those fine remains of antiquity, in company with the Consul-General, Colonel Warrington.

As the weather was very bad, we were under the necessity of proceeding by land, but the road, partly over a desert, partly over a fine country, was much better than I had reason to have expected, and after a journey of about 70 miles, the approach to Lebeda was notified by several ruins.

The city itself, called also Ptolomæa Leptis, and Lepeda, is situated in a beautiful plain, bounded by a number of fertile hills, the whole site abounding with vineyards, corn fields, and pasturage, and groves of olive, date, pomegranate, and lotus trees, the property of the inoffensive and civil Arabs,

who inhabit the two poor villages called Lebda and Legata, and who, besides cultivating the adjacent country, rear great numbers of horses, oxen, camels, sheep, and goats.

The ancient city stands on the sea-shore, at the distance of about a mile and a half to the east of the villages, and was formerly divided by a river, the mouth of which formed a spacious basin, which was doubtlessly the port, and was defended by a strong fortress on each side of the entrance, which are still in a tolerable condition. This river, the bed of which is now occupied by a small stream, may perhaps have been the Macæan Cinyps. The circuit of the city, including its immediate suburbs, is about eight thousand yards, and although partly covered by a fine light sand drifted there by the winds, it exhibits manifest specimens of its former opulence in the grandeur of its gateways, arches, and walls, and in the profusion of scattered capitals, cornices, columns, and other remains.

The city was surrounded by strong walls, and the public edifices appear not only to have been numerous, but also to have been constructed of the most costly materials, as the eye is met in every direction by masses of porphyry, oriental granite, granitic porphyry and marbles of every description. Although there are some cementitious fabrics, the buildings are generally constructed of freestone and breccia in large blocks without cement, and the shafts of the columns are of a single piece. Most of these sufficiently point out the spots where an interesting and profitable system of excavation might be carried on, and would, no doubt, bring to light many of the statues, and bas-reliefs, with which temples reared on such a scale of rich magnificence must have been decorated.

The Bashaw of Tripoli has promised to send some of his own chiefs to attend any party which may be sent thither, and Colonel Warrington, the Consul-General, has manifested the utmost zeal in making himself acquainted with all the requisite particulars of the country and its resources, and will be able to provide labourers, and to assist in removing the ponderous masses already at hand, consisting of upwards of seventy complete shafts of columns, generally of the Ionic or Corinthian orders, and from 18 to 26 inches in diameter, with three of 45 inches, and enormous blocks of cornice, architrave, and entablature, each of porphyry, granite, or marble.

*Letter from Admiral Sir Charles Penrose, K. C. B. to
Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.*

Malta, June 30th, 1816.

DEAR SIR,

I REGRET that you have so many days of quarantine, before I can have the pleasure of seeing you here.

Your letter of yesterday and its enclosures, gave me the first intimation of your intended visit to Lebeda; and by the time we see Sir Thomas Maitland, and your quarantine expires, I hope I shall be able to forward you.

I shall feel great satisfaction in giving you all the assistance in my power.

*Extract of a Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset to Lieut.-
Col. Frederick Hankey.*

Malta, 4th July, 1816.

DEAR HANKEY,

I BEG you will submit to his Excellency's consideration the following observations, respecting the mission to Tripoli and Lebeda, to which I have been appointed.

According to the report of Captain Smith, of the R. N. who has lately visited Lebeda, it appears that the only remains of antiquity, worth taking away from that place, are large pillars of marble, porphyry, and granite, which can only be removed with great expense and difficulty, and with ships prepared for that purpose.

It further appears, that no remains of sculpture are to be seen, and, consequently, it is only in making excavations on a large scale, that such perhaps could be obtained.

But if this is the intention of government, preparations ought to be made equal to the object in view, and a number of persons taken from hence; as in that country protection only, and possibly some manual assistance, is all that can be expected from the natives.

Owing, however, to the advanced state of the season, and the impossibility of keeping a transport in the Bay of Lebeda, after the month of September, it will hardly be possible to succeed this year.

It now occurs to me, that even by going on the spot, I could add but little to the report of so intelligent and well-

informed an officer as Captain Smith, and that until government has taken some determination upon the excavations to be made at Lebeda, my departure for Tripoli could be delayed, and thus save for the present any further expenses, &c.

Extract of a Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset to Lieut.-Col. Frederick Hankey.

Malta, 5th July, 1816.

DEAR HANKEY,

As I understand that his Excellency is likely to leave Malta to-morrow (which would deprive me of having any more communication with him), I beg leave to add the following lines to the letter I wrote you yesterday, and which I hope you have received.

If it is the intention of government to obtain remains of ancient Greek sculpture of the best description, I can venture to say, that such could be obtained, with a much greater probability of success, and at far less expense than at Lebeda, by excavating in some part of the Morea, which I could point out. A firman of the Porte ought to be obtained; but the vicinity of the Ionian Isles would greatly facilitate the execution of that plan, and at any time, I would be happy to undertake the direction of that operation.

But if, notwithstanding the contents of my letter of yesterday, it should still be his Excellency's intention that I proceed to Tripoli and Lebeda, according to the instructions I have already received, I beg his Excellency will leave the necessary directions to furnish me with such people, money, and stores, as it is indispensable I should take out with me.

Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset to Lieut.-Col. Hankey, Military Secretary, &c. London.

Malta, July 30, 1816.

DEAR HANKEY,

ALTHOUGH it is more than probable, that this letter may not find you still in England, I think it my duty nevertheless to acquaint you, for his Excellency's information, that owing to the various obstacles and delays I have hitherto experienced, I have been under the painful necessity of writing to Major-

General Layard, the letter which I enclose to you, and thus to abandon a service which I accepted with so much satisfaction, and upon which I have formed sanguine expectations.

You have seen in my last, that, notwithstanding his Excellency's positive orders, Mr. Poussett was not allowed to accompany me; other difficulties have prevented Captain Dixon, of the Royal Engineers, who had offered to come with me, and for whom I had already obtained leave from Major-General Layard to that effect.

I applied for two overseers, but none could be procured; and you will further see, by the copy of Lieut.-Col. Raitt's letter, that various of the most essential articles, wanted for the execution of the service which I was to perform at Lebeda, could not be obtained.

My presentiments have been, as you see, too well founded; and I am persuaded, that his Excellency's presence would have prevented those obstacles. In the existing circumstances, I am well convinced, that there was no other course left for me, than to suspend for the present any further proceedings.

I do not intend to throw blame upon any body; but my object is to clear myself in the eyes of Earl Bathurst and Sir Thomas Maitland.

I am writing to Lord Bathurst, as it is indispensable that he should be informed of my proceedings.

I intend to set off in a few days for Italy, and hope to hear from you at Rome.

P. S.—I am under particular obligations to Admiral Sir Charles Penrose, and Lieut.-Col. Raitt, for their cordial assistance.

Letter from Capt. Dixon, Royal Engineers, to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.

Malta, July 15, 1816.

DEAR SIR,

SINCE I had last the pleasure of meeting you, I have had an interview with my commanding officer; and find there are so many obstacles to my leaving Malta, for Tripoli and Lebeda, that I am under the necessity (however much I may regret the circumstance) of declining your obliging proposal, to accompany you on the above interesting expedition.

Letter from Lieut.-Col. G. Raitt, Acting Military Secretary, to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.

Military Secretary's Office, Malta, July 24, 1816.

SIR,

IN reference to your requisition of various persons and articles for a particular service, I am directed by Major-General Layard, commanding the forces, to inform you, that applications have been made to the several military and civil departments in this island, for the supply of the same.

I have the honour to enclose you a return of *what only* can be furnished by them, at as short notice as you may deem necessary, upon your notifying the same to me.

Letter from Lieut.-Col. Frederick Hankey, to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset at Rome.

Malta, October 26, 1816.

SIR,

HIS Excellency the Commander of the Forces has received your letter, with the reasons you give for having abandoned the expedition of Lebeda.

I have now to convey to you his orders, that you repair to Corfu, by way of Otranto, on the receipt of this letter.

Letter from Lieut.-Col. Frederick Hankey, to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset at Rome.

Corfu, 21st November, 1816.

SIR,

I SENT you from Malta the orders of his Excellency, to proceed to this place, and I have now the honour to repeat those orders.

You have been appointed at home an Inspecting Field Officer of Militia in the Mediterranean, and which has been notified in the general orders here.

N°. IX.

LETTERS TO MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY TORRENS, K.C.B. MILITARY SECRETARY, TRANSMITTING TO HIM A CORRESPONDENCE WITH MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FREDERICK ADAM, K.C.B. AND THE GENERAL ORDER OF HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUT.-GENERAL THE RIGHT HON. SIR THOMAS MAITLAND, G.C.B. COMMANDER OF THE FORCES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, &c. &c. &c. DATED MALTA, 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1817.

Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset to Major-Gen. Sir Henry Torrens, K.C.B. Military Secretary, London.*

Corfu, 6th September, 1817.

SIR,

I DO myself the honour of transmitting to you a copy of a correspondence, which has been forwarded to England through the regular channel. I therefore hope that it may not be considered improper that I should transmit it for your perusal, wishing that, in your high and important situation, you should be made acquainted with the real state of my case.

I trust, that if ever I had the good fortune to merit his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief's benevolence, his Royal Highness will not see any thing in this instance that may do away his gracious favour towards me. My appointment as Inspecting Field Officer of the Ionian Militia, was the most flattering and the most desirable to which I could aspire, and it is not without the deepest regret I have been obliged to send in my resignation, but I hope it will be seen that no alternative was left me.

* Although I could not have imagined that Sir Thomas Maitland would take upon himself to suppress my tender of resignation to the Commander-in-Chief, the knowledge I had acquired of his mode of acting caused me to suspect that instead of transmitting the Copy of my correspondence, he might merely state that I had applied for permission to resign, and recommend compliance with that application: under these apprehensions, I wrote the above letter to Sir Henry Torrens.

Taking into consideration the object which has encouraged me to intrude on you, I hope you will pardon it, and permit me to subscribe myself ever, &c.

Letter from Major-Gen. Sir Frederick Adam, K.C.B. commanding in the Ionian Islands, &c. &c. &c. to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.

Corfu, 16th July, 1817.

SIR,

IN pursuance of the instructions of his Excellency, the Commander of the forces, Colonel the Hon. Patrick Stuart proceeds to take upon him the command and civil government of Parga *for the present*, and you will be pleased to deliver them over to him accordingly.

Your local knowledge will be of much use to Colonel Stuart, and you will therefore be pleased to afford him every information he may require while he continues at Parga.

Letter from Major-Gen. Sir Frederick Adam, K.C.B. to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.

Corfu, 26th July, 1817.

SIR,

IN consequence of Colonel Stuart having relieved you in the command of Parga, your presence there will be no longer required, and I have to request you will proceed to this place by the earliest opportunity: there are several subjects on which I am anxious to have the advantage of your assistance.

Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset to Major-General Sir Frederick Adam, K.C.B.

Corfu, 1st August, 1817.

SIR,

IN consequence of the conversation you honoured me with yesterday, I beg you will permit me to submit to your consideration the following lines.

In any matter of military duty I should not take the liberty to make an observation; but as the present relates to a civil

one, I hope you will consider this step as a demonstration of the respect and confidence with which your character has inspired me.

As a military man, I may be called upon to sit on a court-martial, for the purpose of trying any individual, who, according to the articles of war, may be subject to the same, and thus become his natural judge, according to a code of law, which it is my duty to be acquainted with. But in the present instance I beg candidly to say, that the persons mentioned to be brought before a special commission, of which you desire I should be the President, are natives of this island, not subject to military law, and accused of crimes which are provided for by the laws actually in force in the country. Under these circumstances, I do not feel myself, in my conscience, competent to assume so serious a responsibility, not connected with my military situation.

If a prompt application of the law is the object of the deviation from the regular channel of justice in this instance, pardon my saying, as a matter of opinion, that I think there are other modes more regular, and which I should hope would prove equally effectual with the one proposed.

I confide in the hope that you will excuse the liberty I am taking, when you appreciate the motives which dictated it.

Nineteen days after the date of this letter the following answer was received; in that interval, dispatches were sent from Corfu to Sir Thomas Maitland in Italy, and others were received from him.

*Letter from Major-Gen. Sir Frederick Adam, &c. &c. &c.
to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.*

Corfu, 19th August, 1817.

SIR,

REFERRING to your letter of the 1st instant, and to the conversation that has taken place since I had the honour to receive that letter, I must offer the following observations to your reflection.

The reasons you adduce as an impediment to your sitting as President of a special commission, show that you have

taken an erroneous view of the matter. You are not selected for that office in your military capacity, but merely as a British subject, as is proved by the other British member of the commission being a civil officer, who cannot sit in any military tribunal whatever.

You are equally in error, in supposing that the persons to be tried are subject to military law: they are to be subjected to the laws actually in force; and the object of the appointment of the special commission is to obtain a more rapid, and at the same time thoroughly impartial application of those laws.

Besides the members of the special commission, there is an experienced lawyer of the country, attached to it as Fiscal Advocate, so that no legal difficulties can occur which may not at once be elucidated.

I am at a loss to understand the conscientious scruples which prevent your sitting in judgment on this occasion, as you must over and over have done the like in your quality of Capo-di-Governo in other Islands, where, if you did not preside in criminal tribunals, you sat in cassation of the sentences, which amounts exactly to the same thing.

I have offered these observations to your consideration, in the confidence that they will do away all your difficulties, and relieve all your scruples; and that thus a serious impediment will be removed from the march of justice, and the execution of the measures of government.

Awaiting your early answer, I have the honour, &c.

Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, to Major-Gen. Sir Frederick Adam.

Corfu, 24th August, 1817.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 19th instant, in reply to mine of the 1st; but as the subject to which it refers is to me of a particularly serious nature, I trust, you will not be offended if I answer it in detail.

In the first place, permit me, Sir, to observe, that as you appear to be impressed with the idea, that I have taken an erroneous view of the matter, I beg you will pardon my stating what passed when you favoured me with verbal communica-

tions on the 31st of July, and 6th instant, as far as I can recollect.

On the day I was admitted to pratique on my return from Parga, I was desired to call upon you, and you were pleased to tell me, that robberies, and attempts at assassination, had been committed in the country by natives; that as the proceedings of the tribunals in this country were too slow, you had fixed upon me to be the President of a Special Commission which you had appointed to try the culprits, one of the members of which was to be an Englishman in the Commissariat Department*, and the others natives; that it was to sit on the 4th instant, and that the papers relative to the affair, should be transmitted to me.

As it was the first time I had the honour of conversing with you, I did not fully express my opinion upon the subject, which, however, was contained in my letter of the following day.

In the communication of the 6th, you were pleased to tell me, that you conceived I had no good ground to decline the Presidency in question; and that you were invested with full powers by his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner; you should, however, again consult upon the subject, and that in all probability the warrant, which you shewed me, would be officially transmitted in a few days, and that it would rest with me to act.

Having so far called to your mind what I recollect of the conversations you honoured me with, I shall now proceed to answer your letter.

By its contents, I observe, that it is not in my military capacity, that I have been selected for that office, but merely as a British subject; perhaps I am not sufficiently acquainted with the laws of England to discuss the subject, but I always thought, that no one could be appointed to act as a *Judge* without his consent, or without its being his profession. I am well aware, that in time of revolution, of insurrection, and of conspiracy against the Sovereign or the State, every subject is at the disposal of government: but here there is no appearance of disturbance, and the crimes of the individuals to be tried, are of an ordinary nature, coming under the jurisdiction of the established tribunals of the Island.

* Mr. Poussett.

I beg you will allow me to say, that, as far as I know, I do not think that a precedent could be adduced in support of the measures of which I am, in this instance, the object.

In reply to part of the third paragraph of your communication, which I take the liberty of transcribing: "*You are equally in error in supposing that the persons to be tried are subject to military law.*" On reference to the copy of my letter, I beg to say, that it is "*not subject*" to the military law, and the sentence is not sense without the word "*not*," particularly when I state my readiness to act at any time in my military capacity.

With reference to the fifth paragraph of your letter, I take leave to state, that in my capacity of Capo-di-Governo in other Islands, I always acted according to a regular system, though yet a provisional plan of government (by Sir J. Oswald in 1809), by which the powers of all the public authorities were clearly delineated: that in the capacity of Capo-di-Governo, I never did, in any one instance, preside in criminal tribunal, or sit in "cassation" of the sentences; and that in fact, had I done so, I should have deemed myself guilty of a greater assumption of power than I was authorized to take upon myself by the appointment I held.

In those Islands, the established tribunals had exclusively to try all the cases that came within their respective jurisdictions. As Capo-di-Governo, it was my duty to watch over all the courts and every branch of administration, but not to assume a direct interference with the tribunals or their sentences; and I doubt not but that it is, in a great measure, owing to deviations from those principles, that may be attributed the anxiety of the Ionian people to see the establishment of a final system of administration founded upon fixed bases.

I can assure you, whether in civil, military, or private life, the same feelings have invariably guided my conduct, and, if I have never before expressed my "conscientious scruples," it is because this is the first time I have had such an opportunity of doing so.

At this moment I do not hold any civil appointment; I am here commissioned as Inspecting Field Officer of Militia, doing garrison duty; consequently, I do not conceive, that I can be called upon to act in the civil judiciary measures of the government of these States; however, as it appears to be your

opinion, that my determination to decline the office of President of a *Special Commission* is the result of "conscientious scruples," which you are confident may be removed by the observations you have offered me, I must now say in support of all I have before stated, that I cannot bring myself to act contrary to the principles I have already adduced; and as such appears a serious impediment "to the march of justice, and the execution of the measures of government," I must beg, that this letter may be considered an official application, for permission to resign my appointment of Inspecting Field Officer of Ionian Militia. Under this view of the subject, considering all circumstances, and my long services of upwards of twenty-one years, my determination must evidently be painful to me; but no consideration of interest or pecuniary advantage can induce me to act contrary to the principles my conscience dictates, and therefore, I prefer to live in retirement and obscurity on my half-pay, which under these circumstances, is the object I am anxious to obtain.

And now, Sir, that the obstacles may be removed, which are considered to impede the proceedings of Justice, I beg you will be pleased to grant me leave of absence, to repair to the Continent *until his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief's approval may be received**.

Confiding in your candour and penetration, I trust, that although you may blame my proceedings in this transaction, you will respect my motives; motives which I would again beg leave to press upon your attention; and that, even when differing from me in opinion, you will render justice to an Officer, who will ever be ready to sacrifice his life in the service of his Majesty, and one who is penetrated with a particular and personal respect for yourself†.

* My desire to wait on the Continent for the Commander-in-Chief's determination, was occasioned by an impression that as soon as his Royal Highness had become apprized of the circumstances connected with my forced resignation, and of the real merits of the case, he would not only refuse to accept it, but would order me back to Corfu, and take effectual means to protect me against any further arbitrary proceedings.

† After my protest against being appointed President, that special commission was altogether abandoned, and the delinquencies of which it was to take cognizance, were referred to the established legal autho-

Letter from Major-Gen. Sir Frederick Adam, to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.

Corfu, 30th August, 1817.

SIR,

I HAVE had the honour to receive your letter of the 24th instant, which I shall forward by the earliest opportunity to his Excellency Sir Thomas Maitland, in order that he may transmit or not, as he judges fit, your resignation as Inspector of the Ionian Militia.

Under existing circumstances, I am sorry I cannot comply with your wish for leave of absence, unless for the purpose of your proceeding to the residence of his Excellency Sir Thomas Maitland, in Italy; and I doubt, whether the length of quarantine which exists, will permit your reaching his Excellency before he leaves the Continent on his return to Malta.

Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, to Major-Gen. Sir Henry Torrens, Military Secretary.

Corfu, 12th October, 1817.

SIR,

IN transmitting to you a duplicate of my letter of the 6th ult., and of the documents therewith enclosed, I have the honour of forwarding to you a copy of some other papers relative to the same affair.

Conscious that my conduct has in every respect been irreproachable, it is more easy to conceive than to describe the impression which a general order of the 26th ult. has had upon me; but having an unbounded confidence in the justice of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, it is from him that I hope to obtain the redress which I conceive I am entitled to.

I intend to leave this in a few days for the Continent, and shall proceed from thence to England.

Sir Thomas Maitland acknowledged by letter to Sir Frederick Adam, the receipt of the dispatches containing the

rities. The knowledge of this fact may perhaps tend to fix the reader's opinion with regard to the real motives, in which that commission originated.

above correspondence; he however made no other reply to it, but on his arrival at Malta from Naples, published the following General Order, without any intimation or communication whatever being made to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset on the subject.

Copy of a General Order issued at the Head Quarters of the Mediterranean Army at Malta, dated 26th Sept. 1817, and republished in Corfu on the 9th October following.

“ His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, directs that from the receipt of this Order in the Ionian Islands, the pay of Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, as Inspecting Field Officer of Militia, do cease, his services in that situation having been declared by his Majesty to be inexpedient.”

(Signed) G. RAITT,
Deputy Adj.-Gen. Mediterranean.

Nº. X.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH EARL BATHURST, RELATIVE TO THE CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH OCCASIONED LIEUT.-COL. DE BOSSET'S RETURN TO ENGLAND IN 1818.

Copy of a Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, to the Right Honourable Earl Bathurst, K. G. &c. &c. &c.

London, 6th January, 1818.

MY LORD,

THE Papers which I have the honour of transmitting to your Lordship will account for my appearance at this moment in England.—While I earnestly request your Lordship would do me the favour to peruse them, I would fain call to your recollection the Mission to Tripoli and Lebeda, to which you were pleased to appoint me last year, and the unforeseen difficulties that prevented the accomplishment of that Mission, as detailed in my Letter of the 30th of July, 1816, addressed to Sir H. Bunbury.

I am naturally anxious to have an opportunity of submitting personally to your Lordship some further explanation on that subject; and I entreat your Lordship will do me the favour to signify when I may have that honour.

*Copy of a Note from the Right Honourable Earl Bathurst,
to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.*

Downing Street, 16th January, 1818.

LORD Bathurst presents his compliments to Colonel de Bosset, and in reply to his Letter of the 6th instant, has the honour of acquainting him, that he will be happy to receive from him any written communications on the subject to which his letter refers; but that with respect to an interview, Lord Bathurst does not see any thing which can at present render a personal communication with him necessary.

Copy of a Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, to the Right Honourable Earl Bathurst, K.G. &c. &c. &c.

London, 19th January, 1818.

MY LORD,

AVAILING myself of the permission contained in your Lordship's note of the 16th instant, I have now the honour to submit such observations as were naturally suggested by the state of my feelings under circumstances of peculiar hardship.

The cause of my coming to England will be sufficiently explained by the Papers which I have had the honour to submit to your Lordship on the 6th instant. The sole object of my journey was to have an opportunity of laying before his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, and your Lordship, a clear statement of my present situation, with a view ultimately to obtain justice and redress; and I solemnly declare to your Lordship that my endeavours will be limited to, and my views and wishes actuated by, the desire only of finding that measure of justice and redress to which a full and candid inquiry into my past services and conduct may appear to give me a claim.

My feelings upon the subject of the treatment I have lately experienced from Sir Thomas Maitland are very painful; they are such as I conceive to be inseparable from my actual situation and a just sense of honour; they are such as every honest mind must, I think, approve; and I am free to declare to your Lordship, that could I bring myself to feel or think otherwise than I do upon this occasion, I would, at the same moment, acknowledge that I deserve the disgrace attempted to be put upon me.

Your Lordship will doubtless see, that while suffering under the effects of unmerited injury, it is extremely difficult to urge one's own justification without animadverting, or, by implication at least, throwing censure upon the conduct of the person who has inflicted the injury.

Under circumstances of such delicacy, it will be my strenuous endeavour to avoid every thing not absolutely necessary to my own purpose, which might, by any possibility, appear to reflect upon the civil or military administration of Sir Thomas Maitland. It is equally foreign to my disposition and my sense of duty, to find fault with, or cavil at either (unless driven to it by the necessity imposed upon me by self-defence); and I beg leave to assure your Lordship, that could I, even for a moment, be unmindful of the rules of propriety and subordination, a keen and proud sense of the injuries I have met with, would effectually stifle the unworthy desire to reflect upon Sir Thomas Maitland's character, either for the gratification of personal revenge, or the purpose of upholding personal reputation.

I feel it to be my duty to have as little reference as possible to the acts of that high personage, although I am compelled to lay before his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, and your Lordship, a faithful statement of my wrongs; supplicating your Lordship and the British Government for justice and redress, it would be my earnest wish to attain these desirable objects without once naming the person who has forced me to sue for my common rights; rights which, in the case of a British subject, I am persuaded he would not have disregarded.

The circumstance of my being a foreigner, has, I fear, encouraged Sir Thomas Maitland to resort to a mode of proceeding in my case, which I really believe to be unprecedented in the history of the British army.

Feeling, however, that I have throughout acted upon the purest principles, I find no disposition in myself at this moment, to forfeit the advantages of that self-approbation which must result from conduct governed by such principles.

From your Lordship, and from the generosity and impartiality of the distinguished nation in whose government you hold so high a place, I depend upon meeting with that sympathy and support, to which the uniform rectitude of my conduct as a public servant so fully entitles me.

My Lord, it will be quite impossible to bring within the compass of a letter, all that it would be necessary for me to submit to your Lordship on this occasion. The documents upon which my justification is grounded are too voluminous for me to expect that your Lordship could peruse them in detail; and upon that account it would be my earnest wish to receive your Lordship's commands to lay them before one or two persons in your Lordship's confidence, who might readily extract what appeared of consequence to be submitted, and what would enable your Lordship to form an adequate idea of the injuries I have experienced. I do not presume to urge your Lordship to adopt the mode of inquiry here recommended, with a view to anticipate what might be brought against me, or in order to predispose your Lordship's mind in my favour. Such an attempt would be as unsuccessful as it would be unworthy; and as I have no desire half so ardent, as that the truth should be known and brought forward, I shall be perfectly satisfied with any mode or measure by which that can be effected.

My Lord, a zealous and uninterrupted service of twenty-two years, had obtained for me the rank of Lieut.-Col. in his Majesty's army, some honorary distinctions, with the confidence and approbation, I may say up to this hour, of every general officer under whose command I was at any time placed. A very important part of my service was in the very country from which Sir Thomas Maitland has now, I may say, expelled me; and I believe I may venture to assert, that my conduct in that same country, first obtained for me the honour of a place in your Lordship's good opinion. To that favourable opinion I entirely attributed my mission to Holland and Belgium in 1814, my subsequent appointment as Inspector of Ionian Militia after my regiment was reduced, and the distinguished kindness with which I had been

noticed by Sir Thomas Maitland, until the arrival of the commission from your Lordship's department, appointing me to a particular service in the Tripolitan States, from which moment I cannot help dating the commencement of my discomfort.

I will not here trouble your Lordship with a detail of the various means by which my hopes were on that occasion frustrated, and my appointment rendered nugatory. Then, my Lord, after a service of twenty-two years, during which I held various situations of responsibility and trust, after a satisfactory discharge of the duties attached to them, I found myself all at once, and without any previous warning, removed from my office in the face of the army, in which I had so long served with reputation and honour, and in the eyes of a country and people, whose love and approbation I had bought by an upright, conscientious, and conciliating discharge of my duty, as governor, in two of the Ionian Islands. Your Lordship will pardon my saying, that upon this ground I feel myself very strong. It has been my fortune to have been employed in the Ionian Islands at a time of great delicacy; at the very period when the people of those islands were first called upon to judge, by the acts of British officers, whether the administration of the British Government was to be preferred to the French, Venetian, or Turkish; and although the known superiority of British protection and jurisprudence may have been generally admitted, your Lordship will still, perhaps, acknowledge, that this favourable opinion, however it might dispose the people to like our administration, was not of itself sufficient to secure their attachment.

No one knows better than your Lordship, that there is always a certain difficulty to encounter, and much delicacy to be used, in the management of a newly acquired territory and people; and it was under circumstances of such difficulty and delicacy, that I was placed, for a considerable time, in the government of a very interesting and important portion of the territory here alluded to. To its inhabitants and to the general officers who placed me or found me in this command, I would most gladly refer your Lordship, for a judgment upon my discharge of the duties belonging to a post of so much trust.

The people have given me affecting proofs of their regard, and the general officers have all of them given the same, of their approbation and confidence.

It is to me, my Lord, at this moment particularly, a source of satisfaction and pride, that the island (Cephalonia) which I governed for four years as a British officer, is now, in consequence of the system of government then adopted, and the favourable bias given to the public opinion, of all the Ionian Islands, the most attached to the British nation. Under any other circumstances, I should have been the last person to have brought this fact under your Lordship's notice; but situated as I now am, you will doubtless consider it both natural and proper, that I should endeavour to shew how ill I have merited the last reward my services have obtained.

At no period of my life was I more zealously or correctly active in the discharge of my duties, than at the very moment which was selected for my removal. I could have had no inducement to alter my views or my conduct; and I could hardly have been so insane, as gratuitously to throw away the rank, reputation, confidence, and every other advantage I had derived from a long and meritorious service.

From the manner of my dismissal (as I may call it), it might, nay, it *would* naturally be inferred, that I had committed some disgraceful or treacherous act, which it became necessary to mark and punish in an extraordinary degree, by the exercise of extraordinary authority. I will however venture to say to your Lordship, that no charge of the most trivial omission or misconduct, can, or will, be *openly* brought against me; and I feel persuaded that your Lordship will not think that there is any thing contained in the papers which I have had the honour to transmit, that could at all justify the general order with which they close.

I have to apologize to your Lordship for the great length of this letter. I found it impossible to be much more concise, although extremely desirous to give as little trouble as possible. A recollection of the good opinion which I was proud to think your Lordship once entertained of me, and which I have done nothing to forfeit, will, I hope, procure for this appeal an indulgent perusal, and for my case a patient consideration.

It is of essential consequence to me, that a decision should be taken thereon at the earliest period consistent with your Lordship's convenience. Independent of every other consideration, the expenses attendant upon a journey from Greece to England, and the living in London, are objects of serious consequence to me; particularly as I am at this

moment without any appointment in his Majesty's service, and therefore dependent on resources wholly inadequate to my maintenance as a gentleman in this expensive metropolis. Nevertheless, I should find ample cause to deplore the adoption of any decision on my case, that did not result from a complete investigation; *desiring, above all things, to meet whatever charge or insinuation may be levelled against me, it is on their complete refutation only, that I would claim redress; and if I fail in that refutation, I well deserve to forfeit honour, character, and every thing I have hitherto valued more than life.*

Copy of a Letter from Henry Goulburn, Esq. Under Secretary of State, &c. &c. &c. to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.

Downing Street, January 24, 1818.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the letter, which you addressed to Earl Bathurst on the 19th instant, relative to an inquiry into the circumstances of the case which has led to your return to this country.

I am directed by his Lordship to acquaint you in answer, that your removal from the situation of Inspector of the Ionian Militia, was not in consequence of any complaint made against you by Sir Thomas Maitland; but in conformity with the construction put upon the 7th article of that chapter of the Ionian Constitution, which relates to the military establishment. Earl Bathurst, therefore, does not feel that he is called upon to give any opinion on your correspondence with Major-General Sir Frederick Adam, nor upon any other matter in which you may have had the misfortune of acting contrary to the wishes or instructions of those under whose command you have been placed.

Copy of a Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, to Henry Goulburn, Esq. &c. &c.

London, January 27, 1818.

SIR,

REFERENCE having been made, in the letter which I had the honour to receive from you on the 24th instant, to the

7th article of the constitution of the Ionian Islands, of which I am wholly ignorant, I beg you will be pleased to submit to Earl Bathurst my humble request, to be furnished with a copy of an article which is of infinite consequence to me, from the construction put upon it as applicable to my peculiar case.

*Copy of a Letter from Henry Goulburn, Esq. &c. &c. to
Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.*

Downing Street, 30th January, 1818.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, and am directed in reply to acquaint you, that the article of the Ionian Constitution, to which I referred in my letter of the 24th, provides, "that his Majesty, the protecting sovereign, shall appoint inspectors and sub-inspectors of the militia of the Ionian states, who shall be either British or Ionian officers;" and as it appeared to the Prince Regent, that doubts might exist as to the construction of that article, his Royal Highness was pleased, at the time when he ratified the constitutional charter, to instruct Sir Thomas Maitland, that he considered it inexpedient to admit of any officer holding the situation of Inspector of Militia, who was not either a British or an Ionian born subject*.

* In the course of the author's trial against Sir Thomas Maitland, Mr. Goulburn was called upon to produce the instructions alluded to, the purport of which is, that, "although foreign subjects (holding King's Commission) might, strictly speaking, be eligible to the situation of Inspecting Field Officer, yet it was the pleasure of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent that no foreign subject should be selected as an Inspecting Field Officer of Militia."

It is obvious that this provision applied to future appointments, but could not possibly require my removal from a situation to which I had been appointed by the Prince Regent two years before. It must also occur, that, the thing being done, Lord Bathurst found it a simpler process to sanction the sacrifice of an officer who had faithfully served his Majesty for twenty-two years, rather than to disavow the conduct of a man of Sir Thomas Maitland's rank and influence.

Copy of a Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, to Henry Goulburn, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

London, 6th February, 1818.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ult., and to request you will be pleased to convey to Earl Bathurst, my best thanks for the communication of the article of the Ionian Constitution, referred to in the previous correspondence.

It is with extreme regret, I find myself still called upon to add to a correspondence uninteresting, if not disagreeable to Earl Bathurst, on account of its exclusive reference to my personal concerns, but in a case so vitally important to my future prospects and comfort, I trust his Lordship will receive with indulgence such observations as are naturally suggested, even by a cursory view of my singular case, and which I consider it necessary to submit to his Lordship's further consideration.

If it were possible for me to entertain such feelings respecting any officer holding his Majesty's commission, I could almost have supposed that the 7th article of the Ionian Constitution, had been framed expressly for the purpose of displacing me, whenever it should please Sir Thomas Maitland to avail himself of the power with which it invested him; being the only inspector of militia, not a British born subject, it could refer to no other; and it further appears pretty clearly, that the article in question remained, and would remain, a dead letter in Sir Thomas Maitland's pocket, so long as he found it convenient to employ my services in situations of difficulty. Had Sir Thomas Maitland been content to have caused it to be signified to me, in the usual official manner, that the Constitution of the Ionian Islands did not admit of my future employment, as an inspector of militia, or had he accepted, in the usual form, the resignation I had been compelled to give in, I could have had no ostensible grievance, however I might have felt that twenty-two years service had been thus but ill requited. Had the ordinary rules of the service been observed in my case, I should have retired to Switzerland, without offering one word of murmur or complaint, and I should have been spared all the expense and trouble to which I have been cruelly subjected.

It is not, Sir, of the 7th article of the Ionian Constitution, that I find cause to complain*, for I do not consider myself at liberty to question the expediency of my removal from the situation I held in the Ionian Islands; it is against the policy by which my removal was prepared, and the manner in which it was ultimately effected, it is against the general order of the 26th of September last, that I protest. The meaning and object of that order cannot be, for one moment, a question, and lest it should fail to produce upon all who perused it, the impression it was intended to convey, Sir Thomas Maitland carefully avoids any reference or allusion therein, to the article of the Ionian Constitution, which provided for my removal; thus warranting the conclusion that my own misconduct had alone produced an order of such unusual rigour. In this manner, Sir, I have been forced to repair to England, in order to obtain redress, or at least, an honourable retirement. On my arrival in this country, I naturally applied in the first instance to Earl Bathurst, as the service on which I was employed for the last six or seven years, had brought my public conduct more particularly under the observation of his Lordship's department, and should I now unfortunately fail in my endeavours to obtain his Lordship's consideration of my case, I can have no other resort than the protection which his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief has never been known to withhold from an officer of spotless and irreproachable conduct.

The accompanying papers, Nos. 1 and 2, the second of which I request may be returned, will prove that Sir Thomas Maitland, previous to the formation of the Ionian Constitution, was in the habit of referring to me upon questions of some consequence and delicacy, and although I by no means present them as offering any views upon this important project, which had not already occurred to his Majesty's government, it will not escape Earl Bathurst's notice, that I was called upon to communicate my ideas on the formation of a Constitution for the Ionian Islands, at the very moment when the same Constitution was intended to contain an ar-

* Yet I might justly have observed that the words of the article itself do not exclude me; for am I not a British officer? How the article was tortured into a construction by which it was subsequently made to apply to me, has already been seen.

ticle especially calculated to deprive me of my situation. It is also worthy of remark, that Sir Thomas Maitland found it expedient to place me in charge of the most critical and important post under his command, while he must have known that my dismissal from the service was decided on, and that as a *British subject*, especially so designated in Sir Frederick Adam's letter, dated the 19th of August last, I was required to sit in judgment upon Greeks committed for various felonies, though thirty-six days afterwards I was declared, as a *foreigner*, to be incapable of holding the situation I had in a country, where I might, if I had chosen, have been appointed to an office with the power of life and death.

Earl Bathurst will, I am sure, do justice to the honourable feelings at least under which I felt that I had no other alternative than the offer of my resignation; and I hoped that through its means I might have secured for myself an honourable retreat, while I should tacitly have left Sir Thomas Maitland all the satisfaction he could have derived from the consciousness of having compelled me to take this step.

The inspectorship of Ionian militia is a situation I did not solicit; and on that very account, I derived greater satisfaction from the appointment. I felt that my former services in the Ionian Islands were remembered; and my gratitude, on this occasion, readily acknowledged Earl Bathurst as my protector. Unconscious of having since, in the slightest degree, forfeited any claim I might have had to his Lordship's protection, and impressed with a lively sense of gratitude for the appointment which retained me in his Majesty's service, after the reduction of my regiment, I applied to his Lordship for a hearing, when forced to repair to this country, with a view to oppose the most arbitrary and offensive proceeding that ever had been attempted against an officer of my rank; and I confess, Sir, it was with extreme mortification I found myself denied the honour of an interview which could not in any degree have compromised Earl Bathurst, while it would have enabled me to have laid before his Lordship, in a few minutes, more than can be conveyed in volumes of correspondence.

I cannot close this letter, Sir, without stating, in reference to the concluding paragraph of your communication of the 24th ult. that I am not only wholly unconscious of having in any instance, or upon any occasion, acted contrary to the

instructions of my superiors, but that I am fully satisfied no such charge can, or will, be brought against me; and I trust that no blame will be attached to me, for not having anticipated wishes that were never communicated. In the instance to which I have already alluded, when called upon to sit as President of a Commission, to which I conscientiously considered myself both unfit and incompetent, I made the greatest possible sacrifice, in order to remove at once any imputation of having "impeded the march of justice."

Copy of a Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, to Henry Goulburn, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

London, Feb. 6, 1818.

SIR,

AWARE of the impossibility of conveying in official correspondence a just impression of the disposition and temper which have produced the extraordinary affair which is the object of my correspondence with Earl Bathurst, I venture to hope that you will indulge me with the permission to mention to you, in the shape of a private communication, certain circumstances which I think will explain pretty clearly the real state of Sir Thomas Maitland's feelings towards me.

It is proper to mention, that previous to the receipt of Sir Henry Bunbury's letter to Sir Thomas Maitland, on the subject of my intended mission to Lebeda, and while the movements by which that mission was defeated were in agitation, I uniformly received from Sir Thomas Maitland a marked attention and kindness; but after he had contrived to set aside, although all along professing to advance, the arrangement proposed in the letter above-mentioned, he all at once changed his mode of proceeding towards me. A studied neglect succeeded the frequent invitations I used to receive to his table, where it was his usual custom to place me near to himself.

On the 30th of January, 1817, I arrived at Corfu, after having been deceived and disappointed in my endeavours to accomplish the mission to Africa*. I was invited by his

* After my return, Sir Thomas Maitland not once mentioned to me the mission to Lebeda, or made any allusion to it, and he studiously prevented any opportunity of adverting to it in conversation.

Excellency to dine, but he himself did not appear at table, nor was I ever afterwards invited.

On the 6th of February I was asked to attend a grand ball to be given at the Palace on a particular occasion. Sir Thomas Maitland was already in the ball-room when I entered it, and on perceiving from the extremity of the room that I had arrived, he advanced towards the door with a gay smiling countenance, and addressed me in the following words:—"Colonel de Bosset, I am glad to see you, in order to tell you that I do not like to see you in these Islands; you have a great many enemies, and it will be much better for you to be off, and I would advise you to find some means of getting out of the way." Having twice repeated these words, he turned the conversation, in a civil manner, to indifferent matters. At the moment, I made no reply, nor could I possibly be prepared to reply to an address so abrupt and extraordinary; but coupling what had dropped from Sir Thomas Maitland, with other circumstances which left me no doubt of his real disposition towards me, I waited next morning upon his military secretary, Lieut.-Col. Hankey, and having stated to him what had occurred, I expressed my disinclination to oppose a person of Sir Thomas Maitland's rank and influence, and begged to have his advice on the best mode of literally "taking myself out of the way," without submitting to any thing that could in the slightest degree compromise my reputation. I assured Colonel Hankey that I understood Sir Thomas Maitland very clearly, and that I looked upon what his Excellency had dropped in the ball-room, but as a confirmation of my suspicion of his feelings towards me.

Colonel Hankey dissuaded me however from taking any further notice of this singular affair, assuring me, that Sir Thomas Maitland was, as every one must have perceived, much affected by wine, that he was, in consequence, indisposed, and in all probability, would do no business for a few days, and that he did not mean what he had expressed. I urged the strict application of the old proverb, "*in vino veritas*," to this affair: but Colonel Hankey overruled my apprehensions, and advised me strongly not to appear to take the hint that was thrown out.

Some little time after this, I availed myself of an opportunity of communicating these circumstances to the chief secre-

tary, in whose probity I had the utmost confidence. The advice of that respectable person, with whom I was intimate, decided me upon letting the matter drop; resolving, however, by his advice, to keep a prudent distance, and rather to avoid Sir Thomas Maitland's presence. He grounded his advice, he said, upon a long and perfect acquaintance with the General's character; and although that very knowledge assured him that I was not beyond danger, he still thought I might escape by delicate and good management. He could not conceive that Sir Thomas Maitland would, or could, attempt to take away my appointment under a King's Commission, and that as his Excellency could not be expected to remain always in the Mediterranean, he therefore strongly advised me to hold by my situation, adding, that my knowledge of the affairs of the Islands would ultimately secure me the favour of the government and of Sir Thomas Maitland's successor.

Having every confidence in the sincerity of this gentleman's advice, I religiously followed the rules he prescribed for my intercourse with Head Quarters; but on the 17th of March, about six weeks after my interview with Sir Thomas Maitland in the ball-room, I was unexpectedly appointed to take the command of a secret expedition of 300 men, which was to embark next morning for Parga.

Acquainted as I was with the actual state of that little country, and with the politics of the Vizir, Ali Pasha, and aware of the great delicacy and responsibility of my command under the then existing circumstances, I clearly foresaw that it was likely to terminate in some way very prejudicial to me, and my fears were augmented, on finding that Sir Thomas Maitland's opinion of the difficulty of my position corresponded with my own; and that the command of the detachment of troops under my orders was given to an officer (Major Trickey of the 10th Foot) who, on a former occasion, had very nearly lost his commission, through the misrepresentation of his Colonel, Sir Thomas Maitland, and only saved it through the candour and justice of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief. I proceeded, however, to Parga, determined that my conduct should not be influenced by private feelings or opinions, whatever might be the result.

There are various other circumstances and anecdotes tending to the same point; but as they are better fitted to per-

sonal communication, and would swell this letter to too great a size, I forbear to touch upon them.

I have the honour to be, &c.

In answer to these letters, I received an invitation from Mr. Goulburn, under Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, to call upon him in Downing Street; he received me with the greatest civility, and gave me an opportunity to enter largely with him upon the particulars of the object of my correspondence with Earl Bathurst.

Upon a second interview, Mr. Goulburn informed me that he had communicated to his Lordship the substance of my conversation with him, and that he was directed to assure me that his Lordship continued to entertain the same favourable opinion which he ever had of me; that the general order against which I complained, being a military transaction, it was not in his province to interfere; but that his Lordship would be happy to give me any satisfactory assurance of his disposition towards me, provided it could be done without compromising or throwing any blame upon a person of such high rank, and intrusted with so elevated a situation, as Sir Thomas Maitland. Mr. Goulburn added, that the allusions made in his letter of the 24th January, were in consequence of information from Sir Thomas Maitland to Earl Bathurst, by which it appeared that my proceedings, and in particular the interest which I had taken in the fate of the inhabitants, in my official capacity of commandant of Parga, and *contrary to his Excellency's wishes*, were the causes of the difficulties and delays which were experienced in effecting the cession of the place*. I availed myself of the op-

* It appears almost unnecessary to remind the reader how completely this charge has been refuted by subsequent events.

portunity to convey to him a real view of the affair of Parga, and of the probable consequences of the measures which were pursuing in that quarter, and I subsequently supported my opinion by sending him documents on the subject. Mr. Goulburn concluded by saying, that should I at any time wish to see him, he would always be happy to receive me. My reply was, that I felt very grateful for Earl Bathurst's favourable intentions, that I confided in whatever his Lordship should be pleased to do for me; but that for the present I should take the liberty of forwarding and recommending to his consideration some pecuniary claims which I had upon his Lordship's department.

In consequence, I addressed a few days afterwards the following letter to Mr. Goulburn, the answer to which was the settlement of these claims.

*Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, to Henry Goulburn,
Esq. &c. &c. &c.*

London, 27th Feb. 1818.

SIR,

I BEG you will be pleased to submit to Earl Bathurst the enclosed copies of correspondence relative to my claims, on account of the losses and expenses I sustained in consequence of having been appointed to a mission to Tripoli and Lebeda, the accomplishment of which was prevented in the manner detailed in my letter to Sir Henry Bunbury, dated Malta, 30th July, 1816.

I trust that his Lordship, after having taken the case into his favourable consideration, will be pleased to grant me such remuneration as his Lordship may consider fair and just.

I beg leave to state, that, notwithstanding his Lordship's instructions to Sir Thomas Maitland, that "If Lieut.-Col. de Bosset should accept this employ, you will be so good as to grant him, during its continuance, such an allowance as may appear to you to be liberal and proper," no such allowance

was ever granted, nor have I received to this day any sum whatever on account of that service, nor for the expenses of preparations, or the losses to which I have been subjected, in consequence of my appointment to the mission in question; and that I have not received any answer to my applications, made to that effect, to Sir Thomas Maitland.

Letter from Henry Goulburn, Esq. to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.

Downing-Street, 27th Feb. 1818.

SIR,

I HAVE not failed to communicate to Lord Bathurst the anxiety which you expressed to me, at our last interview, of receiving from his Lordship some assurance that your removal from the situation lately held by you in the Ionian States, was neither occasioned by any misconduct on your part, nor to be considered as a mark of his Lordship's disapprobation.

I am directed, in reply, to acquaint you, that Lord Bathurst does not feel that he can better satisfy your anxiety on this point, than by assuring you, that the circumstance of your not being a native British or Ionian subject, was the only cause of your removal from the situation of Inspector of Militia in the United Ionian States, and that, had it not appeared to the Prince Regent, that the fair construction of the constitutional charter excluded you, in common with other foreigners, from holding such a situation, Lord Bathurst would not have given the instructions which ultimately led to your removal.

I am further to acquaint you, that, although your appointment to another staff situation does not in any degree rest with Lord Bathurst, his Lordship is not aware of any thing in your conduct, while serving in the Ionian States, nor in the circumstance of your removal from them, which should interfere with your receiving any appointment which His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief may have the means of conferring upon you.

N^o. XI.

PAPERS RELATIVE TO THE GUELPHIC ORDER.

Horse Guards, 9th April, 1818.

SIR,

HAVING recommended your application for the distinction of the Third Class of the Order of the Guelph, I have now the satisfaction to enclose to you the copy of a letter which I have received from Count Munster upon the subject.

I am, Sir, your's,

(Signed)

FREDERICK,
Commander-in-Chief.

To *Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, &c. &c. &c.*

London, the 8th April, 1818.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Royal Highness that the Prince Regent has acceded to your Royal Highness's proposal of granting to *Lieut.-Col. de Bosset* the Cross of a Knight of the Guelphic Order.

I shall lose no time in forwarding the official letter, together with the decoration, and humbly request that your Royal Highness will be pleased to pardon the delay which has hitherto occurred, owing to circumstances known to your Royal Highness.

I am, your Royal Highness's, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

MUNSTER.

24, Grosvenor Place, April 8, 1818.

SIR,

IT gives me great pleasure to have to acquaint you, that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in consideration of your distinguished military services in the Peninsula, the Mediterranean, and more particularly in the *Ionian Islands*, and in the fortress of *Parga*, has been graciously pleased to nominate, and appoint you, Sir, a Knight of the Royal Guelphic Order, the decoration and statutes of which I shall

take an early opportunity of transmitting to you, and remain,
 Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) MUNSTER.

To Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, &c. &c. &c.

Nº. XII.

THOSE who may wish to make themselves acquainted with the particulars of the life of Ali Pasha, will find in the following works the most ample and satisfactory details of every kind connected with this extraordinary character; the authors of those works having enjoyed the best opportunity of information.

Doctor Holland's Travels in the Ionian Islands, Albania, Thessaly, and Macedonia, 1814.—The Rev. T. S. Hughes's Travels in Sicily, Greece, and Albania, 1820.—Monsieur Pouqueville's Voyage dans la Grece, 1820.

Nº. XIII.

Proceedings of Ali Pasha with regard to Prevesa, Nivitza, Aghio Vasili, Suli, and Gardiki, extracted from various Authors.

PREVESA.

PREVESA is situated ten leagues from Parga, at the entrance of the Gulf of Arta. It was one of the colonial possessions of Venice on the continent of Greece.

The invasion of Egypt by Bonaparte, in 1798, having determined the Ottoman Porte to declare war against France, Ali Pasha prepared to make himself master of the possessions of the late Venetian republic on the continent of Greece, and directed his first attack upon Prevesa, occupied by a French garrison. The town not being fortified, its abandonment was decided on; but the inhabitants having solicited the General in command to remain and protect them, under a promise that they would co-operate with all their force, the French consented to stay. Some works were hastily thrown up: the municipal guard of Prevesa was organized; the people appeared animated with courage; and indeed had every thing to lose, if Ali Pasha was victorious. From this circumstance

there arose some hope of at least arresting the progress of the enemy, if not of repelling him.

The Vizir lost no time; on the night of the 25th October the shouts of the Albanians were heard in the mountains as they approached. The General issued orders to act on the defensive, and the national guard was called to arms. The firing began at the advanced posts, about three in the morning: and at day-break Ali Pasha, with his two sons, at the head of nine thousand Albanians and a corps of cavalry, rushed down furiously from the mountains.

Some secret agents of the Pasha, who had introduced themselves into the ranks of the municipal guard, and certain intimidated individuals among them, fired on their auxiliaries, the French troops. The Albanians, profiting by the disorder and confusion thus created, took possession of the guns, penetrated into the ranks of the French, and after a sanguinary contest, in which the latter were all killed or made prisoners, the Turks entered the town.

Torrents of flame and smoke soon announced the fate of the unfortunate town of Prevesa. It was in vain that the inhabitants had turned their arms against the French; it was in vain that by such an act, they had propitiated their safety. Their houses, which fell down amidst a vast conflagration, were frightful presages of the lot reserved for them. Night came on, and that alone suspended the fury of the assailants, while it stayed the effusion of blood. But the next day was to give light to a scene of cold and premeditated barbarity, and prove of what the resentment of Ali Pasha was capable. He came like death, to seat himself on the smoking ruins of Prevesa. Elevated there on a high gallery, which had escaped the fire, he commanded to be brought before him, three hundred Greeks of Prevesa, whom he inhumanly caused to be slaughtered in his presence. In vain they supplicated; the merciless sword was upon them, and the heart of that barbarous man, barbarous by principle and calculation, remained unmoved; he applauded as he beheld the blood flowing.

NIVITZA AND AGHIO VASILI.

NOTWITHSTANDING the good disposition evinced by Ali Pasha in favour of France, and the professions he had conveyed to Bonaparte, at that time Commander-in-Chief of the

Italian army, to whom he had sent confidential agents, soon after the treaty of Campo Formio, he did not on that account behold the vicinity of a powerful nation with a less jealous eye. The connexions, which the French government had always maintained with the Ottoman Porte, did not appear favourable to his views of independence. His object in entering into correspondence with the French General-in-Chief, and his offers of service, arose from no other motive than a wish to gain, if he possibly could, the confidence of the government, about to take possession of Corfu, and to avail himself of the first favourable opportunity to take one step towards the execution of his main projects. His end was answered. The conciliating disposition of General Gentili, the first who came to the Ionian Islands, led him into the snare, prepared for him by the designing Vizir. He did not give the French general time to acquire the necessary knowledge of the true state of things, and to learn the line of conduct followed by the government, which had just ceased, as well as the motives by which its measures had been directed. Scarcely had the French garrison arrived at Corfu, when Ali demanded permission to transport his troops by sea, through the channel, for the purpose, as he alleged, of reducing the towns in revolt against him. These towns, known under the names of Nivitza and Aghio Vasili, situated on the other side of the Acroceraunian mountains, which defend the land approaches, and allied to the Chemariots, were inhabited by Greeks, and had always been independent. The Venetians had constantly protected them, for that reason, as well as because they had never allowed the vessels of Ali Pasha to navigate on that part of the coast. The French general, whose instructions enjoined him to favour Ali, gave credit to his professions; and the latter availing himself of Easter day, when the inhabitants were all in their churches, and had no suspicion of any attack from that quarter, destroyed these unfortunate towns, massacred the greatest part of the people, and dispersed the remainder into Thessaly.

SULI.

The country of Suli is situated fifteen leagues to the southward of Ioannina, nine to the northward of Parga, and eleven from Prevesa. The inhabitants of this territory were living

happy in their mountains, in the shelter of that liberty, which they had so long maintained by their bravery and patriotism. Their country is a sort of natural fortress ; most of their villages are situated on points of rocks, which overhang frightful precipices. The wars of the Suliots have become famous* ; and the last, in which they lost their independence, deserves to be recorded.

Ali Pasha, weary of seeing a nation at liberty, which had so long braved his efforts, made considerable preparations for subjecting it to his power.

The Suliots, according to their custom, evacuated the hamlets, situated at the verge of the plain, on seeing the approach of the enemy: but their mountains being arid and destitute of water, the Vizir hoped that these people would in time be reduced, if besieged there, and closely blockaded.

Their force was between 1500 and 2000 warriors of different ages.

Ali first took possession of the exterior villages, and destroyed them ; but he vainly essayed to force the mountaineers from their rocks. Beaten in several assaults where he saw some of his best troops fall, under the stones and trees hurled on them from the heights, he determined to build towers in the defiles ; and the year 1803 brought on the doom of the Suliots.

Pressed and attacked incessantly by an enemy infinitely superior in force, who seemed to multiply in the ratio of their losses, they were successively driven from the most advantageous posts in their mountains, after having shed on them their own blood and that of their assailants.

The position of Aja Paraskivi, which was the last to yield, was occupied by three hundred Suliots, under the orders of Samuel, an ecclesiastic, who had commanded this tribe for three years. They fearlessly beheld the advance of the Albanians, whom they incessantly combated and slew, during six days ; but victuals, and especially water, having failed, they were obliged to capitulate, and they obtained terms, by which they were to retire to Parga, the refuge of the brave in misfortune.

* An interesting historical account in modern Greek has been published respecting the wars of the Suliots, which form also the theme of several popular poems and songs in the country.

Hostages having been given on either side, the post was evacuated, and the ecclesiastic, with only four of his soldiers, remained to deliver up the ammunition to the two Boulou-Bachis, sent by Ali Pasha. Samuel, when he had introduced them into the store of provisions, instantly set fire to the powder, and blew up himself, his four companions, and the Musulmans who were with them. The Pasha, enraged, wished to revenge himself on the Suliots who had retired with their wives and families: but he was aware of what desperation is capable; the unhappy Suliots were hemmed in by 5000 Albanians, and they made a resistance, which permitted a part of them to reach Parga, where they found a refuge, that was well merited by their valour and misfortunes. The others were massacred.

A group of women, who were pursued to the verge of a precipice, threw their children down, that they might not become the slaves of their enemies.

Thus was consummated, in the month of November 1803, the fate of the Suliots, whose courage was sometimes fatal to the Albanians. Had they been better directed, or rather more united, they might still have lived free in the bosom of their mountains. Force alone would not have overcome them; but the policy of the Pasha co-operated equally to that end; either by money or by promises, he found means to corrupt some of their chiefs. Yet this treachery was of no avail to those who participated in it; for they fell successively under the vengeance of the Vizir, whose hatred is never satiated but with the destruction of those who have provoked it.

GARDIKI.

(*From Dr. Holland's Travels.*)

ON the 15th, after making another visit to the Commandant, Hassan Aga, I continued my journey. The direct route from Argyro-Kastro to Tepeleni would have been down the valley of the Deropuli, which a few miles to the north of the former city loses its character of a broad and luxuriant plain, and is suddenly contracted by the approach of the mountains towards each other. By the direction of the Vizir, however, I took a circuitous route to Gardiki, the unfortunate city which he destroyed in the spring of 1812, and which I

should scarcely have thought of visiting, had he not himself admitted this as a point in my journey. When giving the reader a sketch of the life of Ali Pasha, I briefly alluded to the melancholy event, and to the cause which produced it at so very distant a period of time. As it forms, however, the latest circumstance in the history of Ali, and one that strongly illustrates his character, I shall give the narrative more in detail, as I received it from persons who were eye-witnesses to many parts of the event:—

Gardiki was a large city, about ten miles to the west and north-west of Argyro-Kastro, with a population of Turks and Albanians, who had much property in the surrounding country, and were extremely independent and warlike in their habits. In the early part of Ali Pasha's life, when relying chiefly on the zeal and resolution of his mother, the Gardikiotes became his enemies, and endeavoured to dispossess him of his small territory. On a certain occasion, when, with his mother and sister, he was passing the night at some village in this part of the country, they laid a plot for surprising him and taking away his life. Ali with difficulty escaped, but his mother and sister were made prisoners, and conducted to Gardiki, where, after being exposed for thirty days to various outrages, particularly offensive to the usage of the Turks with respect to women, they were ignominiously sent away. This event never left the recollection of the family. His mother, it is said, did not cease, as long as she lived, to urge him to accomplish some work of revenge; and the influence she had over his mind was aided by his own temper, and by the opposition the Gardikiotes continued to offer to his growing power.

The situation, however, of Gardiki, and the protection afforded it by the Pashas of Berat and Delvino, made it impracticable for Ali to execute his designs till the beginning of 1812, when the subjugation of Argyro-Kastro, Delvino, &c. enabled him to surround Gardiki with his troops, and to prevent the escape of the inhabitants. It is not impossible that he might have taken the place before; but in this case many of them would have escaped, and he would thus have been foiled in his full work of vengeance. Previously to his attack, he had contrived, by delusive means, to retain almost all the Gardikiotes within the city, with the expectation that they should not suffer more than the other conquered ter-

ritory. His troops, to the number, it is said, of about 15,000, having surrounded the place, orders were given to attack it. The Turkish officers of his army, either in consequence of the vigorous defence of the people, or because they were unwilling to take a city, in the safety of which the Porte had directly interested itself, and where the inhabitants, though Musulmans, were likely to be eventually sacrificed, delayed the operations, and made little progress in the siege. The Vizir, it appears, had begun to be irritated by this tardiness, when Athanasius Bia came forward, and offered, with a certain number of Albanians, to take the place by storm; though its position on the acclivity of a conical hill, rendered this an enterprise of much difficulty. This offer was accepted, and a single night put Gardiki into the Vizir's hands, after an interval of more than 40 years from the commission of the original offence.

The inhabitants, who might be 5000 or 6000 in number, were at first distributed into different places in the vicinity, with the exception of 36 of the Beys and principal people, who were sent to Ioannina. On the morning of the 15th of March, exactly one year before the day when I visited the remains of Gardiki, nearly 800 of the Gardikiotes were brought into the area of a large Khan, a few miles to the north-east of Argyro-Kastro. The Vizir himself came in his carriage to the gate of the Khan, which was every where surrounded by his troops. The names of a certain number of Gardikiotes were called out, who were allowed to depart from the area, and transported with the remainder of their countrymen into a sort of slavery in other parts of Albania. Those left within the Khan, who are said to have been about 730 in number, were tied together with cords, to prevent the efforts that might be suggested by despair. They were all men, and selected, as it appears, either as having actually been in Gardiki at the time when the mother and sister of Ali were imprisoned there, or as the direct descendants of those who bore part in the outrage. Orders were given to the soldiers who surrounded them, standing on the high walls of the Khan, that when a signal was made by the report of a fusil, they should fire upon the prisoners in the area. This fusil is said to have been discharged by the Vizir himself, as he sat in his carriage. The work of slaughter instantly began, and was continued without intermission, either

by the musket or sabre, till not a single one of the Gardikiotes remained alive. The fate of some was delayed a short time by their escape into certain wooden buildings within the area. The Vizir, however, who remained himself on the spot till the whole was completed, ordered fire to be put round these buildings, which drove the unhappy victims from their place of concealment. Some of them, becoming desperate, took up stones, with which they wounded several of the soldiers employed in their destruction. At length, they all lay on the ground; every opening of the area was closed up; and the bodies were left without burial, to attest yet more strongly the vengeance which led to the act.

On the same day, the 36 Gardikiotes who had been carried to Ioannina, and treated there with a delusive kindness, were transported to the other side of the lake, and shared the same fate as the rest. Even here the work was not wholly completed. I was informed that one or two of the principal inhabitants, who had been absent at the time this city was taken, and were afterwards seduced to return, were murdered, and their bodies sent to the spot where the others had perished.

In returning to Ioannina, from the north, I visited the Khan where this melancholy event occurred. One of my Albanian guards, Constantine, had been among the soldiers employed in the destruction of the Gardikiotes—a circumstance of which he spoke with much seeming unconcern. I found the area closed by high walls on every side; over the former gate a stone tablet appeared, on which were inscribed a number of Romaic verses, commemorating the event: this inscription, placed here by orders of the Vizir, I could not read, from its height above the ground; but I was told, that it related several of the circumstances, and concluded by stating, that such should be the fate of all who injured the family of Ali Pasha. With some difficulty I got over the walls into the area: I found every where scattered upon the surface, the remains of the unfortunate victims who perished on the spot, as well as other memorials of the manner in which this massacre was effected.

It would appear, that Ali Pasha, if not considering this act as a meritorious one, in reference to the memory of his mother, yet certainly is insensible to any odium attached to it. Besides the inscription just referred to, the event is fully

recorded in a poetical history of his life, to which he has given a sanction for publication. Nor is it likely he would have directed me to the places, bearing visible testimony to it, had he conceived that the action would have been of bad repute to an European judgment.

N^o. XIV.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN ALI PASHA AND THE PARGUINOTES.

Ἀπὸ τὸν Ἀλῆ Πασᾶ.

“ Εἶδησις πρὸς ἐσᾶς τοὺς Παργιώτας, ὅτι ἐβεβαιωθήκετε ὁ πόλεμος,
 “ ὅπῃ ἔγινε σήμερον, καὶ ἐζάπωσα (ἐκυρίευσα) τὴν Πρέβυζαν. Διὰ
 “ τῷτο γιὰ ὅπῃ σᾶς γράφω, καὶ σᾶς δίδω τὴν εἶδησιν· ὅτι μάνταμ
 “ (ἔσωντας) ὅποῦ εἶσε γειτόνοι, ἐγὼ πόλεμον μετ’ ἐσᾶς δὲν θέλω,
 “ μόνον νὰ κινήσετε δύω τρεῖς νομάτοι νὰ ἔλθετε νὰ κωβεντιάσωμεν
 “ (νὰ συνομιλήσωμεν), καὶ νὰ γίνητε τῷ Βασιλέως μῆ· καὶ ὅ,τι
 “ νιζάμι (διοίκησιν πολιτικὴν) θελήσετε, νὰ σᾶς δώκω. Ἀμὰ δὲν
 “ θέλετε, νὰ ξέρετε πῶ ἔχω καὶ μετ’ ἐσᾶς πόλεμον, καὶ τὸ κρίμα τὸν
 “ λαιμόν σας.”

Πρέβυζα. Γ’. Ἀξάμι (ἐσπέρ.) 1798. Ὀκτωβ. 12.

Ὅρισμός τῷ ὑψηλοτάτῃ Ἀλῆ Πασᾶ.

“ Εἰς ἐσᾶς Παργιώτας, ἄλλο δὲν σᾶς γράφω, μοναχὰ καὶ ἄλλην
 “ φορὰν σᾶς ἔγραψα, καὶ δὲν ἐβάλετε ἀντὶ εἰς τὰ λόγια μῆ, μόνον
 “ σέκεσθε μαγρέριδες (ὑπερήφανοι), καὶ αὐτὸ τὸ μαγρελῆκι δὲν σᾶς
 “ βγάνει σὲ καλὸ, μὲ τὸν νὰ ἔχω κάτι ἄλλαις δουλιαῖς ἀλλοιότικαις,
 “ Ἐγὼ δὲν θέλω τὸν χαλασμόν σας, μόνον νὰ ἡμεσθεν γειτόνοι,
 “ καθὼς ἡμασθεν, καὶ τὸ μεράμιμῃς (ἡ θέλησίς μῆ), ἔτε γιὰ νὰ σᾶς
 “ χαλάσω εἶναι, ἔτε Τέρκος νὰ στείλω αὐτῷ, μόνον νὰ διώξετε, καὶ νὰ
 “ σκοτώσετε τοὺς Φραντζέζους, ὅποῦ εἶναι αὐτῷ, καὶ σᾶς σέλλω τὸν
 “ Χασᾶν Ἐφέντη, καὶ σᾶς κωβεντιάζει τὰ πάντα σοματικά. Ὅχι
 “ ἄλλο.”

Πρέβυζα. 16. Ὀκτωβρίου 1798.

Ὑψηλότατε Ἀλῆ Πασᾶ σὲ προσκυνῶμεν.

“ Ἐλάβαμεν τὰ δύω σε γράμματα, καὶ ἐχάρημεν διὰ τὴν ὑγείαν
 “ σε. Τὴν ὑποταγὴν ὅπῃ ζητεῖς ἀφ’ ἡμᾶς, εἶναι δύσκολον νὰ τὴν

“ ἀπολαύσης· ἐπειδὴ τὰ ζωντανά σου παραδείγματα μᾶς παρακινῶν
 “ ὅλως εἰς τὸν ἔνδοξον, καὶ ἐλεύθερον θάνατον, καὶ ὅχι ποτὲ εἰς τὸν
 “ ἄτιμον, καὶ τυραννικὸν ζυγόν.

“ Μᾶς γράφεις νὰ διώξωμεν, καὶ σκοτώσωμεν τοὺς Φραντζέζους.
 “ Τοῦτο ὅχι μόνον δὲν ἡμπορῶμεν νὰ τὸ κάμωμεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἂν
 “ ἡμπορέσαμεν, πάλιν ἤθελε τὸ ἀποφύγωμεν· ὅτι ἡ Πατρίς μας ἔχει
 “ τέσσαρας αἰῶνας, ὅπῃ καυχᾶται εἰς τὴν καλήν της ἐμπιστοσύνην,
 “ τὴν ὁποίαν πολλάκις καὶ μὲ τὸ αἷμά της ἐδιαφέντευσεν. Πῶς λοιπὸν
 “ τώρα ἡμεῖς νὰ ἀμαυρώσωμεν τὴν δόξαν, καὶ ὑπόληψίν της; Ποτέ.

“ Τὸ νὰ μᾶς φοβερίζῃς πάλιν ἀδίκως, εἶναι εἰς τὴν ἐξουσίαν σε,
 “ πλὴν οἱ φοβερισμοὶ δὲν εἶναι ἴδιοι τῶν μεγάλων ἀνθρώπων· καὶ τὸ
 “ ἄλλο, ἡμεῖς δὲν ἐγνωρίσαμεν ποτὲ τὸ χρῶμα τῆς φοβερισμῶ, ὅσον
 “ ἐσυνηθίσσαμεν τὸν ἔνδοξον πόλεμον διὰ τὰ δίκαια τῆς Πατρίδος.

“ Ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι δίκαιος, ἡμεῖς ἔτοιμοι, ἡ ὥρα προσμένεται, διὰ νὰ
 “ δοξασθῇ ὁ νικητής. Καὶ ὑγίαινε.”

Πάργα. 16. Ὀκτωβρίου. 1798.

Ὁρισμὸς τῆς ὑψηλοτάτης Ἀλῆ Πασᾶ.

“ Εἰς ἐσᾶς Παργιώτας, ἄλλο δὲν σᾶς γράφω, μοναχὰ τὸ χαρτὶ
 “ (τὸ γράμμα σας), ὅπῃ μῶς ἐτείλετε εἶναι ἀτζαμήτικον (ἀμαδέστατον),
 “ καὶ μαγρῆρικον (ὑπερήφανον), καὶ δὲν εἶναι φρόνιμον χαρτὶ, καὶ ἡ
 “ γνῶσις ἀκόμι δὲν ἦρθεν εἰς τὸ κεφάλι σας. Καὶ τῆτο σᾶς λέγω
 “ ὅπῃ ἐλᾶτε νὰ κάμετε, καθὼς ὀρίζει ὁ Θεός, ὅτι ἐτέταις ἡ δουλειᾶς
 “ εἶναι ἀπὸ τὸν Θεόν, καὶ ὅχι ἀπὸ τῆς ἀνθρώπου. Καὶ ἂν θέλετε
 “ νὰ ἡμαστε γειτόνοι, κάμετε καθὼς σᾶς γράφω, ἀμὰ δὲν θέλετε, τὸν
 “ Θεὸν σᾶς βάζω χαβαλὲ (ἤτοι βάρος), καὶ τὸ κρίμα εἰς τὸν λαι-
 “ μόν σας, διὰ ἐκεῖνο ὅπῃ ἔχει νὰ γένη ἐξ ἀποφάσεως. Ὁ καιρὸς
 “ περνάει, ὁ κόσμος (τὸ πνεῦμα) μαζώνεται, καὶ ὑπερον δὲν ἔχω
 “ τίποτε εἰς τὸ χέρι μου. Ἄν θέλετε, ἐλᾶτε εἰς τῆς λόγους σας (εἰς
 “ τὸν ἑαυτὸν σας), καὶ ἀκαρτερῶ ἀπόκρισίν σας μὲ τὸν Χασᾶν
 “ Ἐφέντην.”

Πρέβυζα. Ὀκτωβρίου 19.

TRANSLATION.

Ali Pasha to the Parguinotes.

I GIVE notice to you, O Parguinotes, of the battle which I have fought this day at Prevesa, and of the victory which I have obtained in the same, and that I have gained possession of the place. Therefore behold what I write to you; as you are my neighbours, I wish not to be at war with you, only do you send hither two or three persons, that we may confer to-

gether, and that you may render yourselves subject to my sovereign. Whatever political government you desire I shall be disposed to give you; but if you will not do this, know that I am at war with you, and the sin be upon your heads.

Prevesa, 12th Oct. 1798.

Command of his Highness Ali Pasha to the Parguinotes.

To you, O Parguinotes, I have nothing to say, except that I have written you a letter, and that you have not hearkened to my words; that you are become proud, but, since you know I have affairs elsewhere, your pride will not redound to your credit. I wish not to ruin you, or to send Turks among you; neither do I wish to exterminate you, only do you drive out or kill the French, and I will dispatch Hassan Effendi, who shall treat with you verbally on the whole affair.

Prevesa, 16th October, 1798.

Answer of the Parguinotes to Ali Pasha.

Most High Ali Pasha, we salute you.

WE have received your two letters, and we rejoice that you are in good health. The submission which you require of us cannot possibly be admitted, because your living examples lead us all to prefer the glorious death of liberty to a dishonourable and tyrannical bondage. You write to us to drive away or kill the French. Not only are we unable to do this, but even if we could we would not, because for four centuries our country has been proud of her good faith, which has been often defended with her blood. Can we now, then, sully her glory and respect?—No, never!

To threaten us unjustly is in your power: but threats are not worthy of great men. We, however, have never submitted to threats, but are habituated to glorious war in defence of the rights of our country. God is just; we are ready: we wait the hour to glorify the giver of victory. Health!

Parga, 16th Oct. 1798.

Command of his Highness Ali Pasha to the Parguinotes.

To you, O Parguinotes, I have nothing to write, except that the letter which you sent to me is very unwise and haughty; it is not a prudent paper; and wisdom has not yet entered your heads; and I tell you this;—come and do as God commands you, for this is God's will and not that of man; and if you wish that we should be neighbours, do what I write to you; but if you wish not, God will punish you, and the sin be upon your heads, for that which will inevitably happen.

Time passes; the army is collecting: after that my power will be of no avail; therefore turn, and be yourselves again. I wait your answer by Hassan Effendi.

Prevesa, 19th Oct. 1798.

N°. XV.

Convention between the Courts of St. Petersburg and Constantinople, relative to the Ionian Islands and their Dependencies. Dated 21st March, 1800.

IN THE NAME OF GOD ALMIGHTY.

THE countries originally subject to the republic of Venice, after having passed under the dominion of the French, being now liberated by the combined forces of Russia and the Sublime Porte, seconded by the unanimous will and efforts of the islanders, the plenipotentiaries appointed and authorized, that is to say, the high and noble Basilio Tomara, on the part of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and the Honourable Ibrahim Ismet Bey, on the part of his Majesty the Ottoman Emperor, have agreed on the following articles:—

Article I. His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, considering that the said islands, formerly Venetian, on account of their proximity to the Morea and to Albania, particularly affect the security and tranquillity of the states of the Sublime Porte, it has been agreed, that the said islands shall, after the manner of the republic of the Ragusans, form a republic, subject, under title of suzerainty, to the Sublime

Porte, and governed by the principal and notable men of the country. His Imperial Majesty of all the Russias engages for himself and his successors to guarantee the integrity of the states of the said republic, the maintenance of the constitution which shall be accepted and ratified by the two high contracting powers, after having been submitted for their approbation, as well as the perpetuity of the privileges which shall be granted to them. His Majesty the Ottoman Emperor and his successors, being suzerains of the said republic, that is to say lords, princes, and protectors, and the said republic being the vassal of the Sublime Porte, that is to say, dependent, subject, and protected, the duties of such protection shall be religiously observed by the Sublime Porte in favour of the said republic.

Article II. In consequence of the said Article I. the islands of Corfu, Zante, Cephalonia, Santa Maura, Ithaca, Paxo, Cerigo, and all the isles, great or small, inhabited or uninhabited, situated opposite the coast of the Morea and of Albania, which have been detached from Venice, and have recently been conquered, being subject to the Sublime Porte, under the name of the Seven United Islands, the said republic and its subjects shall enjoy in their political affairs, in their internal constitution, and in their commerce, all the privileges enjoyed by the republic of Ragusa and its subjects; and the two high contracting courts, in order mutually to exercise their right of conquest over those islands, shall accept and ratify the internal constitution of that republic by solemn acts, after having approved it by common consent.

Article III. The said republic of the Seven United Islands, punctually fulfilling in regard to the Sublime Porte the duties of fealty and obedience, to which it is bound by reason of its vassalage, shall absolutely enjoy in all its internal and external dispositions, the same rights and privileges which are enjoyed by the republic of Ragusa. The subjects of the said republic who shall trade in the states of the Sublime Porte, or who shall go thither, shall be under the direct control of their consul and vice-consul. The same usages which prevail respecting the property and persons of the Ragusans, shall be exactly observed in all which concerns them. The Sublime Porte shall employ all its endeavours, in order that the ships and merchants of the aforesaid republic may be protected against the regencies of Barbary in the same manner as the ships and merchants of the Ragusans are protected.

Article IV. The said republic, in order to give a pledge of its vassalage to the Sublime Porte, and to acknowledge its sovereignty, promises to pay into the imperial treasury every three years seventy-five thousand piastres. This tribute shall be presented to the Sublime Porte by a solemn embassy, as is the tribute of the republic of Ragusa. The said sum can never be augmented or diminished. The aforesaid republic shall not pay any other kind of tribute besides the said sum; and its subjects being, like those of the republic of Ragusa, exempt from capitation, and every other tax in the states of the Sublime Porte, the necessary orders for this purpose shall be dispatched to all parts of the empire.

Article V. As the fortresses and other works of every kind now existing in the said islands, are to be restored to the said republic, she is unquestionably to provide for their defence by garrisoning them in such manner as she may deem fit: but in order that these islands may be shielded from all possible accidents during the present war, in case she herself shall not have sufficient force, it shall be competent for the court of Russia and for the Sublime Porte, or for the commandants of their squadrons, to introduce into the fortresses regular troops, with the assent of the republic on all such occasions, and on terms reciprocally concerted between the two high contracting parties, or between the commandants of their naval forces. These troops shall be garrisoned there for such time as may be necessary according to existing circumstances; but after the cessation of war the two high courts before mentioned shall evacuate the said islands, and shall not fail to withdraw from them their squadrons and troops.

Article VI. The merchants and captains in the islands having for a long time had permission to navigate in the Black Sea, the two high contracting parties have agreed that this permission shall be confirmed to them in future, solely under their own flag; and this object shall be accomplished in the manner prescribed.

Article VII. As the Sublime Porte has at heart the security and tranquillity of the said islands, the anterior regulation relative to the liberty of commerce, and to the navigation in the seas where those islands are situated, shall be maintained as before, in such a manner as not to affect the articles concerning commerce and security which are inserted *ab antiquo* in the treaties of the Sublime Porte with neighbouring powers;

and the Sublime Porte severely and strictly enjoins the regencies of Barbary not to trespass the maritime limits which have for very many years been marked out and defined.

The Sublime Porte promises, as a signal and distinguished favour to the said republic, that its ships of war shall not trespass the said maritime limits, unless in case of urgent necessity; but in such case of urgent necessity, after having apprized the said republic and its consul resident at the Sublime Porte, it shall be competent for those ships to go there, and the ships of war which are sent shall conform to the quarantine and other regulations of the country in the places whither they go.

Article VIII. *The places of Prevesa, Parga, Vonitza, and Butrinto, situated on the continent, and detached from Venice, being contiguous to Albania, shall be on the same footing with their dependencies and appanages annexed to the states of the Sublime Porte, and shall belong to it henceforward; but all the inhabitants of those countries being, without exception, of the Christian religion, the privileges relative to religious worship and to the administration of justice which prevail in the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, whose inhabitants likewise all profess the Christian religion, shall, in like manner, precisely take place with respect to the inhabitants of the said countries; wherefore the usages of the country relative to civil and criminal procedures, the nature of possessions and the order of hereditary succession shall not be changed. It shall continue to be forbidden to the Mahomedans to acquire property in them, or to settle in them, according to what is observed in the said principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia; but as these countries belong, in entire property, to the Ottoman Empire, it shall be lawful to establish in them a commanding officer, who must absolutely be a Mahomedan; and as a great number of the subjects of the republic of the Seven United Islands have possessions in the said countries, the Sublime Porte promises from this moment to determine the rank of the said officer, the nature and the rights of his functions, as well as the place of his residence, altogether to the satisfaction of the said republic.*

Article IX. *The Sublime Porte promises that all which relates to the religious worship of the Rayahs inhabiting the aforementioned territory, shall be henceforward maintained and observed in the same manner as it has hitherto been: in*

consequence, they shall have entire permission to re-establish their churches, to construct new ones, and to toll their bells, without the possible intervention of any impediment.

Article X. Conformably to the generous and beneficent sentiments of his Highness, in regard to his subjects, and in especial conformity to the care which he takes to content and satisfy the said Rayahs, who are now to be for the first time subjected to the Sublime Porte, he will exact only a very moderate tribute from the Rayahs inhabiting Prevesa, Parga, Vonitza, and Butrinto, as well as their dependencies. It is on this account that the Sublime Porte promises that nothing farther shall be exacted from them than what they were accustomed to pay to the ex-republic of Venice. The said Rayahs having experienced every sort of vexation while they were under the dominion of the French, and having also suffered much since that period, through the calamities of war, they shall be exempt from all taxes for two years, from the date of the signature of the present Convention.

Article XI. His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, in testimony of the sincere friendship which he bears to his Majesty the Ottoman Emperor, and in proof of the interest which he takes in the welfare of the Sublime Porte, promises to use his endeavours, on the occasion of a general peace, in causing to be accepted and guaranteed by the allied powers and others, which shall be thereto invited, all the principles contained in Articles II., V., and VIII., as above set forth, relative to the mode of political existence, both of the said islands and of the said continental territories, respectively detached from Venice.

Article XII. This Convention shall be ratified by their Majesties the Emperor of all the Russias and the Ottoman Emperor; and the respective ratifications are to be exchanged at Constantinople in two months and a half, or earlier, if possible.

In faith whereof, we the undersigned, by virtue of our full powers, have signed the instrument of the present Convention, have affixed to it the seal of our arms, and have exchanged it for an instrument of the same form and tenor, also signed by the said plenipotentiaries, and bearing their seals.

Constantinople, the 21st March, 1800.

RATIFICATION OF THE PRECEDING TREATY, ON THE
PART OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Translation of the Letter of Lord Grenville, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Court of England, to Lord Elgin, the Ambassador of that Court at the Sublime Porte, dated 13th January, 1801.

IN regard to the communication officially made to your Excellency of the conditions of the treaty stipulated between the Sublime Porte, and the Emperor of Russia, relative to the islands in question, which formerly belonged to the Venetian republic, and which now, under the name of the republic of the Seven United Islands, vassal and tributary to the Sublime Porte, were constituted an absolute government, I am commissioned by his Majesty the King to notify to your Excellency :

That his Majesty accepts, and recognises the said republic, according to the tenor and form established by the said treaty; and it is his Majesty's pleasure, that the flag of the said republic be well received and respected.

That his Majesty, moreover, consents that his agents shall reside in the said islands, provided they enjoy the same honours and distinctions which are usual with others of equal rank and condition with themselves.

That his Majesty also expects that the commerce of his subjects with the said republic shall remain on the same footing, as at the time when the said islands belonged to the republic of Venice, and that the necessary measures shall be taken for the security and protection of his traders.

In consequence, his Majesty desires that your Excellency will, with all speed, dispatch to Admiral Keith a copy of the treaty, and a model of the flag, that he may issue the necessary orders and instructions, to ensure a good reception, and due respect to the said flag, from all commanders of the king's ships that may be in the Mediterranean.

N^o. XVI.—*The General Commander-in-Chief, Governor-General of Corfu, and its Dependencies, Commander of the Legion of Honour, Grand Cordon of the Lion of Bavaria, &c. &c. &c.*

TO THE BRAVE INHABITANTS OF PARGA.

I PROMISED you that I would solicit our august Emperor,

Napoleon the Great, that your territory might form part of the government of the Seven Islands. I have kept my word; and I have such reliance on the will of my sovereign, who protects warlike and generous nations, that I have refused to cede your country to the Vizir Ali Pasha.

As a guarantee, I have given you the flag of France and the French troops; and I pledge myself to defend you against all your enemies.

Be tranquil: you shall not be attacked. I shall soon have to announce to you that your prayers are heard, and that your destiny will be determined to your satisfaction.

I shall tell the Emperor and King, my master, that you are worthy of his interest.

(Signed)

CESAR BERTHIER.

Corfu, 10th Sept. 1807.

Nº. XVII.—*Letter from Capt. Wm. Hoste, to Sir John Gore, Knt. Rear Admiral of the Blue, &c. &c.*

H.M.S. Bacchante, off Parga, March 22d, 1814.

SIR,

I ARRIVED off Paxo on the 20th inst., and having communicated with the Commandant of that place, the Hon. Major Sir Charles Gordon, I was informed that a deputation from the town of Parga (situated on the opposite coast of Albania, and garrisoned by French troops) had arrived at Paxo, and had requested British protection, pledging themselves, in the event of a sufficient force appearing before the place, to take up arms and seize on the forts and garrison.

In consequence of this, and knowing at the same time that the *dispossessing the enemy of Parga would considerably distress Corfu*, and aware that it coincided with the views of his Excellency Lieut.-General Campbell, whose aid-de-camp, Captain Angelo, was on board, I lost no time in proceeding off the place, and had the satisfaction this morning of seeing the French flag hauled down, and the British put in its place. Sir Charles Gordon, who accompanied me from Paxo, immediately took possession of the town and works, which were commanded by Colonel Nicolay and a garrison of 170 men.

As soon as the necessary troops arrived from Paxo, I embarked the detachment of marines I had landed, and proceeded to my station off Corfu.

N^o. XVIII.—*Declaration presented on the part of the Primats of Parga, to the Officers commanding the Sea and Land Forces of Great Britain, at Paxo.*

Parga, 17th March, 1814.

WE, the undersigned Primats of Parga, engage, on behalf of the population, that at the moment when the frigates of his Britannic Majesty shall appear before our fortress, we will subject our country and territories to the protection of the invincible arms of Great Britain, and will plant on the walls of our fortress her glorious flag—it being the determination of our country to follow the fate of the Ionian Isles, as we have always been under the same jurisdiction.

PANAJOTI DESSILA, COSTANTIN DESSILA MASTRACA,
 NICOLO DESSILA ZUCO, PANAJOTI SULLA,
 GEORGIO VASSILA, ATTANASIO PEZZALI,
 GIANUZO MAVROGIANNI, MARCO MANIACHI,
 SPIRIDION MAVROGIANNI.

N^o. XIX.—*Instructions from Lieut.-Gen. Campbell, Commander of the Forces in the Ionian Islands and the Adriatic, &c. &c. &c. for Lieutenant Brutton of the 75th Regiment, commanding at Parga.*

Corfu, 11th May, 1815.

THE fortress of Parga is considered as an appendage of the government of the Seven Ionian Islands, and more particularly as an outwork of the garrison of Corfu, towards the Turkish frontier. In consequence of its situation on the main land of Greece, its commanding position as a place of strength, and the increased preponderancy, the possession of it would not fail to throw into the hands of the Turks, and more particularly the Vizir Ali Pasha of Ioannina, whose pashalik surrounds it, it has ever been an object of much jealousy with those powers, who have made many efforts to obtain a footing in Parga, and vice versâ, for these same motives, it has been equally the wise policy of the powers occupying the Seven Islands, and Corfu in particular, to maintain firmly their hold of that fortress and its territory.

The inhabitants of Parga are Albanian Greeks, extremely tenacious of their freedom, and of the liberty of their small community, and habitually adverse to the dominion of the

Turks. They are a spirited and independent people, though at the same time docile and easy of command, when treated liberally and justly; and all the male population are trained to arms, and expert in the use of them.

It would be superfluous to go largely into detail of what must be the conduct of a British officer, charged with the command of Parga: his own residence on the spot, and his personal observation of the inhabitants, will readily point out to him more certain rules for his guidance, than can be conveyed to him in this manner.

Mr. Spiridion Vlandi, who was lately reduced upon the half-pay of the 2d Greek regiment, is at present the presiding authority at Parga, as head of the police. He is well informed and intelligent, conversant in the language of the country, and the manners of the Parguinotes. The commandant of Parga, is, therefore, recommended to consult with this gentleman, and to profit by his local knowledge and information generally; though by no means is it meant he should implicitly follow his counsels, when they in any way differ from the suggestions of his own mind; and on all occasions, which may absolutely require it, reference can readily be had to the head-quarters at Corfu.

It has been understood that the Vizir Ali Pasha had secret correspondence with some of the Parguinotes; and nothing is more probable, from the accustomed line and character of his politics. Mr. Vlandi has my ideas on this subject, and will make them known to the commandant. The great mass of the native inhabitants may be depended upon as staunch, and adverse, in the last degree, to the idea of becoming Ottoman subjects.

In all communications, correspondence, or intercourse with the Vizir Ali Pasha, or any of his subordinate Agas or Beys, acting under his authority, you will preserve a civil but firm demeanour, shewing yourself desirous of keeping up a good understanding and neighbourhood; but no way disposed to give way in the smallest degree to any encroachments, which they, in their caprice or haughtiness, may attempt.

Measures are to be forthwith taken for improving the defences of the fortress of Parga, by thickening and strengthening the parapets towards the land front, wherever the ground will admit, repairing or renewing the gun carriages, building up any breaches or openings, and loop-holing such houses as

look upon the approaches to the fortress; and the same precautions may not be unnecessary to such buildings, also, as are commodiously situated for defending the avenues of the town, bearing always in view, the securing a safe retreat upon the rock of Parga, which is its security and strong hold.

During the summer months, and while the weather permits, a regular weekly communication will take place, by means of an armed boat, between Corfu and Parga, besides the various private opportunities which at this season present themselves.

The garrison is necessarily small at present; indeed, its principal defence is in the gallantry and spirit of its population, of whom a small corps of militia has been organized, and who do duty in aid of the regular troops.

The whole of the civil and military duties of Parga, are hereby placed under your administration, under the guidance of the same rules which Mr. Vlandi has hitherto acted upon, and instructions have been conveyed to that officer accordingly.

(Signed)

J. CAMPBELL,
Lieut.-Gen. commanding.

N^o. XX.—*Convention between the Courts of Vienna, St. Petersburg, London, and Berlin, to fix the Destiny of the Ionian Isles.*

Signed at Paris on the 5th November, 1815.

IN THE NAME OF THE MOST HOLY AND INDIVISIBLE
TRINITY, &c. &c. &c.

Art. I. *United States of the Ionian Isles.*

THE Isles of Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Sta. Maura, Ithaca, Cerigo, and Paxo, with their dependencies, as designated in the treaty between his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and the Ottoman Porte, concluded on the 21st of March, 1800, shall form a single, free, and independent State, under the denomination of the United States of the Ionian Isles.

Art. II. *Under the Protection of Great Britain.*

This State shall be placed under the immediate and exclu-

sive protection of his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of his heirs and successors. In consequence, the other contracting powers renounce all particular right or claim, which they may have formed in this respect, and formally guarantee all the dispositions of the present treaty.

Art. III. *Internal Organization.*

The United States of the Ionian Isles, shall, with the approbation of the protecting power, regulate their internal organization; and to give to all the parts of this organization the necessary consistency and action, his Britannic Majesty will pay particular attention to the general legislation and administration of those States. His Majesty will consequently appoint a Lord High Commissioner to reside there, who shall be invested with the authority requisite for this purpose.

Art. IV. *Legislative Assembly.*

In order to put in execution, without delay, the stipulations agreed on in the foregoing articles, and to settle the political re-organization of the Ionian United States, or the organization which is now in force, the Lord High Commissioner shall regulate the forms for convoking a Legislative Assembly, of which he shall direct the operations, for the purpose of drawing up a constitutional charter for these States, which his Britannic Majesty shall be entreated to ratify. Until such time as the constitutional charter shall be drawn up and ratified, the existing constitution shall remain in force in the different Isles, and no change can be made in them, except by his Britannic Majesty in Council.

Art. V. *Fortresses.*

To ensure to the inhabitants of the United States of the Ionian Isles, without restriction, the advantages resulting from the high protection under which they are placed, as well as the exercise of the rights inherent in that protection, his Britannic Majesty shall have the right of occupying the fortresses and places of those States, and of holding garrisons in them. The military force of the said United States, shall be, in like manner, under the orders of the commander of his Britannic Majesty's troops.

Art. VI. *The Maintenance of Garrisons.*

His Britannic Majesty consents that a particular convention with the government of the said United States, shall

settle, according to the state revenues, all matters relative to the maintenance of the fortresses now existing, as well as to the support and pay of the British garrisons, and to the number of men who are to compose them in time of peace. The said convention shall also establish the relations which are to take place between the armed force and the Ionian government.

Art. VII. Flag of Commerce.

The mercantile flag of the United States of the Ionian Isles, shall be acknowledged by all the contracting powers, as the flag of a free and independent State. It shall bear, with the colours, and in addition to the arms which it displayed before 1801, those which his Britannic Majesty may judge proper to grant as a sign of the protection, under which the said Ionian United States are placed; and, in order to give still greater weight to that protection, all the ports of the said States are declared to be, as far as regards honorary and military rights, under British jurisdiction.

The trade between the Ionian United States, and the States of his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, shall enjoy the same advantages and facilities as that of Great Britain with the said States.

There shall be no accredited agents in the United States of the Ionian Isles, except commercial agents or consuls, charged solely with the management of commercial relations, and subjected to the regulations to which commercial agents or consuls are subjected in other independent states.

Art. VIII. Accession of the Powers.

All the powers who signed the treaty of Paris of the 30th May, 1814, and the act of the Congress of Vienna, of the 9th of June, 1815; and also his Majesty, the King of the Two Sicilies, and the Ottoman Porte, shall be invited to accede to the present convention.

Art. IX. Ratification.

The present act shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in two months, or earlier, if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have severally affixed the seal of their arms.

Prince METTERNICH.

CASTLEREAGH.

Baron WESSENBERG.

WELLINGTON.

Prince RASOMOUFSKY.

Count CAPO D'ISTRIA.

Nº. XXI.—*Memorial from the Inhabitants of Parga to his Excellency Sir Thomas Maitland, his Majesty's Lord High Commissioner, &c. &c. &c.*

Parga, 20th May, 1816.

EXCELLENCY,

THE people of Parga, who have been ever governed and protected by all the powers that have hitherto occupied the Ionian Islands, have recently had the peculiar good fortune of placing themselves under the equally powerful and humane protection of his Majesty the King of Great Britain, whose just government, administered through the medium of your Excellency, treated these people with affection, humanity, and clemency.

The people of this country, entertaining no doubt with regard to the permanency of such sublime protection, which ensures their peace and happiness, remain perfectly tranquil, impressed as they are with a conviction of the paternal goodness of the great government that protects them.

The Ionian Gazette, No. 85, which contains the treaty entered into between the courts of London, Vienna, St. Petersburg, and Berlin, regarding the Ionian Islands, and signed at Paris on the 5th November, 1815, comprehends the new political state of the said Islands, under the title of the United States of Ionia, without including our country therein.

This circumstance, your Excellency, hath involved the people of this country in a state of the most profound distress, inasmuch as they cannot but entertain the strongest suspicions at not finding themselves included in the above treaty.

They therefore presume, through the medium of their undersigned magistrates, to pray that you will, for the sake of their tranquillity, be pleased to disclose to them their future fate, inasmuch as they on their part promise the utmost loyalty and fidelity, combined with the most ardent and lively wish of shedding their blood under the British standards.

[Here follow the signatures of the Primats.]

Nº. XXII.—*Memorial from the Inhabitants of Parga to Sir Thomas Maitland, &c. &c. &c.*

Corfu, 25th December, 1816:

EXCELLENCY,

THE undersigned citizens of Parga, deputed by the whole

of the people, to the number of upwards of four thousand inhabitants, avail themselves of the happy return of your Excellency in the Ionian Islands to present the expression of their respect and submission.

Nothing can be more grateful to this people, than fulfilling that duty towards the high personage in whom they repose entire confidence with regard to their tranquillity, and they implore his magnanimity and philanthropy.

These people, for four ages, constantly united to the political fate of the Islands, and having, in spite of treasonable outrages and infernal wickedness, maintained themselves by the mere dint of patriotism, free from the iron yoke under which the rest of Epirus and Greece are now groaning, were afterwards ceded by the Russians to the French; and recently finding their political existence in the utmost peril, they, after the removal of the French, adopted the determination of imploring the succour of the British arms, and placing themselves under the most powerful protection of his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom.

Three years have now elapsed since that adventurous period, during which they have enjoyed the benefit of such protection, living in perfect tranquillity, and in the confident hope of being enabled, through the powerful intervention of your Excellency, to ensure the permanency of their destiny. Giving therefore to the Author of all good, due thanks for his mercies, they pray the name of Maitland may be handed down to posterity as the protector of their happiness and good fortune.

GREGORIO VASSILA, Deputy.

GEORGIO VASSILA, Deputy.

N^o. XXIII.—*Extract of a Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset to Lieut.-Col. Frederick Hankey, Military Secretary.*

Parga, 19th March, 1817.

DEAR HANKEY,

IN answer to your letter of this day's date, I have to inform you, that the detachment under my command completed its landing in the course of this morning, and that the men are now quartered in the fortress, as well as the circumstances of the place will admit.

In consequence of the (verbal) commands of his Excellency, I took an early opportunity of explaining to the Primats the situation in which their country was placed. Notwithstanding every favourable topic which I had in my power to urge, as well as explaining his Excellency's favourable intentions towards them, they were evidently in the greatest consternation at hearing of even a possibility of their becoming Ottoman subjects.

If his Excellency had been pleased to visit this place, as at first intended, it was the intention of the inhabitants, humbly to have implored his powerful interference in their favour; considering that through his Excellency alone they could avert what they consider to be the greatest misfortune which could befall them.

From the communication I have had with several of the most rational, I have reason to suppose that, when they are informed of their being actually ceded to the Porte, they will probably betake themselves to some desperate acts, if, at the time, they do not see that some effectual means have been adopted towards protecting their lives and property.

N^o. XXIV.—*Extract of a Letter to his Excellency Lieut.-Gen. the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Maitland, G.C.B. Commander of the Forces in the Mediterranean, &c. &c. &c. from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.*

Parga, 23d March, 1817.

SIR,

MY letter of the 19th instant, to Lieut.-Col. Hankey, will have informed your Excellency of the first impression which the arrival of the reinforcement under my command, and the communication which I have made to the Primats of Parga, have had upon them.

I now beg leave to inform your Excellency that I have since had, and shall have, frequent communications with the Primats, collectively and individually, trying to do away with the apprehensions they seemed at first to entertain, and to gain their confidence.

I saw that a proclamation would have proved more satisfactory than verbal information; but not having received any instructions to that effect, I adopted the latter plan, and I have now the satisfaction to see that they appear to be convinced

that the measures taken by your Excellency have no other object than their own welfare.

However unwilling at first to believe that their country could under any circumstances be ceded, they now see the possibility of such an event taking place; in consequence of which, all transactions of any moment have ceased between them. The proprietors are unwilling to expend their money in the cultivation of their lands, and several individuals who had boats ready to depart in order to purchase corn, have now given up their speculations: however, I hope in some measure to induce these people to follow up their enterprises—the suspension of which would be felt by many, and more particularly by the poorer classes. The people now trust that your Excellency will still find some method of averting from them the event they so much dread; but should that be impossible, they seem determined to abandon, however reluctantly, their native country, and to avail themselves of that protection of their persons and property which your Excellency has been pleased to offer; and in that case they hope a sufficient time will be given them to gather the produce of their lands, and in particular that of the olive, which is the most important to them, and which, after seven successive bad crops, has now all the appearance of a good harvest.

The *verbal* directions which I received from your Excellency having only for their object the momentary measures which it might be necessary to adopt, I am now induced to request the favour of any further instructions that may be deemed fit.

Although your Excellency is informed of the present state of the fortress of Parga, I consider it my duty to mention, that every thing relating to its defence is in the most imperfect state. There is not a gun-carriage fit for service; and, with the exception of some loose powder in barrels, and some shot, the place is altogether destitute of every requisite. I beg also to add, that there are only two artillery-men here.

The officers and men, although badly quartered, are as well provided for as the place will admit of—the inhabitants shewing every inclination to leave their homes for the accommodation of the troops.

N^o. XXV.—*Letter from Sir Thomas Maitland, &c. &c. to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset* *.

Corfu, 24th March, 1817.

SIR,

COLONEL Hankey submitted to me this day the letter he had received from you, (dated 19th) relative to the state of Parga, as you found it.

That state is exactly what I supposed it to be, and which led me to order you to go there, with the reinforcement, in order to prevent those very accidents which you say the vicious part of the community there contemplate.

The stores you wish for are sent by this conveyance, and I have arranged with Colonel Robinson that you shall at all times have a boat ready to send off to this place on any emergency.

It is a subject to me of deep concern that I cannot quiet the minds of the people of Parga by a proclamation, relative to what is likely to happen to them: for the truth is, that his Majesty's despatches to me upon this subject have miscarried, and I can only infer what is the real determination of his Majesty's government from certain despatches I have received from Constantinople from Mr. Frere.

With a view however to place the thing upon its fair and true grounds, which is the only footing on which we can stand, I now enclose you (*with an understanding that it may be modified on one side, viz. more in their (the Parguinotes) favour, but certainly not more against them*), the following declaration, and which you will shew to the principal persons in Parga.

1st. I entertain no doubt of any kind that his Majesty, connected with the treaty that took place at Paris the 5th November, 1815, (and possibly on grounds of which I am not apprized) has come into an agreement that the city and district of Parga is within a limited period to be ceded to the Porte.

2d. I think I am fully authorized to state (indeed I have

* This is one of the documents which I withheld from my former publication, notwithstanding its importance to my case. In so doing I was actuated by a feeling of deference which would have still excluded it, were it not that its having been printed, with several others of a similar description, among the papers lately produced by Sir Thomas Maitland, relieves me from such considerations.

no doubt upon the occasion), that antecedent to such cession, all the inhabitants of the district of Parga, who may wish to emigrate, shall receive an equivalent for their houses, and property, and be transported to the Ionian States without any expense to them.

3d. You may assure all the persons in Parga from me that, till these objects are attained, no cession of the place shall take place.

4th. I think it can hardly occur, but you must impress upon the minds of the inhabitants of Parga in the deepest manner, that, if whilst we are stretching a point to obtain for them not only the release of such persons as may wish to emigrate, but also the value of their property, they should presume by violence and bloodshed to take the smallest relief into their own hands, their fate must then be left to themselves; and that I shall consider his Majesty's government as perfectly relieved from that necessity, which at present exists of interfering in their favour, not more for their advantage, than for the honour and character of the British government.

I have the honour, &c. &c. &c.

Nº. XXVI.—*Letter from Sir Thomas Maitland, to
Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.*

Corfu, 24th March, 1817.

DEAR COLONEL,

IT is impossible that I can write you any thing upon a subject, of which I myself am officially totally ignorant, or I would have sent you a proclamation in respect to it.

I think, however, I understand the question, and that it stands nearly on the footing I have laid down in my official letter of this date.

You say they meant to send me a memorial upon the occasion: but though I am ignorant of what his Majesty's government have ultimately determined in this case, yet am I perfectly aware that they have ceded Parga to the Porte; and with that knowledge it is impossible for me to admit of, or for you to encourage, any attempt that may be made to send any memorial upon the subject, and which must be in itself futile.

All that you can hold out is what I have already mention-

ed to you in the public despatch, and I shall have difficulty enough in settling it, even in that way.

We are already in a high state of quarrel respecting this business, but this I expected would have been the case, from the nature of the despatches I received from Mr. Frere, but with respect to them it is unnecessary I should enter with you.

In the instructions to the Commissioner I have appointed, I have told him to enter into no agreement of any kind, till he first settles a preliminary convention, fixing the period when Parga is finally to be ceded, and which period is certainly not to be less than six months from the date of the convention.

As I by no means think it unlikely the effort may be made, I am happy to observe in your letter to Colonel Hankey, that you so well recollect my instructions, distinctly prohibiting any man entering into Parga, or its district, under any pretence whatever, who is connected with the mission from Constantinople, till such time as you get my orders:—but this must be done with the greatest moderation, though at the same time with firmness, stating always that though you are aware the place is to be ceded to the Porte, that you are prohibited from receiving any man into it, without my positive orders to that effect; and that indeed you have no hesitation in saying that any such application had better be made to me, than to you; because that you have only to follow your orders.

I am, &c. &c. &c.

Nº. XXVII.—*Letter from Lieut.-Col. Hankey, to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.*

Corfu, 24th March, 1817.

DEAR COLONEL,

THE General has written to you himself fully; and we are waiting to hear from you again, as soon as you have had another look round you at Parga, and are become perfectly acquainted with the real state of the case.

Mr. Cartwright is the Commissioner (the Consul of Patras) appointed to negotiate the business at Ioannina, who will leave this in two or three days for that place, where, we hope, he will meet the Hoggia Kham Hamed Bey, the Turkish Commissioner of the Porte.

Mr. Cartwright's instructions (although his Excellency is in the dark, owing to the instructions from Government not having reached him) are so extremely well conceived, that I have no doubt it will be found they could not have been better framed, even if the missing instructions had been before his Excellency's eyes: and the real interests of the parties are so well defended, that I am in hopes all will go right.

You will hear from Cartwright, most likely, when he gets to Ioannina:—yet it will be impossible he should write much, as all the letters will, of course, be opened and read; and, in whatever language they may be written, your neighbour would soon find a translation.

N^o. XXVIII.—*Letter to his Excellency the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Maitland, &c. &c. from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.*

Parga, 29th March, 1817.

SIR,

AFTER my having communicated to the Primats the four articles of the declaration of your Excellency, they have collected the inhabitants, in order to acquaint them with their contents. They are unanimously determined to follow the same fate, and to avail themselves of the offer and protection of your Excellency. They only beg that, should it be compatible with your Excellency's intentions, they may hereafter be so situated as to remain together, considering themselves as one family. They seem now not only prepared to meet their fate, but as resigned and as well disposed as can be expected, under the existing circumstances.

It is now my duty to acquaint your Excellency of the extreme wants of that class of the inhabitants of Parga who only depend for subsistence on their daily work, or on the advance of money, on account of the produce of their lands. The present state of affairs in this country has (particularly since my last official communication with the Primats), taken away all the usual means of support of at least one-fourth of the inhabitants, who are already for the most part destitute of bread.

The Primats, with whom I have consulted on this subject, have suggested, as the most effectual remedy, that some assistance should be granted by way of loan, to be deducted from that which they expect ultimately to receive, and for the

due application and repayment of which they are willing to become securities.

In order to shew to your Excellency the disposition of the people of this place, I beg leave to state, that upon a simple suggestion all the public functionaries have voluntarily offered to relinquish for the future the emoluments of their respective situations, and to continue gratuitously their services when required. The Proto-Papa having heard of their determination, has made a similar offer, so that the amount of those salaries may now be applied towards the relief of the poorer orders.

N^o. XXIX.—*Extract of a Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, to Lieut.-Col. Hankey, Military Secretary.*

Parga, 30th March, 1817.

SIR,

SINCE writing my letter of this morning, a person has arrived from Ioannina, who has deposed the particulars as contained in the papers which I now enclose (see the following Document): I don't consider it improbable that the Vizir, calculating upon the assistance of those he takes to be of his party, may attempt something against the fort intrusted to my charge.

The person alluded to left this place soon after my arrival, and has returned here evidently for the purpose of informing the inhabitants of what the Vizir has said are his intentions towards any of those who make resistance to his authority.

N^o. XXX.—*Deposition of Stamati Turcojanni, of Parga. He had left this Place for Ioannina, on the Arrival of the English Reinforcement. He had been in that City a short time before, under pretext of selling Fruit, and had returned to Parga*.*

Parga, 30th March, 1817.

ON Friday last, I was presented by Giovanni Dessila Panza, my fellow-citizen, to the Vizir Ali Pasha, who received

* An English reader, unacquainted with the character and habits of Ali Pasha, will hardly credit the authenticity of some of these documents; but the perusal of several recent publications on Albania, will shew, that, although a despotic sovereign, Ali Pasha, being sole judge and arbiter of all important causes among his subjects, speaks even to the lowest of them with the greatest familiarity, and apparently without reserve, upon every topic which interests him.

me; and after various inquiries respecting the force of the English troops, now in Parga, told me, that he had been informed, they did not amount to more than 300 men.

He then proceeded to tell me, that all this was useless, since Parga had been ceded to him by the Allied Sovereigns; and that, if, after four days from the issuing of the firman by the Ottoman Porte, the place be not evacuated, he is determined to shed his own blood, and that of his troops, in taking it by force. He also told me to come to Parga, to excite my fellow-citizens to render them some assistance on that occasion, because, after the occupation of the place, he should pay no attention to any demonstrations of attachment which they might make; adding that, according to the list of his own partisans, there would remain of the English party only one hundred families. He said, that he had, therefore, ordered Dessila Panza to present to him an estimate of what might be the value of their property.

After much conversation with me to the same tenor, he told me to go, repeatedly assuring me, that ere the present week expired, Parga would be occupied by him.

But before I left the palace, I saw that he dispatched to all the out-ports, an order prohibiting all exportation of grain to Parga, and particularly from Prevesa. On my journey hither from Ioannina, I met several couriers, bearing orders for collecting troops.

Spiro Maniachi, called Galeotto, the chief of the two prisoners, still in Corfu, and who fled from the prisons of Parga, departed from Ioannina last Friday, to repair to the fortress of Aja, where he now is.

The deponent denied having any letters or private commission for any one; but some suspicion being entertained, he was searched, and two letters were found in his dress.

They were from a man of the name of Andrea Stravatano*, addressed to some of his relatives in Parga, inviting them, in the name of Ali Pasha, to espouse his interests, and assist in the intrigues against the English.

* This man, then at Ioannina, in the service of Ali, endeavoured in 1813, by the Pasha's orders, to kill, by a pistol shot, the French Commandant of Parga, for which he was sentenced to death, but which sentence had, by the intercession of the Commandant himself, been commuted to that of perpetual hard labour in France. Being liberated after the occupation of Paris by the allied troops, he returned to Ioannina, to the service of his former master.

N^o. XXXI.—*Extract of a Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, to Lieut.-Col. Hankey.*

Parga, 31st March, 1817.

SIR,

I AVAIL myself of a private opportunity to acquaint you, for his Excellency's information, that I still continue to receive accounts from the interior, from people whom I conceive worthy of credit, that some movements are at present taking place. The chiefs of the districts have been called to Ioannina, and couriers are passing in different directions.

It is impossible for me to be acquainted with the Vizir's ultimate intentions ; but under these circumstances, I request the favour of having from his Excellency instructions how to act, in the event of the Pasha's forces entering this territory. Am I immediately to oppose force to force, or to wait their arrival within fire of the fort?

It may be proper for me to state, that if he should do so, about one-third of the inhabitants who now live outside the fort would take refuge within : that accumulation of people, without the means of supporting themselves, would greatly add to the difficulties which such a circumstance would create.

N^o. XXXII.—*Letter from Lieut.-Col. Hankey, to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.*

Corfu, 2d April, 1817.

DEAR COLONEL,

THE General desires in all correspondence you may have with Hamed Bey, Ali Pasha, or Mr. Cartwright, that you keep copies of the same, and transmit them to him. You must always bear in mind what I told you about writing to Cartwright.

The Engineer Officer may return when he has looked at the place. The Artillery Officer must wait for further orders.

N^o. XXXIII.—*Letter from Sir Thomas Maitland, to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset*, dated Corfu, 2d April, 1817.*

* If the reader should take the trouble to compare this copy of the letter with that given by Sir Thomas Maitland, in the papers laid

SIR,

I HAVE received your letter of the 31st March, relative to certain movements in the Vizir's country, and in consequence requesting to have from me instructions in the event of his sending a military force into the territory of Parga.

In the first place, you will permit me to say, that, whatever appearances may indicate, I can hardly conceive it possible that the Vizir can have any real hostile intention; for knowing, as he perfectly does, that the British Government has come to the positive decision to cede Parga to the Porte under certain conditions, it does not seem to me to be in the smallest degree probable, that he would hazard embarking himself and the Porte in the consequences of an hostile aggression against Great Britain; and when he must be aware, too, that with a little time and patience, he will attain the object he has so long had in view, without resorting to such a measure.

I therefore own my opinion to be, that however accurate your information is relative to these movements, I conceive them to be solely made, not in the view of hostility, but they think (according to their absurd principles) by such demonstration, to force us to give up Parga within a shorter period than can be done with a due regard to the maintenance of the rights of the people in that place, and to what I believe to be his Majesty's decision upon the occasion.

As, however, you ask from me, instructions in respect to an event which, though I conceive extremely improbable, yet undoubtedly is always to be kept in view, I can only say, that if the Vizir presumes to enter the territory of Parga, to take possession thereof with an armed force, you must in the first place represent the insult and indignity offered to the British Government by such conduct, and if that representation should produce no effect, you have in that case my full authority to repel such aggression, by driving any such force from the Parganot territory, to the doing which, however, you are solely to limit any military operation. When I say this, however, you will perfectly under-

before the House of Commons, he will not fail to observe a variety of disagreements. The above, however, is a literal copy from the original, which is in the Author's possession, and it will therefore be seen to whom the deviation is to be attributed.

stand that nothing but absolute necessity is to warrant you in proceeding to extremities on the occasion.

You are too well aware of the nature and character of the Turkish government not to know that much may be done through wantonness and a mistaken zeal, but which is neither in fact meant or intended by the Porte, and I cannot recommend too strongly, that you should act with the most extreme caution, stating the truth of the case to whoever may command, in the plainest and simplest terms, and that you never do, upon any grounds, commence positive hostility, till you either have it in writing from the hand of the party employed against you, or that you have that species of conviction to bear you out upon the occasion, that it is the real intention of the Porte to force us into hostilities, and not what I suspect to be the case, a mere intention to see whether we may not be bullied into a premature cession of Parga and its territory by a tricking demonstration.

I rather suspect you will find upon inquiry that there has been for a considerable time a difference in regard to the ascertained boundary of the Parganot territory, and should this be the case, you are upon no consideration to enter into any measure of hostility in regard to the portion of territory so contended for. In short, the only footing on which you can repel any act of hostility, owing to the amicable relations which at present exist between the Porte and Great Britain, and on which you can alone be warranted to make any hostile attack, is the plea of necessity, and you must be able to shew two things upon the occasion:

First, that you had attempted, in every possible mode, to get redress for the insult offered to Great Britain, in consequence of any hostile aggression which may have taken place.

Second, that all representations having been of no avail, that you are forced to adopt the measure of repelling the hostility offered, not less with a view to support the negotiation now carrying on relative to Parga, than with the object of maintaining the honour and dignity of the British Government.

In stating all this however to you, you must clearly understand that nothing can be more at variance with my feelings, and I am convinced, more discordant to those of the British Government, than the embarking in hostility in respect to this matter, even under circumstances of considerable pro-

vocation: and I cannot conceive there is any chance either of the agent of the Porte or Ali Pasha proceeding to such extremity.

I recommend to you therefore the extreme of forbearance; but at the same time it is absolutely necessary that the honour and character of the British Government should not suffer from any undue regard to that recommendation, though it is the first in the minds of his Majesty's Government, and of myself, not to embark into any hostile act against the power of the Divan, without the most obvious necessity.

In your letters you always mentioned to me the Vizir, but upon the present occasion, however much we may be aware, that to him ultimately Parga will fall, still the Commissioner from the Porte is the only person with whom we can officially treat in regard to it. And though it is necessary that I in Corfu should endeavour to keep Ali Pasha in good humour, you at Parga must never mention his name—but that of the Commissioner nominated by the Porte, viz. Hamed Bey.

I have the honour, &c. &c. &c.

P. S.—I hardly think any thing can take place that will force you to act without first applying here, and this you are always to keep in view.

In short, nothing but the most indispensable necessity, and the grossest outrage, can warrant your repelling at once, without hearing from me, any attempt that may be made.

N^o. XXXIV.—*Extract of a Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, to Lieut.-Col. Hankey.*

Parga, 3d April, 1817.

SIR,

SINCE the receipt of your letter of the 29th ult. I have lost no time in putting some of the artillery of this place in as serviceable condition as the state in which I found them, and the means I have, would permit, and I expect that in a few days an adequate number of pieces of ordnance will be fit for service, to meet any probable emergency; these preparations have the double advantage of giving confidence to the inhabitants, and shewing to our neighbours that we are fully prepared against any inconsiderate attempt that might

be made, and that it is the decided intention of his Excellency that the place shall not pass from under the protection of the British until regularly ceded.

N^o. XXXV.—*Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, to Lieut.-Col. Hankey.*

Parga, 4th April, 1817.

DEAR COLONEL,

I SEND the copy of a letter written to Mr. Cartwright, and shall attend to his Excellency's commands regarding any further correspondence.

The arrival of the officer of engineers, as well as that of the artillery, with a party of men, accompanied by the stores, will have a good effect, and doubtless will tend in a great measure to facilitate the negociation in which Mr. Cartwright is engaged.

I conceive the reports that are circulating in the Vizir's dominions of the collecting of troops, and the movements that are actually taking place, to be more for the sake of demonstration than from any real intention towards hostility: however, I should not think myself justified, if I did not prepare against the worst, and report all circumstances as they occur. In the mean time I am aware that the greatest prudence is indispensable.

N^o. XXXVI.—*Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, to Sir Thomas Maitland.*

Parga, 4th April, 1817.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 2d inst. which has conveyed to me instructions for my guidance in the event of any hostile attempt being made on this territory, to which in all cases I shall particularly attend.

I am fully aware that Ali Pasha too well knows his own interest, to attempt any thing that could be considered a direct insult to the British flag; but knowing the rooted hatred he bears towards the inhabitants of this place, it is not improbable, as on former occasions, that he should give orders by way of gratifying his revenge, which he would afterwards

find no difficulty in denying. However, I feel myself perfectly easy with regard to the fortress.

N^o. XXXVII.—*Extract of a Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, to Lieut.-Col. Hankey.*

Parga, 9th April, 1817.

SIR,

I AVAIL myself of a private opportunity from Corfu, to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters of 6th inst. I have not yet heard from Mr. Cartwright, so that matters remain at present much in the same state.

The military preparations which have been adopted, and in which the inhabitants are cheerfully taking an active part, have produced a general confidence: nevertheless the distress of a portion of the people is still evident, and from the same circumstance existing which produced it, must daily increase.

N^o. XXXVIII.—*Extract of a Letter from Lieut.-Col. Hankey to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.*

Corfu, 12th April, 1817.

DEAR DE BOSSET,

WITH respect to your Parguinotes, they remain exactly in *statu quo*. It will be a fortnight to-morrow since Mr. Cartwright left us, and the General is much surprised that we are yet without any intelligence from him.

N^o. XXXIX.—*Extract of a Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, to Lieut.-Col. Hankey.*

Parga, 16th April, 1817.

SIR,

THE messenger I sent to Mr. Cartwright on the 31st, has not yet returned, although I know from private information that he arrived at Ioannina on the 2d inst.

The Vizir still continues to endeavour to form a party here by his agents, who are in the neighbourhood.

N^o. XL.——*Extract of a Letter from Lieut.-Col. Hankey,
to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.*

Corfu, 18th April, 1817.

THE General was glad to hear Mr. Cartwright was at Ioannina, for though he left us the last day of last month, to this day we are without a line from him.

N^o. XLI.——*Extract of a Letter from Lieut.-Col. de
Bosset, to Lieut.-Col. Hankey.*

Parga, 21st April, 1817.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters of the 18th instant, and to express my concern that no account has been received from Mr. Cartwright. The person I mentioned on a former occasion, as having been sent to Ioannina on the 31st ult. with letters for that gentleman, returned yesterday without accomplishing the object for which he was sent; and if the statement of this man can be credited, no Consul nor any British Agent could be found. However, he says, that there was an English General at Ioannina, who arrived from Corfu on the 9th or 10th inst. but that he was so surrounded, that he could not be approached. His description of this person, with the exception of the uniform, corresponds with that of Mr. Cartwright. The two letters, with which the messenger was intrusted, were brought back, in the same state as when delivered to him. His deposition I now enclose, considering it material that his Excellency should be informed of every particular relating to this affair.

I have no doubt but Ali Pasha knew that the man was the bearer of public letters, but considered his end sufficiently answered by preventing their being delivered. There can be very little doubt, that this messenger has been bribed, and that probably we know but part of the truth.

It is evidently very difficult to communicate with Mr. Cartwright, the Vizir having persons stationed on the roads leading to his capital, who watch every traveller, so that the object of their journey is generally known before their arrival.

Nº. XLII.—*Deposition of Francisco Vassila, who departed from Parga on the 1st April, to proceed to Ioannina with public dispatches for Mr. John Cartwright, the British Commissioner, and who returned on the 20th of the same month, without having delivered them.*

Parga, 20th April, 1817.

I ARRIVED at Ioannina on the 5th instant, and on entering the city, was met by my fellow-citizens, resident there as emigrants, who questioned me as to the object of my journey. I replied, that having purchased some cattle in that vicinity, I had taken the opportunity of coming to Ioannina, to pass the Easter holidays with them. I immediately afterwards repaired to the English Consulate, but I found no one residing there, because, as I was told, the Consul had been absent five months.

I inquired if there were any other English gentleman in Ioannina; and I was told that there was not. The third day after my arrival, my fellow-citizens, Giovanni Panza and his son, Theodoro Maniachi, and Andrea Stravatano, presented me to the Vizir Ali Pasha, who received me, and after some interrogatories as to whether the English continued to receive provisions and ammunition from Corfu, told me that he knew it, and that within five or six days they would once more have the inconvenience of transporting them back to Corfu. He then intimated, that if I could have gained over to his party some fifty families, he would have instantly paid me 500 rubias (about fifty pounds). I answered, I could not undertake such a charge. He rejoined, "You Parguinotes knowing that I have much money, expect to enrich yourselves at my expense. How greatly you deceive yourselves in believing that I shall pay for your property! I would rather pay the English 12,000 purses to cede to me the place, than give the smallest sum to the inhabitants, who will be absolutely in my power, when I have received answers from Constantinople by the courier, sent thither many days ago, upon the subject." He then dismissed me.

On the following day I met in the square the priest Agapio Stavro, my countryman, to whom I made known that I had some secret letters for the English Consul, and he accompanied me to the Consulate. Finding it closed, we went again on the following day three several times; but to no

purpose, as we found no English individual there. This friar presented me to his superior, to whom I was a stranger; but I was informed that he was the bishop; he assured me that for some time there had been no English Consul in Ioannina, and advised me to return home.

Continuing my endeavour to find the English Commissioner, I saw a young General arrive from Corfu, who was low in stature, of stout make, with light hair, drest in red uniform, with gold epaulets, wearing a large cocked hat, with a white feather; he was followed by two attendants in black*; this was on the 10th or 11th instant, when he was immediately conducted to the Vizir, who appointed Seid Mehemet Effendi, and others, to attend him closely at all times, and in consequence I could never approach him.

After the arrival of this General, I was again conducted to the Vizir by the same fellow-citizens of mine, at his own order; he inquired of me concerning Spiro Dimulizza, Demetrio Catregari, and Anastasi Cocali, enjoining me to tell them in his name, that they must emigrate before he occupied Parga, as he was now expecting a courier from Constantinople; and if he found them in Parga, at the moment of the occupation, he should cut them to pieces, as well as all the rest; he offered to give me rations, which I refused, and I departed from Ioannina on the 16th. He charged me to say in Parga, that this same General, attached to the embassy at Constantinople, was to assign Parga to him in a few days; and that he, the Pasha, should cause him to be accompanied by his own men to take possession of that fortress. He told me also, that he knew that the English Colonel commanding at Parga, had valued it at many millions of piastres: but that this was a false estimate, and would be wholly ineffective, as he was determined not to pay a single para to the inhabitants.

On my departure from the Vizir's palace, my countrymen told me that he was much chagrined at the tardiness of the courier in returning from Constantinople, who had been sent thither thirty-four days ago.

Having afterwards ascertained the impossibility of obtaining access to the English General, I determined to set out from Ioannina, and return hither.

* The person alluded to was in reality Mr. Cartwright, who had assumed a military dress.

Nº. XLIII.—*Deposition of Ali Baco, a Turkish Merchant of Paramithia, who arrived from thence this day.*

Parga, 22d April, 1817.

IN consequence of his extensive commercial concerns with this place, he informed a mercantile inhabitant much in his confidence, that having been at Ioannina, some days ago, he learnt that all the Commandants of the different places in the Zamuria have been summoned by the Vizir, to receive from him important instructions, and that those persons are still in that city. He added, that he had been informed by a person of high consideration with the Vizir, that his object was neither to pay for the territory of Parga, nor to attempt the occupation of it by force; but to gain some families to his party, by a distribution of money among the inhabitants, for the purpose of discrediting them with the English government, in order to satisfy his revenge. He said also, that the English commissioner in Ioannina, receives all possible attentions from the Vizir, and that he has even a guard of twenty-five men at his quarters.

Nº. XLIV.—*Extract of a Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset to Lieut.-Col. Hankey.*

Dated Parga, 30th April, 1817.

SIR,

I TRANSMIT to you, for the information of his Excellency, the statement of a man I had sent to the fortress of Aja, for the purpose of obtaining some intelligence from that quarter. I have every reason to think that what he states is the real substance of the conversation he had with the Commandant of that Turkish fort.

That a *coup de main* against this fortress is at present intended, is, in my opinion, altogether improbable; but, I believe, that if the measures of precaution which have been adopted, had been neglected, the Vizir might have made the attempt.

The vigilance of the police, lately organized, as stated in my last letter, proves effectual in checking a clandestine communication, and serves to keep in better order those who might otherwise become troublesome.

Considering that at this moment, a correct statement of the number of inhabitants might be useful, I have directed

the persons lately appointed, to provide it. It has been completed with accuracy, and its result is contained in the paper which I herewith enclose.

I am now employed in obtaining a statement of the landed property of every individual, together with a description, and all particulars relating thereto. This may at some future day become useful, and it has at present the good effect of keeping the people in the belief that they are to receive the value of their lands, which Ali Pasha endeavours to make them suppose will never take place.

In my former letter I mentioned a sum which I recommended to be allowed to each of the persons lately appointed to the police, and the health office: since that time they have voluntarily come forward and declared their intention of serving gratuitously, in any way in which their services may be required; the clerk, however, having no property, and being much employed, I still trust that the salary recommended for this person may meet with his Excellency's approbation.

N^o. XLV.—*Spiro Gumeno, an Inhabitant of Parga, appointed in quality of Agent of Police, to be dispatched to the Fortress of Aja, on the Night of the 26th April, 1817, as having been acquainted several Years with the Turkish Governor, and connected with one of the emigrant Parguinotes, who are still in that Fortress, causing them to believe that he had set out clandestinely in the Night-time, to give them Information on what is passing in Parga, with the View of collecting some Information from them, and of reporting it to the Government, deposes as follows:—*

27th April, 1817.

AFTER having been received, and having been questioned by the Turkish Governor, respecting the operations of the government in Parga, and particularly concerning the spirit of the inhabitants, the first commission given to him was, that of selecting three Parguinotes of some consideration, and of presenting them to the Governor, that he might obtain sixty brave youths, who might be ready, when occasion required, to surprise the citadel of Parga. This operation the Turkish Governor deemed practicable, by causing them to enter the suburbs at dusk, and to introduce themselves, sword-in-

hand, into the fortress, a little before the closing of the gates, a body of troops being in readiness on the mountain of Palæo-Parga, and another in Aja, and Rapesa, who might hasten to occupy the town, and on the closing of the gates, might post themselves on the scarp of the fortification, with intent to scale it. The governor did not doubt that this attempt would succeed, the garrison being unaware of these assaults conducted by the Turks. It was added, that having lost so many troops in Suli, they can sacrifice sixty men in Parga to realize the object of the Vizir, which is perhaps on this occasion more important than that of Suli.

He remained all day in the Turkish fortress. In the afternoon, a courier arrived from the Commandant in Ioannina with a dispatch, which being read, Spiro Gumeno was told that the proposed operation might perhaps not be necessary, as in a short time Parga would be occupied, on payment of 700 purses to the English, and not to the inhabitants, there being still in Ioannina several English for that purpose, who were charged with effecting the cession of the place to the Constantinopolitan Commissioner then in Ioannina. Nevertheless it was desirable that things should be in readiness on any emergency. Wherefore Spiro Gumeno was desired to contribute his assistance, and money was offered him to distribute among persons whom he might find properly affected. The governor also desired to have the disposal of some primats in Parga; and moreover, urged Spiro Gumeno to procure the signatures of some of them, with an assurance, that, at all events, such persons should be protected.

He also told the deponent, that any inhabitant who wished to emigrate, should be received by him, and sent to Ioannina, where the Vizir would order rations and money for him and his family.

He also solicited Spiro Gumeno to bring to him the son of Teodorin Maniachi, who had emigrated some months before. He then asked if the courier, whom the Commandant of Parga dispatched with letters to Ioannina, had been sent prisoner to Corfu; adding, that this man had faithfully served the Vizir. He said, moreover, that the Turks, in politically preventing all correspondence between the English and their agent in Ioannina, had manifested, on this occasion, that they are not such fools as they are thought to be.

He invited Spiro Gumeno to return to Aja, taking with

him young Maniachi, above-mentioned, and any other person who might wish to declare in favour of the Vizir, promising that he should be generously rewarded. From various other conversations held with him, there is no doubt that the Governor daily obtains from Parga the most minute information of all that passes on every subject.

The Governor on the 27th inst. told Spiro Gumeno that he wished to be enabled, at any moment he thought fit, to fire the powder-magazine in the citadel of Parga, and that if this blow succeeded he would pay a considerable sum of money. He pressed for the deponent's opinion on the subject, and on his answering that he knew not what to say on a proposal which it would be almost impossible to realize, the Governor suddenly changed the discourse to other matters.

N^o. XLVI.—*Extract of a Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, to Lieut.-Col. Hankey.*

Parga, 2d May, 1817.

SIR,

I HAVE this instant received letters from Mr. Cartwright; they are dated 27th and 29th ult. and there is every reason to suppose they have not been opened.

The operation which the Commission of Police are at present engaged in, as mentioned in my letter of yesterday, will enable me to send him a statement of the value of the landed property of those who may intend to leave this country; this however will require some time, to be done with any degree of accuracy. I intend sending back his messenger to-morrow, and shall inform him of this circumstance. Of the number of those who are likely to emigrate, I am to state to him as my opinion, that but few individuals, if any, will remain, and that should there be any partisans of the Pasha they will abandon the place, if they cannot previously find an opportunity of shewing their zeal for his cause.

N^o. XLVII.—*Extract of a Letter from J. Cartwright, Esq. to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.*

Ioannina, 27th April, 1817.

DEAR SIR,

ON the arrival here, yesterday, of some English gentlemen

who had touched at Parga in their passage to Prevesa, I was informed that a messenger, who had been dispatched by you to this place with a letter for me, had returned to you without executing his commission, and had alleged, in his own excuse, that he had not been able to see me, with the addition of other circumstances, which it is unnecessary to repeat here.

As, since my arrival in the territories of Ali Pasha, I have been every where received and treated in the most distinguished manner; and as I have constantly had free intercourse with the inhabitants of this city, as well as with other places in his Pashalik with which it has been necessary for me to communicate, I could not but be surprised at hearing the account given by your messenger, who, I am inclined to think, has deceived you by a false representation, to second some views of his own or of others.

I have thought it necessary to communicate the affair to the Pasha, and his Highness equally regrets with me that any thing of this kind should have happened.

The enclosed note from the Bishop denies the assertion of the man respecting his having called upon him; and as far as regards myself, I can decidedly say, that I believe it impossible for any one to be in Ioannina one hour without being able to find me, if he tries; for the place of my residence is, I really think, known to every inhabitant of this place, and access to it is as free as to any other house.

I dispatched a messenger yesterday to Corfu, with a report of my proceedings for the General. Nothing is yet settled here. We agree upon every point, except that of the time requisite for ascertaining the amount of indemnities, and for the final delivery of the place. But I will not conceal from you, that as this point is the most essential, inasmuch as it comprises every thing which interests us, we may look upon the question as but very little advanced. I wait further instructions from Sir Thomas.

I should like to have your opinion as to the probable number of the inhabitants who may be inclined to emigrate from Parga, and the probable amount of the property which they may leave behind, for which indemnification will be expected. To prevent the possibility of this information getting into other hands, I recommend as a precaution, that you use for figures the letters placed in the scale at the bottom of

this sheet, and that you do not use them if you should have any reason for thinking that this letter may have been opened before it reaches you. I would propose that the first line bear the number of families that may emigrate; the second, the number of persons comprised in those families; and the third, the probable amount of the value of the property, estimating the same in Spanish dollars.

This goes by an express messenger, who will wait your convenience for returning, and by whom I shall be very glad to hear from you.

Nº. XLVIII.—*Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, to J. Cartwright, Esq.*

Parga, 3d May, 1817.

SIR,

YESTERDAY I received your two letters of the 27th and 29th ult. together with one for Mr. Meyer, and another for Malta, both of which were sent to Corfu the same day. They arrived here safe, and without any suspicion of having been opened.

In answer to your inquiries, I beg to inform you, that it is my opinion that but very few individuals, if any, will remain at Parga after the cession; and that even those who may be of the Vizir's party will abandon the place, if they cannot previously find an opportunity of shewing their zeal in his cause. It is further my opinion, that the small number who might ultimately be induced to remain, will be of those who have the least property.

According to a detailed statement of the population, which I have caused to be made (a copy of which I enclose) the number of inhabitants of every description amounts to 3,040, forming about 800 families.

I am this moment occupied in getting a return as detailed and correct as circumstances will admit, of the nature, extent, and value of the landed property of every one; but previous to its being completed, which cannot be before eight or ten days, I cannot, with any degree of accuracy, give you an idea on the subject. All I can say at the present is, that according to the information I have been able to procure since my arrival, the value of the landed property and houses, situated within this territory, may be computed at about 4 to

500,000*l.* sterling; but it is the opinion of most of the inhabitants that its value may be estimated at much more. I beg this, however, to be understood as an opinion only, as in this country there is no document to go by. The paper alluded to, which I will send as soon as possible, will, I hope, place this matter in a clearer point of view.

I observe, it is your opinion, that no impediment has been put in the way to your receiving the letter which I directed to you on the 30th March. The perusal of the enclosed deposition of the bearer thereof, which I think it material you should be acquainted with, may probably induce you to think differently. I do not mean to say the statement of the messenger is correct in every respect, or that he has done his duty with fidelity. On the contrary, I am confident he has been bribed, and that he has had two interviews with his Highness. Of his infidelity I am so well convinced, that he has been detained in prison since his return, without having communication with any one; and it is my intention to send him to Corfu.

I am transmitting a copy of my letter of the 30th March, together with the paper that accompanied it. Since that time various attempts have been made, and one is still making, to organize a party of the inhabitants against us. Had it not been for the measures adopted, and which it is my intention to persevere in, the powerful influence of money and promises would most probably have occasioned disturbances, which the Vizir thinks it his interest at all times to promote; imagining, probably, that by any acts of violence against the government and the garrison, the British might be induced to withdraw their protection. However, I am perfectly easy on this subject, having had time to take adequate precautions.

It may not be unnecessary to inform you, that forty Turkish artillery-men from Ioannina arrived yesterday at the fort of Aja, situated on the immediate limits of this territory; and that, according to information previously received, the officers, commanding the neighbouring districts, have been called to Ioannina to receive orders, where they are at present.

I have, &c. &c. &c.

N^o. XLIX.—*Extract of a Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, to Lieut.-Col. Hankey.*

Parga, 7th May, 1817.

IF I judge right the Vizir has no intention to pay the value of the lands of the Parguinotes, but to gain time by negotiation, trusting that by bribery and other measures to which he has been accustomed to resort, he will obtain his ends at a much cheaper rate.

N^o. XLIX*.—*Letter from Lieut.-Col. Hankey, to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.*

Corfu, May 9th, 1817.

SIR,

THE General sailed yesterday for Malta, and to-morrow I start for Ancona and England.

His Excellency desires me to say that it was his intention to make an arrangement by which you were to be relieved from the command of Parga, but it has not been in his power so to do, and you must of course continue there till you hear further.

Colonel P. Stuart has charge of every thing here, and will send you his orders.

I have, &c. &c. &c.

N^o. L.—*Convention signed at Ioannina¹, on the 17th of May, 1817, by the British and Ottoman Commissioners.*

THE cession of Parga and its territory to the Sublime Porte having been stipulated between the court of London and the Imperial court of Constantinople, through the interposition of his Excellency the English Minister at Constantinople, the undersigned, appointed commissioners for definitively arranging the indemnities to be made to those inhabitants who may intend to expatriate themselves, for the property which they will have to abandon, as well as for the

¹ This document was also withheld from the former work, as I then considered it a secret transaction: the objection no longer exists, from its having been produced by Sir Thomas Maitland.

expenses of their passage to the Ionian Islands; that is to say, Mr. John Cartwright, English Consul in the Morea, on the part of the British government, and Hamed Bey, formerly Silihdar Kiatily, on the part of the Sublime Porte, have agreed to the following articles:

1st. The term of the cession of Parga and its territory shall depend on the realization of the aforesaid indemnities due to the inhabitants who may expatriate themselves; and the two commissioners engage to devote to the accomplishment of this object their whole attention, and to proceed in it with zeal and activity.

2d. For this purpose, after the signature of the present convention by the two commissioners, they shall repair without delay to Parga, to ascertain those inhabitants who may be determined on quitting their country; and to fix in an equitable manner the value of the property which they may have to abandon, as well as the amount of the expenses of their voyage to the Ionian Isles.

3d. That they may be able to make this valuation in a prompt and equitable manner, the undersigned will procure the assistance of persons well versed in these matters as well of the Isles as of the continent.

4th. When the value of the property of the inhabitants who are to expatriate themselves shall have been ascertained and settled by the two commissioners, together with the amount of expenses for their passage to the Ionian Isles, the undersigned shall agree on, and fix the period when the whole sum shall be paid to the British Commissary appointed for this purpose, and after the said payment shall have been made, and the departure of the inhabitants effected, the English troops shall retire, and the place and territory of Parga shall be transferred to the Commissioner of the Sublime Porte.

In faith whereof, the two Commissioners have signed the present convention, and have affixed the seals of their arms.

Done at Ioannina in the year of the Hegira one thousand two hundred and thirty-two, the third of the moon of Rerêpe, and the year of the Christian Æra 1817, on the 17th of May.

(Signed)

JOHN CARTWRIGHT.

HAMED BEY.

Nº. LI.——*Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, to John Cartwright, Esq. at Margariti.*

Parga, 22d May, 1817.

DEAR SIR,

BY the arrival of Mr. Parish last night from Corfu, I have received letters from Colonel Stuart, by which he has communicated to me his intentions concerning your and Hamed Bey's reception; but as yet I am left in the dark with regard to the Convention, which I have only heard of, in conversation with Mr. Parish.

Colonel Stuart's letters are in reply to one of mine of 20th inst. I intend waiting the answer from head-quarters, previous to my admitting Hamed Bey and suite.

Herewith I transmit copies of my letters of the 20th and 21st, which will make you acquainted with my feelings and opinion on the subject.

Knowing the circumstances of this place as I do, I feel I should not be justified, if I did not try to place in a clear point of view, what appears to me to be the real state of this affair.

If it should still be ordered, that the admission of the Turkish agents and suite should take place, it will be necessary, previous to their entering this territory, that they should be made acquainted with the enclosed articles, to which they are inevitably to be subjected.

I know that these precautions cannot prevent the general consequences of the measure; but I must not neglect any thing in my power to obviate them as much as possible.

In regard to the entry of a suite of forty persons, it is a thing in every respect objectionable. It is therefore very desirable that you should use your exertions to diminish that number as much as possible; but what I consider to be equally material is that Hamed Bey should be made to fix a time for the performance of his duty, and for his stay in the country (not exceeding twenty or thirty days), which will be the best plan that can be adopted to quiet the apprehensions of the Parguinotes at seeing a Turkish agent amongst them.

Mr. Parish, who has been able to form his own ideas, will give you further information on the subject. Notwithstanding, I particularly wish you would favour me with the interview spoken of in a former letter, before Hamed Bey leaves Margariti.

Nº. LII.—*Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, to Colonel the Honourable P. Stuart, &c. &c.*

Parga, 24th May, 1817.

SIR,

SINCE closing my letter of this date, the news of a Turkish Commissioner and suite being about to proceed here, has reached this place. It has, as I all along thought, caused the greatest dismay. The principal inhabitants have called on me, soliciting some information on the subject, when I availed myself of the opportunity of explaining to them the exact nature of the affair, as contained in your letters of the 21st. Although I used every argument in my power to quiet their apprehensions, it has been impossible for me to persuade them that the Commissioners have no other view than the cession of Parga. The inhabitants believe, that even should a sum of money be agreed on, the Vizir would find an excuse for not paying it, and that the Commissioners never will quit the country, unless a positive agreement to that effect shall be concluded, fixing the exact number of days they are to remain, in case of the money not being forthcoming.

Into their opinion I fully enter; and therefore again take the liberty of recommending such a measure, which I consider indispensable in maintaining the confidence of the people, and consequently the good order, which, up to the present day, I have had every reason to be satisfied with.

P. S. I understand, that the Turkish Commissioner and suite expect to be entertained during their stay here, as Mr. Cartwright has been so at Ioannina. I beg for your directions on this subject.

Nº. LIII.—*Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, to W. Meyer, Esq. Chief Secretary at Corfu.*

Parga, 25th May, 1817.

SIR,

IN consequence of the peculiar circumstances under which the people of Parga are at present placed, they have frequently expressed a wish that a proclamation should be published by authority of government.

I have therefore to request that the same may be communicated to his Excellency, the Lord High Commissioner, for the purpose of his pleasure being known on the subject.

N^o. LIV.—Letter from John Cartwright, Esq. to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.

Margariti, Monday, 26th May, 1817.

DEAR SIR,

I HAD an interview yesterday with the Ottoman Commissioner's Interpreter, to whom I communicated the needful, respecting the entry of Hamed Bey, for which the final orders would not be given until a list of his suite was sent to Corfu, which I requested to have from him as soon as possible. He soon afterwards returned to me with a list, which I was surprised to see amounted to fifty-six persons. I expressed my surprise to him, and he then promised to call this morning and bring me a corrected list, which I now enclose, amounting to fifty persons. You will observe that the Interpreter's clerk is a Parguinote, and that two of the other three are only described by their christian names.

You will observe that the suite of Hamed Bey is only twenty-five persons, and that the persons who are to esteem the property amount to twenty-five, including their servants. I observed to the Interpreter, that the Pasha had never talked to me of more than four or five persons to esteem the property, and that in the estimate I had made a few days before our departure with himself, *four persons only* had been mentioned.—I have proposed that the different objects be valued separately, so that the estimators of the olives may first come in, and on their work being done they may retire, and the others be admitted. No good reasons were given against this plan, *but I saw that it did not please Mr. Manthò.*

I beg leave to remind you how necessary it is, that we do nothing which may authorize the Ottoman Commissioner to break off, and enable him to say that we have done any thing that might appear as an attempt on our part to prevent a fair valuation. Before other measures, I will therefore attempt to see you again, if possible alone. In your reply to this letter, you may request an interview for Wednesday morning, in the hope that your answers from Corfu may arrive. Bring somebody, therefore, with you, that I can talk with, while you are in discourse with the Interpreter, if he should come with me. I have told him that Mr. Parish was waiting to go to Corfu with your list. If you wish to ask any particulars about the persons mentioned in the list, you

will do well to bring a copy of it with you. You may if you please send the bearer back to-morrow morning, and I shall be glad that you send by him any letters which you may have received for me since yesterday.

Pray excuse the haste with which I address you.

I remain, &c.

(Signed)

J. CARTWRIGHT.

Liste des Gens à la suite de Hamed Bey.

- 1 Le Commissaire Hamed Bey.
- 10 Ses domestiques et valets de chambre.
- 2 Cuisiniers.
- 1 Marmiton.
- 1 Palfrenier.
- 1 Son Dragoman.
- 4 Son ecrivain Andrea Panza & ses trois domestiques.
- 1 Le secretaire de S. A. le Visir, Manthò, surintendant de Hamed Bey et de sa suite.
- 2 Ses domestiques.
- 1 Le Commissaire des Vivres.
- 1 Son domestique.

Estimateurs d'Oliviers.

- 1 Nicolas Calikiopulo Logotheti, de Vonitza.
- 6 Son ecrivain & 5 domestiques, y comprenant son Cuisinier et son Palfrenier.
- 3 Janni, Andrea, et Theodoro Panza, de Parga.
- 2 Hazi de Salona et son domestique.

Estimateurs de Vignes.

- 2 Alexis & George, de Vonitza.

Estimateurs de Jardins.

- 3 Muametco Mizo, Konzumba & Basile, d'Arta.
- 2 Leurs domestiques.

Estimateurs de Maisons.

- 2 Pierre et Zicos, de Iannina.
- 2 Leurs domestiques.

Estimateur de Terres à Cultiver.

- 1 Usta Issa, de Margariti.
- 1 Son domestique.

—
50 Personnes.

Nº. LV.—*Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, to J. Cartwright, Esq.*

Parga, 26th May, 1817.

MY DEAR SIR,

I HAVE this moment received your letter of this day's date, transmitting to me the list of individuals composing the suite of Hamed Bey, which I am sending this night to Corfu, and hope to receive an answer to-morrow night or Wednesday morning; and, in order to lose no time, I propose that we should meet on that day at 10 o'clock, in the same place as before. It is not without astonishment that I see that the suite of Hamed Bey greatly exceeds that of the persons I am authorized to admit, and that in the number of those mentioned in it, are several individuals, who have been banished from this place for various crimes. I cannot but express to you my surprise at such an attempt, which in a great measure justifies the apprehensions of the inhabitants respecting the real effect of the mission, and which will oblige me to adopt every precaution in my power previous to and after the admission of Hamed Bey and suite, to maintain that good order and tranquillity for which I am responsible; and Hamed Bey must see the propriety of my requesting another list with the name and surname of every individual composing his suite, before we can proceed any further in this business.

I am hastening, as much as possible, the preparations which the houses appropriated for Hamed Bey and suite are requiring. Nothing shall be neglected to make them comfortable, as far as the circumstances of the place will admit; but they had better be given to understand, that but little of any thing that is convenient can be found here. The arrangements for your and Mr. Parish's reception are likewise going on.

Nº. LVI.—*Letter from Wm. Meyer, Esq. to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.*

Corfu, 26th May, 1817.

SIR,

IN reference to your letter of the 25th inst., which I lost no time in laying before Colonel Stuart, I have received the directions of the Colonel, who acts in the name and on the behalf of his Excellency, his Majesty's Lord High Commissioner, to transmit to you herewith fifty copies of a procla-

mation, relative to the pending arrangements for the cession of Parga to the Sublime Porte; and I am to request at the same time, that you will cause the same to be published throughout the district of Parga, for the information and guidance of the inhabitants accordingly.

N^o. LVII.—PROCLAMATION *on the Part of the Hon. Patrick Stuart, Colonel Commandant of the Forces of his Britannic Majesty in the Ionian Isles, and exercising the Office of Lord High Commissioner during the Absence of his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner of the United States of the Ionian Islands, &c. &c.*

A CONVENTION having been made between the Courts of London and Constantinople, that Parga and its territory, on certain conditions, are to be ceded to the Sublime Porte, the inhabitants of those places are by these presents informed that two Commissioners appointed by the Courts above mentioned, to carry into effect the said cession, and particularly to agree upon the valuation of, and payment for, the property of all those among the Parguinotes, who might not be willing to remain in their country after the cession thereof to the Ottoman government.

To carry into effect the said valuation and payment, the Commissioners themselves are to repair to Parga, and to concur in the management of that affair, with as much attention and dispatch as circumstances will admit.

As the British Government has engaged to protect all those among the Parguinotes who may be inclined to emigrate from their country, and to procure for them an equitable and just compensation for the property which they may leave there, it is expected, that during the time of the meeting of the said Commissioners, the most perfect subordination will be observed by all persons to the existing Government.

And Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, Commandant of Parga, will repress in the most summary manner, according to his positive instructions, all attempts whatsoever to disturb the public tranquillity.

By order of the Honourable
the Colonel Commandant.

(Signed)

C. P. DE BOSSET,
Lieut.-Col. Commandant.

Parga, 28th May, 1817.

N^o. LVIII.—*Deposition of Antonio Vassila, who went to the Port of San Giovanni to meet a Merchant, his Friend, who, trading between Ioannina and the neighbouring Towns, had just arrived from the former Place, and gave the following Information.*

Parga, 28th May, 1817.

SOON after the departure from Ioannina of the mission of the two commissaries, English and Ottoman, orders were issued for a corps of 250 men to be in readiness in Paramithia, to follow them when they had passed from thence, fifty of whom were on horseback, and only waited orders from Margariti, to march with them, and introduce themselves into Parga, as belonging to the suite of the Bey; but after the opposition made on the part of the English, respecting the number of individuals who were to enter Parga, they were immediately withdrawn, to obviate the slightest suspicion of their intention.

N^o. LIX.—*Deposition of Demetrio Dessila, made on the 28th May, 1817, on which Day he was dispatched to the advanced Guard of St. George, to meet an Albanian Merchant, his Friend, a Person much in his Confidence, and who is intimately connected with the Turkish Commandants of the neighbouring Towns, and various other Persons of Rank in Ioannina.*

AFTER intelligence had reached the Vizir, that the mission, composed of the English and the Ottoman commissioner with his suite, had not been instantly admitted into Parga, as he expected, he called Metassi Bussi Aga, primat of Aja and Rapesa, then in Ioannina, whom he ordered quickly to repair to the proper station, to hold the people collected, and in readiness for any emergency, giving him warrants for that purpose. This took place on the 26th instant.

On the night of the 21st.-22d inst. eight mules arrived in the fortress of Aja laden with powder.

The two Beys, Casseim Bey Zopari, and Baco Popoda, the first of Margariti, and the second of Paramithia, were sent for by the Vizir in Ioannina, who knew how they were interested in regard to Parga, and feared that they might be

adverse to the occupation, in case they should be ordered to attack it.

It appears that the same warrant, which Metassi Bussi received, was also sent to the other Boulou-bashis, commanding in the towns of the Zamuria, in the same manner as when Ali Pasha took Aja, and attacked Parga, at which time he used similar measures, sending orders for preparing troops to Suli, Gardiki, Glichi, Rignassa, Paramithia, Dragomi, Margariti, Masarachi, Curtissi, Aja, Rapiza, and Vracoriani: all the Vizir's movements resembling those of the year 1814, when he attacked Parga, as above stated; and there is no doubt that the commandants of those chief places, have received the same order on the present occasion.

Nº. LX.—*Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, to Col. the Hon. P. Stuart.*

Parga, 28th May, 1817.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that the first inhabitants of this place have again insisted on my accepting a Memorial to be forwarded to head quarters, and that upon my refusal, in consequence of his Excellency Sir Thomas Maitland's order, they declared that they were determined to go to Corfu, and that nothing but force could prevent them. I have tried to persuade them to remain, but without effect; as I do not conceive myself authorized to prevent them from so doing, they are to proceed to-night to Corfu. In consequence, I have privately obtained a translation (in Italian) of their Memorial, which I have the honour to enclose; the original is in Greek, and signed by more than 40 of the first inhabitants of Parga.

Nº. LXI.—*MEMORIAL of the Primats of Parga, to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, Commandant and Chief of the Government of Parga.*

Parga, 28th May, 1817.

THE unfortunate population of Parga, wretched remains of the free Greeks of Epirus, have maintained their liberty

for more than four centuries, and there is not a spot of earth in their territory, which has not been sprinkled with the blood of their forefathers, in maintaining their independence against the tyrant of Greece.

The most civilized powers of Europe, convinced of these generous feelings, have each, in turn, protected Parga, and not one of them would have abandoned her, had it not been for the imperious urgency of political events.

The last and most beneficent of these powers was Great Britain, to whom Parga voluntarily devoted herself in March, 1814, for which purpose she had to disarm a garrison of 200 French soldiers of the line, whom she gave up as prisoners to the commandant of the troops of Great Britain, and that power, for these three years past, has maintained and protected her from the persecutions of her oppressive neighbour.

The inhabitants of Parga were going on in tranquillity, exulting in the powerful auspices of a great nation, who, by the proofs of philanthropy which she has given to the whole world, exempted them from all fear of being abandoned by her.

Whilst they were in daily expectation of having their own liberty consolidated, you, Sir, in the name of his Excellency Sir Thomas Maitland, Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, notified to them, in the month of March last, that Parga was to be ceded to the Ottoman Porte.

This thunderbolt, as fatal as it was unexpected by the unfortunate Parguinotes, spread general consternation among them, notwithstanding your assurances in the name of his Excellency, that all the families who might wish to expatriate themselves, would continue under British protection on emigrating to the Ionian Islands, and that their immovable property should be paid for, and an adequate time allowed to settle their domestic affairs in their country, which time should not be less than six months from the signing of the final treaty*.

What compensation could be considered by the Parguinotes, in the smallest degree adequate to the abandonment of their dear native soil, for which they and their families dedi-

* This acknowledgment of the Parguinotes themselves, will answer the following piece of information of the *Quarterly Review*.

“From the moment that blundering foreigner entered Parga, he seems to have kept the inhabitants in a constant state of ferment, by encouraging the idea of their being unconditionally given to Ali Pasha.”

cated their lives to maintain it in freedom; and what situation could they find in the Ionian Islands which might at all compare in fertility and richness with that of Parga? But nevertheless, passively obeying the superior orders of the protecting Government, they submitted with resignation, but with the deepest grief, to the adverse lot which awaited them, wishing thus to give a proof of their confidence in their benefactress, the British nation; and they all declared to you, Sir, that they wished to emigrate, that they might withdraw themselves from the most atrocious barbarities to which they have seen so many of their neighbours subjected.

In such a state of things they were waiting like delinquents, the moment when the capital punishment awarded against them was to be executed; but they learned, by means of the verbal communications made by you to the Primats, on the 24th instant, and also by the Proclamation of this day, that the final treaty of the Cession was signed in Ioannina, and that the two Commissioners, English and Ottoman, were to enter Parga, to ascertain the families who were desirous of emigrating, and then to proceed to the valuation and payment of their property.

This second notice completely overwhelmed the unfortunate population, who, having been informed of the number of the retinue attached to that mission, and being well aware, from experience, what is the stratagem of their persecuting neighbour, doubt not that such an operation on the part of the Vizir Ali Pasha is no other than a consequence of a most direful expedient to gratify his implacable hatred of this people, by their total ruin.

The inhabitants of Parga can bring proof, as clear as the light of day, of the insidious means continually adopted by the Vizir Ali Pasha to sow dissension among them, when none of his satellites could obtain entrance into the place. And who can doubt that now, when the most powerful organs of his sinister designs are to enter the city, recourse will be had to intrigue, perfidy, and the most unheard-of treachery? The more so, because a part of their suite is composed of Parguinos, proscribed by the French and English governments as guilty of felony against their country, through the corruption of Ali Pasha.

If it be required to ascertain the families disposed to emigrate, and to estimate their property, there is no need of so

many authorities in the country, or of so numerous a suite, composed of the principal dignitaries of the Vizir Ali Pasha: the wisdom of the government may easily determine a more simple and appropriate mode of proceeding, without ever permitting that the unhappy inhabitants of Parga shall be afflicted with the presence of their butchers within their walls. The Parguinotes are not afraid of meeting thousands of Turks as enemies; but they feel the most intolerable repugnance at the idea of seeing even a small number under the cloak of friendship.

Wherefore, we, the most humble Primats of the families representing the devoted population, organs of the common will, venture again, for the relief of our feelings (though our prayers have been twice rejected) to make this representation to you, Sir, imploring that our obsequious entreaties may be communicated to his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner, in order that he as a father to so many unfortunates, may condescend to take our case into consideration, and thence make such regulations as the wisdom of government may deem meet, for deferring the entrance of the Turkish authorities into this place, until the inhabitants shall have evacuated it; because, Sir, as you have repeatedly declared that we are to be responsible for the good order and tranquillity of the population, we cannot in such a case answer for the consequences that may result from the plots of the enemy, and from the consternation of all the inhabitants, who testify, through us, their readiness to abandon their homes and country in the manner which you formerly pointed out to them, and thus to give the last proof of the attachment and fidelity of the Parguinotes to the British nation.

(Here follow the Signatures of Forty Primats.)

Nº. LXII.—*Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, to J. Cartwright, Esq.*

Parga, 28th May, 1817.

DEAR SIR,

I TRANSMIT to you herewith a paper, which it will be necessary to communicate and explain to Hamed Bey, previous to his being allowed to enter Parga.

The objectionable persons who were named in his first list, render it still more necessary that every precaution be adopted.

These seven articles are framed upon the instructions that have been received from Head Quarters, and from the local circumstances of this place.

I have drawn them up in English, in order, that in translating them into French, you may make such alterations in the wording, as you may consider more adapted to the circumstances under which you are at present placed with Hamed Bey.

N^o. LXIII.—*Articles to be delivered and explained to Hamed Bey, in the name of the Commandant of Parga, previous to his being admitted into that Town and its Territory.*

Parga, May 28, 1817.

ART. I. THAT the number of individuals composing his suite shall not exceed thirty-six, which is on no account to be increased during his stay in Parga or its territory.

ART. II. That a correct list, with the names and surnames of every individual, composing the suite of Hamed Bey, not Musulmans, shall be given in and subject to approval.

ART. III. That himself and suite are to perform a strict quarantine of ten days.

ART. IV. That during his stay all communications with the main land are to take place from one point only, which will be fixed upon, and subject to the quarantine regulations; neither are any of the suite or messengers to pass the frontiers without permission, and without being subject to the same restrictions.

ART. V. That every individual attached to the mission be subject to such regulations of the local government, as are or may be established from time to time.

ART. VI. That the valuation of the houses, and the immovable property, situated within the fortress of Parga, is not to take place by the Ottoman Agents, until that of all the other property within the territory is completed.

ART. VII. That as the period of sixty days is considered more than sufficient to complete the valuation of the property of those who wish to emigrate, it is expected that Hamed Bey with his suite will withdraw from the territory of Parga after

that period, till the money is ready to be paid; when he will be allowed to return to make the necessary payment and to conclude the object of his mission; but should the valuation of the property not be completed in sixty days, he will feel the propriety of retiring from the territory of Parga at the expiration of that time.

N^o. LXIV.—*Articles delivered by Mr. Cartwright to Hamed Bey, in the name of the Commandant of Parga.*

ART. I. QUE le nombre des individus de la suite de Hamed Bey ne doit pas excéder celui de 36, & que dans aucun cas ce nombre ne pourra être augmenté pendant le tems de sa residence à Parga et son territoire.

ART. II. Qu'une liste exacte avec les noms et surnoms de chacun des individus de la suite de Hamed Bey, non pas Musulmans, sera remise au Commandant de la place avant son admission dans le pays, et qu'en tout cas aucun individu natif de Parga, ne pourra être admis à sa suite.

ART. III. Quoique les loix de quarantaine actuellement en force à Parga, proscrivent l'admission d'aucun individu sans au préalable avoir fait une quarantaine de 40 jours, Hamed Bey & sa suite seront admis après une stricte quarantaine de 10 jours seulement. Cette deviation aux loix établies dans le pays a pour objet de faciliter autant que possible l'accomplissement de la convention conclue à Ioannina le 17 Mai, & comme pour cet arrangement le terme de 60 jours est envisagé comme plus que suffisant pour l'objet en vue, il est entendu qu'à l'expiration de ce terme les deux commissaires se retireront du territoire de Parga, & n'y rentreront que pour effectuer le payement des indemnités et pour la remise de la place, *sauf les ordres ultérieures que S. E. le Lord Haut Commissaire pourra emaner à ce sujet.*

ART. IV. Que pendant le sejour des commissaires toute communication avec la terre ferme, ainsi que cela a lieu maintenant, ne pourra avoir lieu que par un point seulement, lequel sera fixé par le Commandant de la place, & qu'elle sera sujette aux loix de la quarantaine, et tous les individus attachés aux deux commissaires seront sujets aux réglemens du gouvernement local ainsi qu'ils sont ou pourront être établis.

A true copy.

JOHN CARTWRIGHT.

(Here follows a list of thirty-six persons, including Hamed Bey.)

N^o. LXV.—*Letter to the Members of the Deputation of Parga, in the Quarantine House, from William Meyer, Esq. Chief Secretary.*

Corfu, June 2d, 1817.

GENTLEMEN,

I AM charged to inform you, on the part of the Honourable Colonel Patrick Stuart, acting in the name of his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner of his Majesty, that he has received the petition addressed to him by you, gentlemen, dated the 28th of May last, and that he is fully penetrated with the circumstances therein set forth. But for your consolation, and in his name, I am to assure you, that he will spare no available means, in conformity with the decree of the respective sovereigns, in regard to the destiny of Parga, to alleviate your present crisis, and protect your interests.

In imparting this to you, I have to add, that the petition which you this day transmitted, on the loan requested for the relief of the necessitous in Parga, is under the consideration of the said Colonel, who, calculating on the circumstances which it states, will not fail to communicate with Colonel de Bosset on the subject.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

N^o. LXVI.—*Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, to Col. the Hon. P. Stuart.*

Parga, June 5th, 1817.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that Hamed Bey and suite arrived here yesterday to the number of forty persons. I went to meet him on the road, and all honours were paid to him. More than sixty horses were loaded with his equipage. He is much more pleased with his residence than he expected, and as nothing has been neglected on my part to make him comfortable, I hope to be able to keep him in good humour, and that he will be disposed to do so with me.

N^o. LXVII.—*A Monsieur le Colonel Commandant de Bosset, &c.*

Du Couvent, en Quarantaine, le 5^e Juin, 1817.

MONSIEUR LE COLONEL COMMANDANT,

J'AI eu l'honneur de recevoir, cet après-midi, votre char-

mante lettre. J'en ai rapporté de suite le contenu à S. E. Hamed Bey, lequel ayant été infiniment obligé, m'a chargé de vous faire agréer ses hommages sincères.

S. E. et moi nous avons été extrêmement fâchés de votre petite indisposition, que nous avons su ce matin; nous nous flattons néanmoins pouvoir nous honorer de votre présence, aussitôt que votre état vous le permettra.

J'ai parcouru l'extrait des reglemens, que vous avez eu la bonté de m'envoyer; nous ne manquerons pas certainement de nous regler là dessus. J'en ai déjà parlé avec Monsieur l'Inspecteur de Police, qui m'a communiqué aussi de votre part les mesures que nous devons prendre sur la reception de nos dépêches.

Je vous suis, Monsieur le Colonel Commandant, infiniment obligé de la bonté que vous avez eu de m'envoyer les papiers publics; j'aime à croire que vous voudriez bien adoucir de tems en tems ma solitude presente, par l'envoie de papiers pareils, ou de quelques livres Français que j'espère ne vous manquent pas.

En attendant, Monsieur le Colonel Commandant, veuillez bien agréer toute l'assurance de ma haute consideration et de mes salutations distinguées.

J'ai l'honneur d'être,
Monsieur le Colonel Commandant,
Votre très humble et très obeïssant Serviteur,
A. CHANGERY.

N°. LXVIII.—*Extract of a Letter from Col. the Hon. P. Stuart, to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.*

Corfu, June 6, 1817.

I HAVE had the pleasure of receiving your several letters of yesterday's date, and also one of the 3d instant.

I am happy to find that Hamed Bey appears satisfied with the accommodation prepared for him, and that the inhabitants begin to feel a little more confidence. We have reason therefore now to flatter ourselves with the hope, that every thing will go on there with tranquillity and peace, and I beg to assure you, that I have the fullest reliance in every respect on your zeal, ability, and good intentions, in executing the unpleasant task you have to perform.

You are perfectly right in giving over all documents rela-

tive to the valuations, which you have caused to be made, to Mr. Cartwright, as that now becomes exclusively his business, as your's is that of the management of the garrison and police, and every thing that regards the peace and quiet of the place.

The inhabitants of Parga having applied to me for a loan of 4000 dollars in grain or money, for the purpose of relieving some of the poorer families, who, from not knowing whether to cultivate their lands or not, are thrown out of employment, and consequently in the greatest distress, I have determined to afford them that relief in grain, on the terms they propose, viz. that the money shall be deducted from the sums they receive for their properties from the Turkish government; or, if the cession of Parga does not take place within a given time (say the end of December next), that the principal inhabitants of the place are to become securities for the payment of the money with due punctuality.

For fear of creating any jealousy on the part of the Ottoman Commissioner, if he hears of this distribution of grain, which is nothing more than an act of charity to supply their pressing necessities, it will be as well to give the matter as little publicity as possible, as he is, I understand, already *very much inclined to suspect all our motives*, and might construe this into an encouragement to the people to emigrate.

I hope we shall have Sir Thomas Maitland here by the end of this month, when if any knotty points arise which we may not like to decide upon, they will be solved by him.

N^o. LXIX.—*Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, to Col. the Hon. P. Stuart.*

Parga, June 9th, 1817.

SIR,

I BEG to state that although thirty-six people were agreed upon to be admitted in the Ottoman mission, Mr. Parish applied to me, at the very moment of the arrival of Hamed Bey, to admit forty, which I acceded to, in order to shew a disposition to oblige them. I now find it consists of forty-one. I have not made any remonstrance against this act of bad faith, though I think it proper you should be informed of it.

Hamed Bey expressed to me, yesterday, his satisfaction at the quarters which have been assigned to him; nevertheless

he has given me to understand, that he expects to be quartered in town after his quarantine is over. He has not made any further application to that effect, but I expect he will; nothing could embarrass me more, for I really do not know where to put him; there is not a house in the whole place fit for his reception, without going to great and expensive repairs; and I beg leave to inform you again, that his, and his suite's residence in town, will be subject to various serious inconveniences, and that notwithstanding all possible vigilance, I cannot consider them safe, mixed among the inhabitants, more particularly so, since it is now thought by them, to be the intention of the Vizir to employ poison against them, finding the protection afforded by the British garrison, prevents any open means of revenge being resorted to.

I therefore have to request you will be pleased to give me more positive instructions upon that subject, and which the peculiarity of the case requires.

N^o. LXX.—*Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset to J. Cartwright, Esq.*

Parga, June 9, 1817.

SIR,

THE commission which I appointed to register the fixed property of the inhabitants of Parga, has already finished its labours, by the first part of which it appears, that the olive trees amount to 81,322; the second contains the landed property as well as houses of the inhabitants.

Fifteen persons properly qualified are at present employed under the same commission, to value every thing separately, which, when finished, will complete the object for which the commission was instituted.

As you have arrived here as British Commissioner for regulating the affairs relating to the cession of this place to the Ottoman Porte, I have directed the afore-mentioned commission to deliver all the documents to you, as they may tend in a great measure to facilitate your labours on this occasion.

N^o. LXXI.—*Address presented by the Primats of Parga, to John Cartwright, Esq. British Commissioner.*

Parga, June 9, 1817.

THE free and faithful population of Parga were anxious

on the moment of your arrival, Sir, to present their homage to the British Commissioner, who, following the impulse of the magnanimous British nation, has occupied himself for some time past in promoting their welfare.

Having dedicated themselves by their own choice to Great Britain, and having, at the risk of their lives, hoisted on their walls her glorious standard, they are absolutely determined to live and die under such mighty protection, even if it require the sacrifice of abandoning their country, as they will implicitly obey the ordinances of that government, which received them with open arms under its present auspices, and has with paternal care guaranteed them for more than three years.

Be pleased therefore, Sir, to receive through our Primats, representing the said population, this ingenuous and unalterable avowal, inspired by the firmest determination; and do not neglect to continue your beneficent disposition towards a people who would shed the last drop of their blood, rather than submit to the eternal tyrant, their persecutor.

(Here follow the signatures of thirty Primats representing the families, and of the Protopapa, or Head of the Church.)

N^o. LXXII.—*Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, to Colonel the Hon. P. Stuart.*

Parga, 9th June, 1817.

SIR,

THE perusal of the enclosed papers will inform you of a circumstance which I have thought deserving my particular notice. I am collecting every information that may give light to the affair, and intend to appoint to-morrow a commission, composed of officers of the garrison, in order to inquire into it. An investigation may be equally necessary for the security of the garrison as of the inhabitants, and even of that of the Ottoman Commissioner and suite.

The matter is of so serious a nature that I shall refrain from entering further into the subject until I have been able to see into it more clearly, which however will be rendered difficult by the principal actor having escaped, and in all probability succeeded in getting over to the Pasha's dominions.

I have, &c. &c. &c.

Nº. LXXIII.—*Extract of a Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, to Col. the Hon. P. Stuart.*

Parga, 10th June, 1817.

SIR,

ACCORDING to my intention, as stated in my letter of yesterday's date, I appointed a commission of five officers of the garrison, to examine into the affair of Gianni Attanassi Psico, an Albanian; and have now the honour to transmit to you a copy of the proceedings, together with the report of the chief of police, which will put you in possession of all that I have been able to learn on the subject.

Report of the Police relative to Gianni Attanassi Psico, an Albanian.

Parga, 9th June, 1817.

SIR,

I have the honour to report to you that last night I was informed that one Gianni Attanassi, an Albanian, was endeavouring to procure poison at a considerably high price; and having caused him to be arrested and brought before me, he confessed that the accusation was true, adding, that as he was going to seek a situation in Turkey, he wished to preserve the article, in order to avail himself of it to poison any Turkish gentleman, in whose service he might be, in case that person should maltreat him.

I then caused him to be imprisoned in the guard-house of the militia in the suburbs, ordering the sergeant on guard to place a sentinel within view of him, to prevent his communicating with any person whatever. He was previously searched, but nothing was found upon him. I immediately caused a search to be made in his house, where seventeen dollars and about two drachms of arsenic were found in a small packet, which his younger brother confessed to have bought the preceding Saturday by order of his elder brother; these articles are deposited in my office.

This morning it was reported to me that the prisoner Gianni Attanassi had fled, some hours after his arrest, and that all attempts to discover and apprehend him had been fruitless. I dispatched notice to the guards on the frontiers to be on the alert that he might not pass from the territory, and I ordered out patrols to explore all hiding-places, as

well as to search all suspicious houses in Parga; but these measures proved fruitless.

I transmit to you, Sir, copies of the depositions made on the subject, on receipt of which you will order what is needful; and I have to inform you that the brother of the culprit is under arrest, as well as two Albanians, his friends.

(Signed)

SPIRID. VLANDI,

Head of Police.

*To Lieut.-Col. de Bosset,
Commandant and Chief of Government of Parga.*

Anastasi Carcalezi, resident in this place, has deposed before me as follows. He was an Officer in the 2d Light Infantry Regiment.

Parga, 8th June, 1817.

This evening I met the young man Gianni Attanassi of Aja, who some days ago arrived from Paxo; his person is known to me, as he served in our regiment; he told me that if I could procure him some poison he would pay me thirty piastres. I told him that I could have nothing to do with such a proposal, and asked him what use he intended to make of it. He answered it was necessary that he should have it about him, as he was departing for the continent to procure some employment.

(Signed)

ANASTASI CARCALEZI.

Gianni Attanassi of Aja having been interrogated by me as to what conversation he had this evening with Mr. Carcalezi, and whether he had asked him to procure him some poison, answered me as follows:

“It is true that I spoke this evening with Signor Carcalezi, inquiring whether he could procure me some poison, and he told me he had no imaginable means of procuring any.”

Question. “What use did you purpose to make of it?”

Answer. “Being now without employ, I purpose to go into Turkey to obtain service with some master, and I wish to have the poison about me that I may have recourse to it, if my master should ill treat me.”

Question. “Have you money in your possession?”

Answer. "I have sixteen dollars in advance of my pay in the corps of Captain Baccachimpe."

The mark ✕ of Gianni Attanassi, he being unable to write.

SPIRID. VLANDI,
Head of Police.

N^o. LXXIV.—*Proceedings of a Court of Inquiry held by order of Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, C.B. Inspecting Field Officer of the Ionian Militia, commanding at Parga, &c. on the 10th of June, 1817.*

Major TRICKEY, 10th Regt. President.

Capt. STEWART, 75th Regt.

Lieut. ROBINSON, 10th Regt.

Dep. Asst. Com. Gen. PETRIE,

Hospital Asst. BERGE.

} Members.

THE court being assembled, agreeably to orders, proceeded to examine the following evidences.

1st *Evidence*.—Anastasi Carcalezi, late Lieutenant in the 2d Greek regiment. He deposed as follows:

That on Sunday night, a little before 9 o'clock, he saw Gianni Attanassi of the village of Aja, who lately arrived from Corfu; he strongly requested him (the deponent) to procure for him some poison, and offered him the sum of thirty piastres for it. The deponent asked him frequently what he wished it for, but not being able to obtain any satisfactory answer from him, told him to be quiet, and he would see about it. The deponent went immediately to the head of police and informed him of the circumstance.

2d *Evidence*.—Tazzi Attanassi, an Albanian, brother of Gianni Attanassi, stated, that being requested by Gianni Attanassi, his brother, to purchase poison, he went to the shop of Christodulo Cromidi and purchased fourteen paras worth of corrosive sublimate. Having asked his brother what he wanted to do with it, he replied that he was going into the interior, without any further explanation. Being questioned by the court as to the number of times he went to the shop, he positively denied having gone more than once.

3d *Evidence*.—Christodulo Cromidi, a shopkeeper in the market-place, deposed that Tazzi Attanassi, an Albanian, on Saturday evening the 7th of June, went to his shop, and bought fourteen paras worth of corrosive sublimate; the de-

ponent was in the habit of selling it to any person who wished to buy it; and the following day Tazzi Attanassi saw the deponent in the street, and asked him if he had not poison of a better quality, when he replied that he had not.

4th *Evidence*.—Panajotti Corcozzachi, a shopkeeper in the market-place, deposed that on Sunday evening Gianni Attanassi went to his shop and asked for three drachms of poison; the deponent asked him what he wanted it for, and he answered that a Cephaloniot woman wanted it to make a wash for her skin. The shopkeeper told him he had none, on which Gianni Attanassi offered him ten piastres for three drachms, which is considerably above its price. He then left the shop and joined two of his companions, Appostoli Qzicca and Teodorino Posca, who were apparently waiting for him.

5th *Evidence*.—Appostoli Qzicca, lately in the Ionian corps, stated that he is not intimately acquainted with Gianni Attanassi; that he accidentally saw him in company with Teodorino Posca, as he was coming out of Panajotti Corcozzachi's shop, and joined them.

6th *Evidence*.—Teodorino Posca, lately in the Ionian corps, deposed that when in company with Gianni Attanassi on Sunday evening, he told him that it was his intention to go to Naples in ten days; they walked a short distance together; the conversation ceased, and he did not see him afterwards.

7th *Evidence*.—Regina Rocco of Cephalonia, wife of Appostoli Qzicca, deposed that she knows Gianni Attanassi, as he was in the same regiment as her husband, but she was not in the least acquainted with any circumstance regarding the poison he bought, until her husband was confined.

8th *Evidence*.—Arconda Attanassi, aged 13, sister to Gianni Attanassi, stated that she heard Gianni Attanassi say to Tazzi Attanassi his brother, that he wished him to purchase some poison to the amount of half a dollar, as he had been directed by a third brother, now residing at Corfu, to purchase poison, and if not to be got at Parga to get it at Paxo; that in consequence he actually procured the poison, and according to instructions given him by his brother at Corfu, infused a portion into the trough of the baker Maestro Costa; he was at the same time desired by his brother at Corfu to go there and poison the water, if he could not succeed in poi-

soning the bread at Parga. The deponent further stated, that she saw her brother, Gianni Attanassi, put some particles of the poison on his tongue, by which it was somewhat burnt, and turned to her brother Tazzi, desiring him to go and see if he could not get some stronger poison; on her mother's remonstrating with him (Gianni Attanassi), he beat her and his sister, and threw a quantity of the poison into their water jug, wishing to make them drink of it, but they contrived to throw it away. The deponent also heard Gianni say to Tazzi Attanassi, that having mentioned to Captain Janachi Ajotti, of the Ionian corps, that he could not procure a sufficient quantity of poison at Parga; the Captain replied, that he was going to Paxo, would return in a few days, and would do all in his power to bring with him a supply of poison*.

(Signed)

T. T. TRICKEY,
Major 10th Infantry, and President.

N^o. LXXV.—*Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, to Col. the Hon. P. Stuart.*

Parga, June 18, 1817.

SIR,

THE day after your departure from this place†, Manthò and the Dragoman paid me a visit, and went afterwards to see the quarters preparing for them in the town, at which they seemed well pleased.

I saw yesterday Hamed Bey at the convent, which he has never left from the time of his first arrival.

The Commissioners have been here a fortnight, and no proclamation on their part has yet been issued; nor do they seem to have any disposition to commence their work, and I

* Gianni Attanassi Psico, after having escaped from Parga, went to the fort of Aja, where he was well received by the Turkish Commandant, remained there, and received pay and rations by order of Ali Pasha.

Tazzi, brother of Gianni Attanassi, and another individual suspected of being implicated in this affair, and who had been detained until it should have been fully investigated, were released after Col. de Bosset had been relieved in the command of Parga, and no further notice was taken of the whole transaction.

† Col. Stuart had, some days previously, visited Parga for a few hours.

have every reason to be confirmed in my opinion, that the avowed object of the Ottoman mission is not the real one; but that unnecessary delays will be created, and every excuse sought for its remaining in Parga after the period fixed upon; leaving at the same time no endeavour untried of frustrating the intentions of the British government with respect to the inhabitants.

The good discipline of the garrison and the vigilance of the police, have hitherto shown to Ali Pasha the difficulty of carrying any of his projects into effect; but he may expect from time and circumstances, that which could not be obtained by treachery.

The conduct of the inhabitants is in general correct and firm; they are united, and as long as they remain so, the agents of Ali Pasha have little chance of deluding them. But their grand object will be to spread dissension, in which, with the powerful influence of money, they may in part succeed, inducing however but very few (if any) to remain under the Vizir's government.

I have ascertained that Gianni Attanassi (the same who made the attempt with poison), is at present in the fortress of Aja, receiving rations from the Vizir, together with other persons banished from hence, a list of whom I enclose.

N°. LXXVI.—*Letter from Capt. Krumm, Acting Military Secretary, to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.*

Corfu, 21st June, 1817.

SIR,

YOUR Letters of the 17th and 18th, with enclosures, were duly received, and in reply to the same, the Colonel commanding directs me to say, that in consequence of the possibility of Sir Thomas's immediate calling at Parga, he has nothing to observe with regard to their contents.

N°. LXXVII.—*Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset to Col. the Hon. P. Stuart.*

Parga, June 21, 1817.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that Hamed Bey and suite are this evening to occupy their quarters in town, which are composed of seven houses, that have been pur-

posely fitted up, and rendered as comfortable as possible, by alterations of various descriptions, according to the directions of his own people.

The expenses will not be inconsiderable; but in every respect desirable to have been incurred, to prevent his having any motive for complaint.

The more I see he seeks for a pretext to deviate from the avowed object of his mission, the more I try to obviate any cause for discontent.

I have impressed upon the minds of the inhabitants, the necessity of observing a proper conduct towards the people who have come among them; but every thing will be useless; as when perfidy seeks its pretext, right or wrong will be matter of indifference. But the object which I consider of the greatest importance, is, that should the sinister views of Ali Pasha against the Parguinotes, be attended with success, malignity should not have it in its power to accuse the British agents of being instrumental to the most detestable conspiracy against an innocent people, who have, in full confidence, trusted their fate to the British nation.

N°. LXXVIII.—*Letter from Signior Spiridion Vlandi, Head of Police, to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.*

Parga, 24th June, 1817.

SIR,

IN discharge of my duty, and for my own tranquillity, I think it necessary to inform you, that this morning Mr. Manthò came to my house to pay me a visit, and at the same time to repeat to me the salutations of the Vizir, his master, contained in the last letter written to him, the paragraph of which, read to me by him, stated, that, "having a friend in Parga, in the person of Signior Vlandi, whom he knows personally, he charged him to present to me his cordial salutations, saying, that he prays me to be useful to him on the present occasion, when he requires particular assistance, for which he would testify his gratitude by the most signal marks of acknowledgment." I answered him, that I felt highly honoured in being remembered by his Highness, and that, although nothing is in my power, yet I should neglect nothing to fulfil the duties of my office, according to the orders of my superiors, and that this could not fail to re-

dound to the furtherance of his Highness's desires, considering the good understanding which exists between the two governments. Mr. Manthò added some ceremonious expressions on leaving me, and I lose not a moment in communicating the occurrence to you.

N°. LXXIX.—*Letter from Signior Spiridion Vlandi, Chief of Police, to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.*

Parga, 1st July, 1817.

SIR,

WITH reference to the information transmitted to you in my private letter of the 24th June last, relative to the overtures made to me by Sig. Manthò, I think it also necessary to acquaint you with the offer which has been made to me by our friend Beisande Changery, when I called upon him this morning, in order to make to him the communication which you had intrusted me with for Hamed Bey.

After having inquired into the particulars of my situation in this country, he told me that it was in his power to obtain the appointment of Consul General in the Ionian Islands, and that if I would accept of it he would willingly contrive that the firman should be made in my name; that it would be a very advantageous appointment, as I should be at the same time intrusted with all the affairs of the Vizir Ali Pasha.

I thanked him rather coolly for his offer, and distinctly informed him, that having been for the period of seven years in the service of the English nation, which still protected my own country (Santa Maura), no advantages whatever could induce me to adopt a contrary course.

N°. LXXX.—*Deposition of Antonio Vassila, dispatched to the Sea-port of San Giovanni, for the purpose of obtaining some information from the Continent.*

26th Day of June, 1817.

THERE arrived at Paramithia from Ioannina, the day before yesterday, 250 men, under the orders of a certain Gianni Filli, destined by the Vizir as Commandant of the coast from Gomenizza to Rignassa, and are to be distributed in that quarter.

There is a considerable body of troops at the present moment at Ioannina, which have arrived from all parts of the Vizir's territory.

All the armed vessels are ordered to be got in readiness preparatory to quitting Prevesa on the 24th inst. old style (6th July).

Captain Gianni, an officer in the Vizir's navy, is to repair to Parga, for the purpose of holding verbal communication with the Ottoman mission, not daring to make them in writing, because, as the letters are going through the hands of the police, the Turks are apprehensive that they might be opened.

A List of the armed Vessels of his Highness the Vizir Ali Pasha, at Prevesa:

2 light frigates,	4 galliots,
1 sloop,	11 gun-boats,
1 cutter,	18 large launches,
1 brig,	10 armed merchant vessels of
1 xebecq,	various burthens.

N°. LXXXI.—*Deposition of Giannachi Dessila, who was dispatched to Prevesa, for the purpose of collecting information in that part, deposed in the presence of the Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, as follows; viz.*

28th June, 1817.

ON my arrival at Prevesa, I saw eight gun-boats and three galliots ready for sea; and all the masters employed in refitting the large vessels, preparatory to getting them in a state and condition fit and proper for putting to sea, viz. a light frigate and a brig. On repairing ashore, I was informed that an order was received on the twentieth for fitting out and preparing the whole of the vessels then at Prevesa; and that independently of their complete complement of seamen, an order was issued the same day for procuring one hundred and ten more men, viz. twenty from Misolongio, and ten from Avatolico, and eighty from Galaxidi, and twelve brigs from the islands of Spécié, to be fitted out like the others.

The Vizir circulated a report that this fleet was destined to procure a cargo of grain from the Archipelago; but the general impression is, that it is the effect of some hostile project he has formed against Parga.

The Commander of the *Guarda Costa* at Prevesa interrogated me as to the amount of the existing force at Parga, and when the Turkish launches that are stationed there would obtain pratique; but I was unable to furnish him with any information as to those points.

Every Wednesday and Thursday the whole of the inhabitants of Prevesa are employed in repairing the fortifications, as also in completing the new fortress now building on the sea side, at the mouth of the port of Prevesa, and St. Salvatore.

A large body of select troops are now quartered at Prevesa.

On the twenty-sixth instant, Zekiriam Bey, the commander of the Vizir's flotilla, set off for Ioannina, pursuant to orders received from him for that purpose.

Two vessels, laden with powder, arrived at Prevesa from Leghorn, four days ago, for the Vizir, and were discharged at the former port.

N^o. LXXXII.—PROCLAMATION *on the part of John Cartwright, Esq. his Majesty's Commissioner for the Affairs of Parga.*

Parga, 18—30 June, 1817.

INHABITANTS OF PARGA,

THE cession of Parga to the Sublime Porte has been announced to you by the proclamation of the 28th of last month. I arrived here with his Excellency the Ottoman Commissioner to carry into execution those conditions of the said cession which relate to you.

All those among you who are not willing to remain under the Ottoman dominion, and may be disposed to leave their country, are at liberty to do so; the British Government in no wise interferes with your determination, and claims no influence either one way or the other.

All those who wish to quit their country will have compensation for the property they may leave behind, at a just and suitable price after valuation, and they will also be paid their expenses for proceeding to the Ionian Islands.

Until a determination has been made as to what is fitting for those who may be disposed to depart from their country,

the fortress and territory of Parga will remain, as at present, under the protection of Great Britain.

A register will be opened next Thursday, for the names of those who may wish to quit their country.

(Signed)

JOHN CARTWRIGHT,

His Britannic Majesty's Commissioner
for the Affairs of Parga.

N^o. LXXXIII.—PROCLAMATION *on the part of the most glorious Hamed Bey, Commissioner of the Sublime Porte, for the obedient attention of all the Inhabitants of Parga.*

Parga, 18th June, O. S. 1817.

THE total cession of the fortress of Parga and its territory, on the part of the British Government, to the Sublime Porte, is amicably and firmly decided between the two powerful courts.

The Sublime Porte has appointed me to receive the said fortress, and also to superintend the due sale, and just compensation of the property of those inhabitants, who may design to quit their country for ever, and, at the same time, to provide the expenses of their passage to the Ionian Islands; for which purpose, I am come into this country, with the Honourable Mr. John Cartwright, the British Commissioner. Patriotism and attachment to country, are natural to all the degrees of humanity, and certainly give sufficient force to all hearts: therefore, I engage, on behalf of the Sublime Porte, that all those, who through the strength of this attachment, may remain in their beloved country, shall enjoy liberty of all kind, and every thing relative to their religion, without impediment, together with every security for their preservation, and the most profound tranquillity in all that regards their general condition, honour, and respect.

All those who have formed this determination, may freely, and without any suspicion, avow it, as, according to the engagement entered into with the Sublime Porte, the British Government neither can nor will, by any means, interfere with the determination of any of the inhabitants of Parga.

Wherefore, and for the general information of all the inhabitants of Parga, the above has been written.

N^o. LXXXIV.—MEMORIAL *from the Primats of Parga, to Sir Thomas Maitland.*

1st July, 1817.

EXCELLENCY,

IF the inhabitants of Ionia, tranquil in their own soil, are to enjoy the benefits daily imparted to them by the puissant nation that protects them, through the means of your paternal care and solicitude alone, they ardently desire your Excellency's return. This auspicious moment cannot but be ardently wished for by a people whose existence in their mother country is so precarious, and whose residence depends upon your Excellency's power and authority, equally imperious and generous.

Yes, your Excellency, not only is our existence in our parent country precarious, but every thing will still be vacillating and uncertain, including even our domestic security, should you not come to our defence.

The Ottoman mission in our country, hath no other object than that of its annihilation, by procrastinating the execution of the measures determined upon by the two governments respecting the cession of Parga, inasmuch as its presence has produced a complete stagnation in commerce, agriculture, and industry, which will inevitably terminate in the total ruin of the inhabitants. It is under these circumstances that we, the chiefs of the families and representatives of the population, do hereby humbly implore your Excellency, as the father of an equally numerous and unfortunate people, will be graciously pleased to adopt such measures as you may deem necessary and expedient for our security and welfare, so as to carry into effect the excellent intention of the generous British nation in our favour, and thereby destroy not only the insidious machinations of our persecutors, but also that black treachery which is so peculiar to his well-known ill-faith, we being all unanimously determined to die free under British protection, and thus immortalize amongst us the name of Sir Thomas Maitland.

(Signed by twenty-nine Primats.)

N^o. LXXXV.

Wasp, Monday, 3d July, 1817.

DEAR SIR,

I SHOULD wish to speak to you immediately, if you will

be good enough to come off, as I do not mean to land; you had better come in a separate boat from Cartwright.

Your's,

T. MAITLAND.

To Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, &c. &c.

N^o. LXXXVI.—*Letter from Major-Gen. Sir Frederick Adam, K.C.B. Lord High Commissioner pro tempore, to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.*

SIR,

Corfu, 16th July, 1817.

IN pursuance of the instructions of his Excellency, the commander of the forces, Colonel the Hon. Patrick Stuart proceeds to take upon him the command and civil government of Parga, for the present, and you will be pleased to deliver them over to him accordingly.

Your local knowledge will be of much use to Colonel Stuart, and you will therefore be pleased to afford him every information he may require, while he continues at Parga.

Letter from Major-Gen. Sir Frederick Adam, to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.

SIR,

Corfu, 26th July, 1817.

IN consequence of Colonel Stuart having relieved you in the command at Parga, your presence there will no longer be required, and I have to request you will proceed to this place by the earliest opportunity; there are several subjects on which I am anxious to have the advantage of your assistance.

N^o. LXXXVII.—*PROCLAMATION on the part of his Excellency the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Maitland, &c. &c.*

Corfu, 20th March, 1818.

A DEFINITIVE stipulation having been made between the two Courts of London and Constantinople, pursuant to which, the place of Parga, and its territory, are to be ceded to the Sublime Ottoman Porte, on the conditions and in the manner announced to the inhabitants of the same, in the proclamation published at Parga, by the British authorities, in the month of May, 1817:

And as, in conformity to the convention signed for that purpose, in Ioannina, by the two respective Commissioners, the said convention ought to have been, without the smallest delay, carried into execution, and accomplished in the most just and equitable manner:

And as unforeseen difficulties have arisen, and complaints have been consequently made on the part of his Excellency the Ottoman Commissioner, by reason of which the execution of this unalterable disposition has been unfortunately delayed until the present time:

Therefore, his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner of his Britannic Majesty, cherishing a sincere desire to terminate this affair in a manner conformable to the intention of the two governments, declares by these presents, that, as the place of Parga and its territories must be irrevocably ceded to the Sublime Porte, all those inhabitants, who may be disposed to expatriate themselves, must, in the presence of the two Commissioners, make a declaration of such intention, within the term of fifteen days after the publication of these presents; that after such declaration their respective property shall be justly and equitably valued by the two Commissioners, assisted by appraisers, chosen on either part, on a reciprocal agreement; it being well understood that any valuation hitherto fixed without the necessary authorization, is held to be null and of no force, in whatever regards the articles of the said convention; and lastly, that the amount shall, after being liquidated and fixed, be, within a convenient period to be fixed by the two Commissioners, remitted to another British Commissioner appointed for the purpose, according to the fourth article of the said convention, when it shall be distributed among the emigrants at the time of their expatriation, according to the value of their property.

It is also declared, that all those inhabitants of Parga, who may determine to remain in their country, may, at any time they think proper, make known that determination; the more so, as the British Government is not interested in the alternative as to whether the emigration takes place or not, and will grant to them its full protection until the moment when the cession shall be made to the Sublime Porte; and will extend the same protection to those who may determine to emigrate.

N^o. LXXXVIII.—PROCLAMATION of *Lieut.-Col. James Maitland, Commandant and Chief of the Government of Parga.*

Parga, 6th April, 1818.

CONFORMABLY to the proclamation of his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner, dated Corfu, the 20th March, 1818, and published on the 2d inst. be it generally known:

That, commencing from Tuesday next, the 7th of April, and from that day to the 17th inclusive, the said Lieut.-Col. James Maitland, and his Excellency the Ottoman Commissioner, will receive the declarations of those inhabitants of Parga, who may intend to expatriate themselves, and also of those who may wish to remain in their native country.

The declarations will be received daily during the above-mentioned period, from 11 o'clock in the morning, until 2 in the afternoon, at the quarters of the British Commissioner.

The present proclamation shall be translated into the Greek language, and published officially at the usual places for general information.

N^o. LXXXIX.—NOTIFICATION on the part of *Lieut.-Col. James Maitland, Commandant and Chief of the Government at Parga.*

Parga, 20th May, 1818.

THE appraisers of property, appointed on the part of the Sublime Porte, and on that of Great Britain, having, conformably to the Treaty of Ioannina, met at this place, the inhabitants are hereby informed, that they are to be present in their respective possessions, at such stated time as may be convenient to the respective arbitrators, of which due notice will be given them by the head of the police; and the proprietors are to provide themselves with an inventory of their immovable effects. The object of this measure being to afford the greatest facility to the proceedings of the respective agents, a member of the Primats of the families will accompany each of the parties, to answer any question which may be made to them on the subject.

The appraisers on the part of the British government proceeding to this valuation, are to have, under distinct and separate heads, an estimate of the property of each individual,

who may have determined to expatriate himself, and another estimate of the churches and the lands belonging to them, as well as of the public buildings and other property belonging to the government and the community generally.

The present notification shall be translated into the Greek language, and published officially at the usual places for general information.

Nº. XC.—NOTIFICATION *on the part of Lieut.-Col. James Maitland, Commandant and Chief of the Government at Parga.*

Parga, 21st May, 1818.

VARIOUS objections having arisen respecting that part of the notification, published yesterday, which relates to the churches and fixed property belonging to them, as well as respecting the public edifices, and other property belonging to the government or the community in general, the inhabitants are informed, that the valuation of these different kinds of property is suspended until specific instructions shall have been received on the subject.

The present notification shall be translated into the Greek language, and published officially for general information.

Nº. XCI.—PROCLAMATION *of his Excellency Sir Thomas Maitland.*

Given at Corfu, and published at Parga on the 4th March, 1819.

SINCE the period at which, thanks to the united efforts of the High Allied Powers, the peace and tranquillity of Europe have been happily re-established, it was ever the firm and invariable determination of the British government to cede to the Sublime Porte the fortress of Parga and its territories.

To this effect a convention was entered into at Constantinople, the execution of which hath hitherto been retarded by various obstacles, of which the major part are now removed.

These obstacles arose not only from the causes which ever accompany a cession of this description, but also from various other circumstances relative to the peculiar situation of the place itself.

It was impossible for the government of his Britannic Majesty to effectuate the cession of Parga, without bestowing the necessary attention to the interests of its inhabitants, and more especially without combining a just and reasonable indemnification for such of them as should adopt the determination of abandoning the country, a measure not only of complete justice, but also of the most imperious necessity.

To fix the amount of such indemnification was, however, a matter of extreme difficulty, and which demanded a considerable time.

It was difficult on the one hand to establish some principle on which the appraisements might be founded; and on the other hand, it was necessary to provide some guarantee against the perfectly natural desire of the Parguinotes, to give a superior value to the property which they proposed to abandon.

It was not possible to admit as a principle whereon an appraisement might be founded, that the property in the town of Parga should be considered the same as the property situated in the United States of the Ionian Islands; and after the most mature deliberation, it was impossible to fix any sort of estimate by means which would have united all the considerations, the different points and the peculiar circumstances attached to all these operations.

Wherefore, after having maturely and deliberately weighed all these considerations together, with every point relative to this operation, his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner was induced to declare a mean sum for the amount of this estimate, and to signify to the Parguinotes, that it was proposed to them for the first time, and that a precise knowledge was given to them of the exact sum they were to receive on emigration, for the property by them abandoned. That consequently a new opportunity was offered them of definitively terminating such operation; observing, moreover, that the British government had no sort of interest in the result of such determination, whether it proved favourable to emigration or otherwise.

This indemnification cannot in any case or on any account be increased, and the maximum of the sum is fixed at £150,000 sterling, or 666,666 dollars; and it is material to observe, that this sum alone will be distributed, in case all the persons should emigrate, at least those whose names are

inserted in the return of appraisements made by the surveyors of Corfu; and a proportionate diminution will be made in this sum, should any of the persons inscribed on the lists for departure adopt the determination of remaining, or in case of any claim arising relative to such valuations and appraisements as may be doubtful or ill founded.

The Parguinotes are, within ten days after the promulgation of the present Proclamation, to manifest their definitive decision to the chief of the government, in whose hands are deposited the registers of the appraisement made by the surveyors of Corfu.

All persons desirous of emigrating, are to take notice that the British government will not be subjected to any extraordinary expense for that object, and that they will receive the exact sum which will be inscribed in the definitive register now about to be opened, of all such persons as may adhere to their intention of abandoning Parga at the period of the cession to the Sublime Ottoman Porte.

By order of his Excellency,

(Signed)

FRED. HANKEY, Private Secretary.

(Signed) RICHARD GUBBINS, Lieut.-Col. Commandant.

N^o. XCII.—MEMORIAL of the *Inhabitants of Parga*, conveyed to his Excellency Sir Thomas Maitland at Corfu.

Parga, 15th March, 1819.

EXCELLENCY,

THE Parguinotes have, during four whole ages, defended themselves, by the continual sacrifice of their own blood, against their neighbours the Turks.

In 1814 they voluntarily placed themselves under the protection of Great Britain, by planting on their walls its invincible standard, in hopes of constant security.

But since political events, completing the misfortunes of the Parguinotes, induced those, whose protection they implored, to deliver them up to the Turks, pursuant to treaties providing that all those who might not be disposed to remain in their country, should receive a just compensation for the value of their immovable property, and that the Turks should not occupy Parga until after the departure of the inhabitants, the latter submitted thereto with resignation, and lately saw the proclamation by which they are informed of the intended payment; small as it is, they consented to depart, ever rely-

ing on the equity of their sovereign king and protector for a more ample compensation hereafter*.

To their great astonishment, notwithstanding, they learnt from the Commandant of Parga, and the British Commissioner, that the troops of Ali Pasha were to take possession of Parga prior to the departure of its inhabitants.

This disastrous intelligence, my Lord, of the approaching entry of the Turks into Parga, has spread the utmost consternation amongst all the Parguinotes, and their minds are filled with the most violent despair at the bare idea of seeing their native soil prematurely trampled upon by their insidious, cruel, and implacable enemies: to prevent this, they preferred to abandon their beloved country, which they had so long preserved independent.

But, my Lord, resolved as the Parguinotes are, on emigration, they solicit your Excellency's compassion, imploring you not to suffer a single Turk to penetrate into Parga prior to the general departure of the whole of the population, men, women, and children, and that such departure may take place within the shortest periods possible, but more especially prior to the entry of the Turks into the place.

We entertain no doubt that our request will be favourably received, founded as it is on justice and expediency, and being perfectly conformable to the conditions of the treaty, as also to the assurances which the government has given us on all occasions.

N^o. XCIII.—PROCLAMATION of his Excellency Sir Thomas Maitland, &c. &c. &c.

Given at Corfu on the 4th, and promulgated at Parga on the 9th, April, 1819.

THE period at which the delivery of Parga is to take place being rapidly approaching, certain definitive measures already agreed upon are to be executed, in order that the Bri-

* This memorial, compared with the following statement, shews what degree of confidence is to be attached to the assertions of the article in the Quarterly Review.

“To prevent any mistake, each received a ticket, stating the amount of his individual share; and the result of the whole proceeding was, that, instead of making any objections to the fairness of the valuation, the Parganotes all expressed their satisfaction at what had been done for them, in the strongest and most unequivocal manner.”

tish government may put the Ottoman government in possession at the moment when the conventions antecedently established shall be carried into execution.

Amongst other measures, the British government has resolved to permit a small portion of the army of his Highness, the Vizir Ali Pasha, to enter the territories of Parga, and the commandant has already received the necessary orders for admitting these troops the moment the requisite dispositions for such operation shall be completed.

His Excellency, in adopting these measures, feels it incumbent upon him to give the Parguinotes the strongest assurance that a firm and vigilant protection will be afforded to them by the British government, so long as they shall continue to render themselves worthy thereof; and that the entry of the Ottoman troops ought not to furnish them with any ground for accelerating the abandonment of their country, unless it be their wish so to do.

Should any persons be desirous of quitting Parga prior to the entry of the said Ottoman troops on their territory, the commandant will furnish them with the means of so doing; but such intention must be manifested by them in person immediately after the promulgation of the present proclamation, in order that he may be enabled to procure them the necessary ships for their embarkation.

His Excellency deems it incumbent upon him to again repeat, that his wish is that the Parguinotes should not quit their habitations before the convention for the delivery be executed in all its parts.

By order of his Excellency,

(Signed)

FRED. HANKEY, Private Secretary.

(Signed)

RICHARD GUBBINS,

Commandant of Parga.

N^o. XCIV.—MEMORIAL *presented by the Primats of the emigrant Parguinotes to his Excellency Sir Thomas Maitland, &c. &c. &c.*

Corfu, 18th May, 1819.

EXCELLENCY,

By your Excellency's proclamation, and more especially that of the 2d of April 1818, it was notified to the people of Parga, that they should be reimbursed the value of their property at the moment of their departure.

By the proclamation of the 9th of April 1819, such of the Parguinotes as were desirous of departing prior to the introduction of the Turks, were to be at liberty so to do.

All of them without exception explained their intention in writing, (viz.) that which they had antecedently manifested, and departed at their own expense for the Ionian Islands, where they now are.

The delivery of Parga to the Vizir Ali Pasha, took place on the 10th instant, a circumstance which proves that all the conventions regarding such delivery, have been carried into effect.

The Vizir, therefore, from that moment, enjoys in Parga with his forces, the whole of the abandoned property of the Parguinotes: which unfortunate people, without having obtained any payment, now find themselves transplanted to a foreign country, reduced to the greatest straits, and deprived of every necessary for the support of life.

Under these circumstances, these unfortunate people, through the medium of the undersigned, presume to have recourse to your Excellency, imploring your interposition for the immediate payment of the compensation in question, so indispensably necessary to them in their present critical situation.

Impressed with a conviction of the justice of their claim, they rely upon the well known humanity and clemency of your Excellency, that you will not suffer any further delay to take place in the payment in question.

(Here follow the signatures.)

Corfu, May 22d, 1819.

Nº. XCV.—*Second Session of the first Parliament of the United States of the Ionian Islands, held by virtue of the Constitution of 1817.*

Act of Parliament declaratory of the state and condition of the inhabitants of Parga and its territory, consequential upon the cession of that place to the Ottoman Porte.

Preamble.—WHEREAS the inhabitants of the city, fort and territory of Parga, have ever been considered as citizens of the Ionian States, and inasmuch as notwithstanding the city, fort and district of Parga, were not comprehended in the treaty entered into between the high allied powers of Eu-

rope on the 5th day of November 1815, the said inhabitants do not conceive themselves to have lost their right of citizenship in these states, and the major part of the inhabitants and subjects of the territory of Parga, appearing to have emigrated at the moment the cession thereof took place to the Porte, for the more effectually obviating and avoiding of all doubts and difficulties that might arise on this subject; it is by the authority of his Highness the President and the most noble the Senate, and by and with the advice and consent of the honourable Legislative Assembly of the United States of the Ionian Islands, assembled in this second session of the first parliament, and with the approbation of his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner of the sovereign protector, declared as follows; viz.

Article I. The said cession shall not in anywise prejudice or impeach the right of citizenship of such of the inhabitants of Parga as may have emigrated, but which right shall be subject to the following restrictions and regulations:

Article II. Every emigrant inhabitant of the said territory of Parga is hereby authorized and empowered to select, at his own free-will and pleasure, such island of these states as he may be desirous of exercising his right of citizenship in; but he shall be bound to present himself, within the period of one month, in the island of Corfu, and within the period of four months in the other islands of the United States of the Ionian Islands, before the Governor of the respective island, and insert his name in a book to be kept for that purpose; and he shall at the same time produce a legal certificate, ascertaining his birth in the said territory of Parga; after which, such individual shall in every point of view be considered as a citizen of the island where he made his declaration, and enjoy all the privileges appertaining to other citizens and natives of these states.

N^o. XCVI.—MEMORIAL *presented to his Excellency Sir Thomas Maitland, by the emigrant Parguinotes.*

Corfu, 3d June, 1819.

EXCELLENCY,

THE people of Parga have ever fixed their hopes on the glorious protection of Great Britain, to which circumstance alone is to be ascribed their having so repeatedly importuned

your Excellency, to whom they have recourse as a benevolent father to represent their wants and rights.

These people, more especially as they are now wandering about in a foreign soil, are reduced to the necessity of once more intruding upon your Excellency, by observing, that the prayer of the petition which was presented by their chiefs on the 18th of last month, for the payment of the compensation in question, so indispensably necessary to them under the existing circumstances of their situation, has not been complied with.

They therefore hereby humbly implore the paternal clemency of your Excellency, that you will be graciously pleased to order such necessary payment to be immediately proceeded to.

General Subscription.

N^o. XCVII.—PROCLAMATION, *by Order of his Excellency Sir Thomas Maitland, &c. &c. &c.*

Palace of Corfu, 7th June, 1819.

HIS Excellency the Lord High Commissioner hath been pleased to constitute and appoint the most illustrious Signors Robert Forest, Esq. Count Antonio Lando, and Edward S. Baynes, Esq. commissioners for regulating and adjusting the definitive distribution of the sum of six hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars received from his Highness the Vizir Ali Pasha, and now remaining in the general treasury, as and by way of an indemnification due to the inhabitants of the city and district of Parga for their property, which was separately valued and appraised prior to their emigration and arrival in these states.

His Excellency is pleased to order that Spiridion Vlandi do act in the character of secretary to the said commission, whereof Robert Forest, Esq. is hereby declared president.

The said commission shall meet on the 11th instant, at the house of the president thereof, where it will receive all the necessary instructions for the regulation of its proceedings, and which instructions they will be directed previously to make known to the public, for the information of all persons interested in the matters in question.

And it is hereby lastly declared, in case of his Highness the Vizir Ali Pasha making any claims on his part, or on behalf

of any of his subjects, that the commission aforesaid shall, prior to proceeding to any decision upon such claims, admit as an additional member thereof, such person as his Highness may be pleased to appoint for that purpose.

By command of his Excellency.

(Signed)

FRED. HANKEY,

Secretary to the Lord High Commissioner.

N^o. XCVIII.—INSTRUCTIONS given by Sir Thomas Maitland to the Commissioners appointed for the definitive Distribution of the Sum of 633,000 Dollars, received for the Payment of a Compensation for the Property of the Parguinotes*.

Corfu, 9th June, 1819.

THE business with which the Commissioners will have to occupy themselves, is a just and equitable distribution of the sum which I have received from the Vizir Ali Pasha, which payment is to be made to such of the Parguinotes as preferred abandoning their property, at the time of the cession of the city and territory of Parga to the agent of the Ottoman Porte.

I will not now trouble the Commission with an enumeration of the difficulties that occurred prior to the amount of payment being definitively settled, neither do I conceive it necessary that the Commission should be charged with any further instructions than those contained in the two inclosed documents, viz. the notification published on the 2d of February, 1819, whereby the payment in question was precisely fixed at the sum of 666,666 dollars, and a return of the valuation or appraisement of the various property of the Parguinotes, amounting to the sum that was prescribed to them for payment, and for which sum the notification was moreover made.

The Commission, therefore, cannot fail speedily observing that the aggregate sum to be distributed amounts to 633,000 dollars only, which diminution is to be ascribed to the cir-

* This document, as well as a few others, having undergone more than one translation, they are not given as literal copies; but it is trusted that they will be found perfectly conformable to the sense of the originals, which could not be obtained.

cumstance of its having been agreed upon between me and the Vizir, that the stipulated sum should be paid in specie dollars instead of Turkish or other money by him offered to me, but which I refused to receive; which stipulation will, I have no doubt, redound greatly to the advantage of the Parguinotes, because, however important the diminution may appear, it would have been considerably greater had the payment been made in any other species of coin than that in which it is effected, viz. specie dollars.

In the first place, therefore, it will be necessary for the Commission to bear in mind, that the amount of the sum to be paid, or of the return of the valuation or appraisement of the property, is 633,000 dollars, which are lodged in the treasury, and not 666,666, as stated in the notification. This diminution, as by me already demonstrated, was a regulation highly advantageous to the Parguinotes, and no time shall be lost on my part in giving orders to the treasury to hold such sum at the disposal of the Commission, to whom alone it will be competent to give the necessary directions for the payment in question.

It appears to me, that the various cases which will probably come before you, may be regulated and adjusted by the following three articles; at all events, your decision will be final, without appeal, and as prompt as possible.

The first of these Articles embraces all such cases as relate to the property specified in the returns of the definitive appraisement wherein any differences or disputes have arisen, and are now depending between the said Parguinotes, or between the natives of Parga and the subjects of those states.

The Commission will doubtless be aware that as long as these suits were pending, and the immovable property existed, it would have been equally imprudent and irregular to constrain any one by a peremptory execution; it was highly fit and expedient therefore to leave all those questions to the judgment of the respective courts of justice. But the circumstances being now entirely altered, the amount of the said immovable property was transferred as monies separately liquidated in the return of appraisement, and it would be impossible to pay the emigrants the money without its being previously adjudged to what person it is due, and in whose name it now stands in the return of appraisement, inasmuch as claims might possibly be interposed on behalf of

other parties entitled to the said sum, and to whom the same might actually and *bonâ fide* belong.

It will be incumbent upon you in this case, therefore, to decide in whom the right of property legally resides, or rather, to whom the sum of money ought to be definitively awarded in all such cases, as similar questions may have been practically mooted and discussed in the courts, inasmuch as I deemed it expedient to close the public tribunals, and proclaim martial law a short time before the evacuation of Parga, by the proclamation issued in the month of March last.

But you are not bound to admit or take cognizance of any new suit that may now be instituted; on the contrary, it ought to be contended by you, that the litigating parties should demonstrate the previous existence of a certain methodical practice in the courts of justice at Parga, prior to proceeding to the examination of every claim, inasmuch as it might happen, that the new suits had another object than that of withholding from the individuals the payment of the sum standing in their name in the general return of appraisement.

When I ordered the proclamation and execution of martial law, and that the public tribunals should be closed, I at that time directed that all the copies and documents of the various proceedings should be carefully preserved and sealed preparatory to their transmission to Corfu: and I moreover ordered that such measure should be extended to all papers and documents deposited in the registers or protocols of notaries public. These papers will be forwarded to the Commission, in respect of which, Mr. Baynes, one of the members of your Commission, and Signor Vlandi, the secretary thereof, will be enabled to furnish you with every necessary information.

For your more effectual guidance and regulation, should you conceive that each particular circumstance does not embrace every one of the inhabitants of Parga, even though the rights in question should not have been previously submitted to the decision of the courts of Parga, I deem it incumbent upon me to observe to you, that claims may be interposed on the part of individuals of those states, which you are hereby authorized to admit, even though such claims should not have already been exhibited in the late tribunals of Parga.

But the greatest circumspection ought to be observed in the admission of these claims, and the most minute inquiries should be instituted, as to whether they be founded in com-

plete justice ; as, should you entertain any doubt with regard thereto, I hereby order you not to admit any ulterior claim, and likewise not to admit any claim for a debt that was not expressly and absolutely due to a subject of these states prior to the evacuation of Parga.

The second circumstance is, that claims may be preferred involving an adjudication of the differences and disputes in question, wherein the appraisers may have substituted the name of one person for another, and that may have happened from the circumstance of many of the inhabitants of Parga bearing one and the same name : and although I do not apprehend many of those circumstances do exist, you will of course proceed to a definitive settlement of the business in question prior to such liquidation taking place.

The third class of claims, is of a nature and description perfectly distinguishable from the others, and will arise from appeals, which his Highness the Vizir Ali Pasha may be enabled to interpose and substantiate, as well against the valuation and appraisement in question, as against certain Parguinotes, admitted in the list of such appraisement ; with regard to which, I have been informed that the claim of his Highness on this head, will be founded on the following bases :

1. I understand his Highness will endeavour to establish, and is moreover impressed with a conviction that he can prove, that the appraisers included in the return of appraisements, certain property which does not belong to Parga, but to Aja ; and if his Highness can substantiate such claim, the ascertained value and appraisement of all property of this description, must of course, on every principle of justice, be restored to the Vizir.

2. I understand his Highness complains, that the churches were stripped of the public ornaments, by certain of the emigrants who had no sort of right thereto ; in all such cases, where due proof can be adduced of this fact, they will of course be liable to restitution.

3. It is possible, moreover, that other claims may be interposed on the part of his Highness, (although I do not apprehend they are of a very numerous class) against some of the Parguinotes, in which case they will be submitted to your consideration and judgment.

It is his Highness's intention to depute some confidential person in his name, for the purpose of interposing all such

claims as he may deem it expedient to exhibit. This person is not yet arrived; after his arrival, and the notification of his name to you, you will be pleased to appoint him a member of your Commission, and when he sits with you on the hearing of any claim on the part of the Vizir, it is unnecessary for me to recommend that you should honour him with every mark of respect and attention.

Such are, as it appears to me, the principal duties which will be imposed upon the Commission. As the whole of the monies are in your hands, it may not be unnecessary for me to state to you what my intentions are with regard to the mode of distribution: you are to open your Commission, pursuant to the order dispatched to you on the eleventh and twelfth of the present month, but are not to proceed to a distribution of the monies until after the expiration of another month, in order to afford sufficient time to all parties interested in the business for exhibiting their claims and instructing their counsel.

You will, however, admit an advocate on each side to your presence.

It has been represented to me, that some of the Parguinote emigrants are reduced to a state of the greatest distress, for want of the necessaries of life; under these circumstances, where the name of the person appears in the appraisement, you will be at liberty to grant a moderate provision for their maintenance, until the final decision of their claims, limiting such provision, even in cases of the largest claims, to a dollar per day, and diminishing the same in proportion to the valuation of the property expressed in the appraisement; you will of course, grant no assistance, on any account to any person whose name does not appear in the return or list of appraisements; such individuals must be considered as forming part of the class of country labourers of that commune, and if they have hitherto maintained themselves with the assistance of this government, it is impossible that such measure can be continued much longer, tending as it would to the encouragement of idleness and insubordination, instead of industry and obedience. With regard to all claims on the part of persons of this description, you must give a firm and decisive negative to them, by admonishing the parties to exert themselves to get their living by their own industry, as they can expect nothing more from government.

After the expiration of two months, computing from the period of the evacuation, (viz.) after the eleventh of July, you will consent to payment being made to all such Parguinotes against whom no complaint shall have been lodged, as above expressed, taking the name of each individual from the general table or index of appraisement, and making a deduction in the relative proportion between 633,000, and 666,666 dollars; a further diminution must likewise be made from the aggregate sum to be distributed (viz.) for the regular freight of the monies transported to this island, which was paid to Captain Spencer of the *Ganymede*, and for the expenses of the Commission, which will be afterwards fixed.

I would advise you therefore to confine the distribution to be proceeded to on the 11th of July, to four-fifths of the sum that is due to each individual, you at the same time informing them that the remaining fifth will be paid them the moment the exact amount of the expenses shall be ascertained.

When you shall have thus determined and decided upon the claims of all those against which there exist no legal impediment, you are to inform the other claimants that they will be paid the sums due to them in like manner pursuant to your decree, the moment their causes shall be decided; and you will continue to proceed in this manner until the whole of the business of the commission is completed, when it will be proper for you to transmit a copy of your proceedings to Lieut.-Col. Hankey, my private Secretary.

It does not appear to me to be necessary for me to add any further instructions for your regulation and government, as I shall at all times be ready to listen to any representation you may think fit to forward to me for more effectually facilitating the discharge of the important duties hereby imposed upon you.

Lastly, it is extremely important that all your operations should be made known and published. The distribution of the money is a matter in which the British government has no other object than that it be executed in a manner most conformable to the principle of justice, it merely feeling that lively interest therein which it hath uniformly manifested throughout the whole of the business, as may evidently be seen by the constant and indefatigable efforts and exertions used and employed by it for obtaining payment of the indemnification in

question, which, under the existing circumstances, cannot but be considered as a perfectly just and equitable compensation, and in every respect commensurate to the property by them abandoned.

Nº. XCIX.—PROCLAMATION of Major-Gen. Sir F. Adam, K.C.B. &c. &c. &c. Lord High Commissioner *pro tempore*.

Corfu, 8th July, 1819.

WHEREAS, by the Proclamation issued on the seventh of last month, whereby a Commission was appointed for proceeding to an equitable distribution of the compensation or indemnification due to the emigrant Parguinotes, it was declared that such person as might be appointed by his Highness for that purpose, should be considered as a member of the said Commission, prior to their proceeding to any decision with regard to the claim that might be interposed on the part of his Highness: Now, it is hereby made known, that the Beizande Changery, now arrived here, is charged by his Highness with the object aforesaid, and is hereafter to be considered as a member of the said Commission, at all meetings involving a decision of the claims exhibited on the part of his Highness the Vizir Ali Pasha.

By command of his Excellency,

FREDERICK HANKEY,

Secretary to the Lord High Commissioner,

Nº. C.—NOTIFICATION on the part of the Commission, &c. &c. &c.

Corfu, 10th July, 1819.

IT being indispensably necessary to the discharge of the duties imposed on this Commission, that they should be furnished with all books and documents relative to the property and movables appertaining to the different churches of Parga;

It is hereby ordered and directed, that all governors of the said churches, and holders of the said books, now in Corfu, do produce the same within three days at farthest, at the office of the Secretary to the said Commission, in order to their examining and inspecting the same.

Any person delaying to comply herewith, will be liable to punishment.

(Sig^d.) ROBERT FOREST, President.
(Sig^d.) A. CO. LANDO, and E. S. BAYNES, Commissioners.
By order of the Commissioners, SP. VLANDI, Secretary.

No. CI.—NOTIFICATION *on the part of the Commission,*
&c. &c. &c.

Corfu, 17th July, 1819.

IT was the firm intention of his Excellency, the Lord High Commissioner of his Britannic Majesty in these States, and of the Commissioners appointed by his authority, to proceed on the 12th of July instant, to a distribution of the money constituting the indemnification, pursuant to the proclamation issued for that purpose.

The errors that have crept into the general return of appraisements of the Parga property, by the fault of some of the inhabitants thereof, and the delay and obstacles that have been studiously interposed by them against the correction and rectification of such errors, amounting rather to a counteraction of the paternal intentions of government, than a co-operation with promptitude and candor before the commissioners of appraisement, in acquiring possession of the property belonging to them, combined with the delay consequentially occasioned by such conduct on their part in the completion of the general return and rectification of the errors aforesaid, without a previous acquaintance with which, the agent of his Highness the Vizir Ali Pasha, the most illustrious Beizande Changery, declares he cannot produce to this Commission a statement of his relative claims. These are the causes that have unavoidably compelled this Commission to defer the distribution of the money appertaining to the indemnification in question.

The Commission deem it incumbent upon them to publish the same for the information as well of the emigrant Parguinotes as of the public in general.

But they at the same time feel great satisfaction in being enabled publicly to declare, that such obstacles are on the point of being removed, inasmuch as they have been assured by the Commissioners of appraisement, that the corrected general return of valuation is nearly completed, by means of which the Commissioners will not only be enabled to imme-

diately receive from the most illustrious Beizande Changery, a detailed statement of the claims intended to be interposed by his Serene Highness, but they will proceed forthwith to the payment in question, commencing with those who shall not have been affected by such claims, or by acts, memorials, and judgments, now in the archives of the commission.

(Sig^d) ROBERT FOREST, President.

(Sig^d.) A. C. LANDO, and E. S. BAYNES, Commissioners.
By order of the Commissioners, SP. VLANDI, Secretary.

N^o. CII.—MEMORIAL *presented by the Parguinote Emigrants, to Sir Fred. Adam, Lord High Commissioner pro tempore.*

Corfu, 24th July, 1819.

EXCELLENCY,

THE circumstances of the situation of the Parguinotes being of precisely the same description, it hath been unanimously resolved, for the more effectually obviating and avoiding of all such unnecessary repetitions as might otherwise take place, that they should have recourse, and represent their rights to the protectors by them chosen.

We who lived happily in our beloved country, when the cession thereof to the Ottoman Porte was irrevocably decided upon, confiding not only our property and prosperity, but even our very lives, to the protection of one of the most illustrious and celebrated nations of Europe, which, having for a considerable time past, observed to be kindly and sincerely devoted to us, we blindly followed, expending the little happiness we were possessed of; but, transplanted here, we find ourselves completely destitute of all the necessaries of human life.

This painful privation of every thing we formerly enjoyed in our beloved country, the incessant cries of our children for bread, and the protection which the invincible nation of Great Britain promised to extend to it, have repeatedly induced us to adopt the determination of representing in the most lively colours our misfortunes and our rights, to his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner of these United States of Ionia.

His Excellency, shortly prior to his departure from hence, assured us that the payment of the compensation due to us,

would infallibly take place on the eleventh instant, he having already appointed a commission for that purpose.

Whilst, therefore, by the circumstances of our situation, we were reduced to a state bordering upon despair, we awaited the arrival of this period, as the port wherein one might find shelter in the midst of a terrible tempest; whereas, so far from our being extricated from the perils with which we are surrounded, we are exposed to the risk of destruction from the horrors of famine, inasmuch as by a proclamation issued by the said Commissioners on the 17th instant, an additional delay is created, which is attributed to the errors that have crept into the appraisement, not fraudulently, as therein suggested, but by accident, arising from the estate of one person being inserted in the name of another. We did not fail, however, to furnish the commission of appraisement, with the fullest information on the subject; no possible blame therefore can attach to us on the business. No less incomprehensible to us is the result of the tenor of the said proclamation, whereby the Commissioner of his Highness the Vizir Ali Pasha, is permitted to proceed to an examination and investigation of the returns of our property, whereby he may be enabled to explain his disputes with us.

His Highness the Vizir Ali Pasha, disposed to vex and persecute us, will not fail, as it should now seem, to withhold payment of the compensation due to us, under the pretext of the differences and disputes existing between him and us; although we are perfectly convinced that he has not any the least claim, right, or title, to any part of the property possessed by us at Parga or its territory.

We flatter ourselves, therefore, that your protection will not fail to defend us from any loss or persecutions his Highness may plot against us. Neither does there exist any other sufficient ground for suspending the execution of our payment, or exposing to the commission any correspondence or disputes of ours.

We lastly implore your justice and humanity, praying you will be pleased to order and direct the immediate payment of the necessary compensation in question, which if any longer withheld, will inevitably involve the ruin and destruction of a loyal people, who have ever founded their hopes and sacred rights on the clemency and humanity of the illustrious and celebrated nation of Great Britain.

(Here follows the Subscription of 250 names.)

N^o. CIII.—NOTIFICATION of the Commission, &c. &c.

Corfu, 24th July, 1819.

It is with peculiar satisfaction that the Commission are enabled to announce to the emigrant Parguinotes, that the distribution of their compensation or indemnification will commence on the morning of Monday the 2d day of August next, and take place at the office of the said Commission, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon.

This first measure will be solely and exclusively confined to such of the said Parguinotes as shall not be affected by claims on the part of his Highness the Vizir Ali Pasha, or by memorials, judgments and acts now existing in the archives of the said Commission.

For more effectually insuring the regularity of the distribution, a list will be published the day before of the names of those who are to be paid on the following day; one copy of which list will be posted up for the information of the parties concerned, in the corner of the house dé Biasi, on the Esplanade, another copy in the public shops, at the Annunziata, and a like copy on the door of the office of the Secretary to the Commission, and so continue until complete payment of the indemnification.

ROBERT FOREST, President.

ANTONIO CO. LANDO, Commissioner.

E. S. BAYNES, Commissioner.

By order of the Commissioners,

SPIRIDION VLANDI, Secretary.

N^o. CIV.—*Letter from a Primat of Parga, to his Brother in London.*

MY DEAR BROTHER,

Corfu, August 16, 1819.

I HAVE now to reply to your esteemed favour of 10th of July, whereby we learnt with no inconsiderable degree of satisfaction, that you were not only enjoying a most excellent state of health, but that you had arrived safe at Venice; your family are all well, and we are extremely anxious to learn what you have done. This government commenced paying on the second instant, through the medium of the Commission by it appointed for that purpose, fifty persons being paid every day, and a list daily issued of the names of those who are to be paid. It is to be observed, however, that for

all such sums as exceed 3,000 dollars, they pay one-fourth in Turkish money, consisting of pieces of five piastres, which they compute and charge to us at $5\frac{1}{2}$ piastres each, calculating the dollars at the rate of $6\frac{3}{4}$ piastres each (viz.) 1,842 piastres, of five piastres for 1,500 dollars, whereby we may sustain a loss to the amount of 60 dollars; I refused to receive them, and a week elapsed ere I could come to any resolution on the subject; but finding it to be their unalterable decision not to pay me in any other coin, viz. dollars, I at length adopted the determination of receiving them, and was paid 6,238 dollars. The aggregate amount of the sum ordered by the General to be distributed, is 633,000 dollars, the entire loss arising from the appraisement in question is estimated at $48\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; every body accepts it, not knowing what to do in their present distressed situation.

It is supposed every body will be paid in the course of the present week. They omitted all adjustment of the differences of Ali Pasha. The Beisande, who repaired here in conjunction with the son of Cecina and Giovanni Panza, took their departure yesterday, highly disgusted at their having remained here a whole month, interposing a protest in the name of Ali Pasha, against the conduct of the Commissioners for the non-execution of the treaty of Prevesa. I enclose you two proclamations for your information and government. Captain Vianello arrived this afternoon without bringing us any letter from you, so that we are wholly at a loss to know what you mean to do.

Your wife and children embrace you, and I remain

Your affectionate Brother,

(Signed)

GIOVANNI MAVROGIANNI.

N^o. CV.—*Extract of a Letter from a Parguinote, to one of his Countrymen in London.*

Corfu, 14th Feb. 1820.

ALL the population of Parga wish for their country, and not for wealth. I enclose to you three letters, which will inform you of what has happened.

The Commission has called upon us for the purpose of offering in the name of the General the one per cent. deducted from the effected payment, and have invited us to come together to receive it.

At the same time it was announced that we might petition for a grant of land on which to establish a new country, and that his Excellency would cause the Ionian Senate to execute that grant; this intimation the Commission had in writing.

We however unanimously gave an answer in conformity with our declaration of the 25th November. We were well aware that these overtures were not ingenuous; in the place where land was verbally promised to us, there is only a small tract, wretchedly wild, sterile, and of no value; (and where, moreover, *is the civil existence* of the Parguinotes?) their intention is to reduce us to peasants.

After our said answer in writing, the Commissioners sent us a printed notification, inviting the Parguinotes to assemble and declare who were inclined to receive the one per cent., as the definitive payment, and who were not.

All the Parguinotes perceiving this deceitful notification, determined to avoid going to make a separate declaration, and therefore drew up the petition of which I enclose a copy: it was signed on the 26th December by all of them, to the number of five hundred heads of families, now present at Corfu.

Nº. CVI.—NOTIFICATION *of the Commissioners, in the name of his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner, to the Primats of Parga.*

Corfu, 23d Nov. 1819.

AN allowance shall be made of the one per cent. deducted for freight and expenses.

His Majesty's government is disposed to grant to the Parguinotes every facility compatible with the situation of the country, should they be inclined to settle all in one place.

The government of his Majesty, as protecting sovereign of these states, shall engage the senate to make to them a grant from the lands belonging to the government, *which may be unoccupied.*

The government shall also incur the expense of erecting a church and other buildings which may be required for the use of the new community.

Every other succour shall be afforded to them which is consistent with the original determination of rendering their present situation (already more secure than their former in

Parga) *in every respect preferable*; and in making this declaration the Commission also apprizes them, that if they flatter themselves with the hope of any indemnity in addition to that which they have already received, together with what is about to be granted to them, such an anticipation is perfectly groundless, since this distribution is to be considered as definitive.

Nº. CVII.—MEMORIAL *from the Primats of the Parguinotes to the Commissioners.*

Corfu, 25th Nov. 1819.

ILLUSTRIOUS COMMISSIONERS,

ALL the Parguinotes, who by reason of their circumstances are now in this island, express their deep affliction on perceiving that a proposal has been made to them of the remaining one per cent. as a definitive payment of the value of their property which they were constrained to abandon in their country, and that all their other hopes are to be considered groundless.

They would submit to the consideration of the respectable Commission, that so small a sum cannot fail to leave the Parguinotes in a state of poverty and wretchedness, but that they repose their hopes on the generosity, magnanimity, and justice of Great Britain, and these hopes they will never relinquish.

Hope indeed is the sole comfort remaining to the unfortunate, and they confidently trust that his Majesty will deign to persuade the government of the Seven Islands to grant them an extent of territory for the establishment of a new country, so desirable to them in their present circumstances.

They have also the consolation of perceiving, that every possible facility is to be afforded them; but there will be great difficulties in obtaining that satisfaction, since they labour under a total privation of the things necessary for such a purpose, arising from the failure of a just indemnity for the property of each individual, and also of compensation for the public and ecclesiastical possessions, from which their community derived advantage.

On the power and will of his Majesty depends their release from these difficulties, and this, consequently, is the only means for the accomplishment of their wishes, and the fulfil-

ment of the magnanimous and paternal good will testified to them by his Majesty.

(Signatures of the Primats.)

By order of the Commissioners.

It is declared the Parguinotes do not accept the one per cent., since it was proposed to them that such sum should be the definitive payment of the value of the property which they left in their country.

Nº. CVIII.—DECLARATION of the *People of Parga to the Commission instituted for the settlement of their affairs.*

Corfu, 26th December, 1819.

ILLUSTRIOUS COMMISSIONERS,

ALL the undersigned Parguinotes humbly submit to the consideration of the Commission, that they do not accept the one per cent. proposed as definitive payment for the property abandoned by them in their country, the same determination having been also expressed to the Commission in the petition of our primats, presented on the 25th of November last.

(Signed by 500 heads of Families.)

Nº. CIX.—NOTIFICATION of the *Vizir, Ismail Pasha, to the Parguinotes, Emigrants in the Ionian Islands.*

Zalova, $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{5}$ Sept. 1820.

BELOVED and esteemed Parguinotes, I salute you, and inform you that our powerful Sovereign has appointed me Governor of Ioannina and Delvino, and has deposed the person who occupied that situation before me, and who was the cause of all your misfortunes. I now invite you all, by these presents, to return to your native country, on the following conditions. Those who shall refund the whole of the money paid them as indemnification for their property, shall be reinstated in their possessions, subject only to the payment of the *decima*, and the usual contributions, as the other subjects, inhabitants of towns. Those who do not restore what they have received, shall also enjoy their property, but

be considered as cultivators of crown lands, and be subject to the payment of one-third of the produce thereof. Such is the will of the Sovereign. I therefore invite and pray you to return to your native country, and you may be assured of enjoying undisturbed happiness and tranquillity.

God be with you.

(Signed)

ISMAÏL PASHA.

N^o. CX.——ANSWER of the *Primats of the Parguinotes, Emigrants, to Ismaïl Pasha.*

Corfu, 20th Sept. 1820.
2d Oct.

IN answer to your Highness's venerated Notification, dated $\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{5}$ ult. which reached us yesterday, we have to express our sincere gratitude for the generous dispositions contained therein towards us Parguinotes, and humbly reply, that, on the instant we learnt the measures taken towards the destruction of your predecessor, having perfect confidence in the powerful and invincible Sultan Macmut, (whose days be long and happy) and in his scrupulous observance of all his treaties, as well as enforcement of their execution, some of our Primats proceeded to the Queen of Cities [Constantinople] in order to submit our present situation to the consideration of the Sovereign, and to implore that we may recover the prosperity which we enjoyed, in common with others, in [consequence of the treaty of] 1800. Those who participated with us in those advantages, were by violence deprived of them—a dreadful example, which we had before our own eyes. All our future hopes and prospects depend upon the result of this mission of our deputies; we await it, and according to it we will make our determination.

Your Highness's most humble servants,

(Signed by the unanimous consent of all the Parguinotes)

GEORGIO VASSILA,
DEMETRIO PEZZALI,
POLIDORO DESSILA,
PIETRO COLITÀ,
NICOLO DESSILA,

GIANUZZO MAVROJANNI,
BALANO DIMULIZZA,
PANAGIOTTI ZULLA,
GIANACCHI STANELLO,
GIOVANNI MANIACCHI.

N^o. CXI.——LETTER *from the Primats of the Parguinotes, Emigrants, to Sir Thomas Maitland, &c. &c. &c.*

Corfu, 2d October, 1820.

EXCELLENCY,

WE received yesterday, through the Health Office of this place, the enclosed Notification from his Highness Ismail, Vizir of Ioannina and Delvino, to all the Parguinotes, the answer to which we humbly herewith transmit, but which we have not yet forwarded, considering it our duty to inform your Excellency of all such transactions, we being still resident in this island, and entertaining lively hopes that the generosity and humanity of the powerful King of Great Britain will deign to consider us worthy of his commiseration and assistance.

Your Excellency's most humble and
respectful Servants,

(Signed as the preceding.)

N^o. CXII.——*Answer of his Excellency Sir Thomas Maitland, &c. &c. &c.*

Corfu, 7th October, 1820.

HIS Excellency has received the letter from some inhabitants of these states, lately resident in Parga, which contains a notification from the Pasha of Ioannina and Delvino, together with the intended answer to it. His Excellency has in consequence directed me to inform you, that although he is well aware that it is a criminal offence for any subject of these states to send to, or avail himself of, any agents towards any foreign power, without the knowledge and approbation of government, he is not only pleased to overlook such criminal proceeding, but also to be disposed to grant passports or any such facility, in order to enable the persons who have written to him, or any other of the late inhabitants of Parga, to return to that country, as it is hoped that such proceeding is agreeable as well to the wishes of the government of Great Britain, as of these states.

With regard to the last point of your letter, I am directed by his Excellency to acquaint you, in order to preclude any pretended doubt on that subject, that he has no commission whatever from his government to grant to the Parguinotes any further benefit, beyond the distinguished proofs of British consideration and generosity already heaped upon them.

I am, your humble Servant,
(Signed) CARIO.

N^o. CXIII.—PROCLAMATION *on the part of Sir Thomas Maitland, &c. &c. &c.*

Corfu, October 9th, 1821.

THE principle of perfect neutrality declared in the Proclamation of the Executive Government of this state, under date of the 7th of June last, maintained in subsequent Proclamations, and afterwards peremptorily established on the 13th of August, as a proper legislative regulation, has been fully and entirely approved by his Majesty, the Sovereign Protector; and his Majesty has even expressly recommended in the most decided manner to the Government of the Ionian Islands, that the said principle shall serve as a sacred and inviolable rule of conduct as long as the present state of commotion shall continue in the parts of Greece and Epirus adjoining to these states; wherefore the Lord High Commissioner has, as commander of the forces in the Mediterranean, received from his Sovereign special instructions to take the most energetic measures to this effect. His Excellency, therefore, considers it proper, with the assent of the President of the Senate, to make known those facts for general information; and the more so, as such public declaration is rendered particularly necessary, in consequence of its having unfortunately happened that, instead of an entire obedience to the orders contained in the various Proclamations above mentioned, cases have occurred in which the notified neutrality of the Ionian Government has not only been violated, but even every recognized principle of the laws of nations and legitimate government has been broken, in such a manner as to render public tranquillity uncertain, and dependent (were similar acts to be permitted) on the

caprice of any miserable speculator or desperate adventurer.

After the various occurrences which have resulted from this total abandonment of every legitimate and recognized principle, his Excellency abstains from dwelling on the infamous conduct of those who, removed from their own country, have the audacity and impudence, publicly to assume the titles of Generals of the Forces of Cephalonia and Zante, acting under the orders of an unknown adventurer, or a foreign demagogue. He will not enter into any details respecting those ships which, under the cover of the Ionian flag, and united to other vessels, formed themselves in line of battle before the forts of Lepanto. As little will he speak of the conduct of those imprudent ministers of religion, who, in contravention of the pure principles of that gospel which inculcates universal charity and benevolence, on this occasion put up, under the very eye of the Government, public prayers for the destruction of the Ottoman power, thus wickedly employing the voice of religion to inflame a fatal enthusiasm already of itself too extensive.

His Excellency does not think it necessary to say any thing more on these acts, as the proper remedy is resorted to, measures being already adopted for applying to the crimes which have resulted from such conduct their well-merited punishment. But his Excellency cannot for a moment overlook the recent conduct, now regularly brought under his notice, of certain individuals, natives of Parga, who, forgetful of the benefits received from the Ionian Government, disregarding the option granted to them of becoming Ionian subjects (the advantage of which they, however, renounce), despising every sentiment which might unite them in obedience to a Government under which they enjoy protection, and transgressing their relative duties, have, according to their own declarations and confessions, proceeded armed from these islands, in numbers more or less considerable, for the manifest purpose of attacking the Ottoman forces, or of attempting the taking of Parga. Having completely failed in this enterprise, they venture to return here, and demand to be received as subjects, after the violation of all those fundamental principles of government on which public security depends.

But, as the said Parguinotes have not thought fit to profit

by the favour which the Ionian Government generously granted them relative to the right of citizenship in this state, they must necessarily be considered as foreigners. Considering, then, the effects which would inevitably result from allowing such criminal acts to pass with impunity, his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner thinks fit, with the advice of his Highness the President and the Senate, to proclaim and order as follows:

1. That such natives of Parga as have taken part in this flagrant violation of the laws common to every civilized country, and of the authority of the government under which they live, shall not be received in any of the United Ionian States.

2. That they shall be allowed the period of ten days, from the date of the publication of the present order, to remove their families and their property in case they wish so to do.

3. That if any of them attempt to return to these islands, or shall be found therein, such person or persons shall be held to be subject to those penalties which the laws prescribe in similar cases.

By command of his Excellency,

FREDERICK HANKEY,

Secretary to the Lord High Commissioner.

EXAMINATION

OF THE

LETTER OF SIR THOS. MAITLAND,

DATED CORFU, 24TH NOVEMBER, 1919,

TO

EARL BATHURST,

&c. &c. &c.

RELATIVE TO THE CESSION OF PARGA.

THE

ADMINISTRATIVE

OF THE

EXAMINATION

OF THE

LETTER OF SIR THOS. MALLAND

DATED FEBRUARY, 1812

TO

EARL BATHURST

OF THE

RELATIVE TO THE CESSION OF PARGA

IT

IS

THE

AND

OF

AND

OF

EXAMINATION,

&c. &c.

IN venturing to animadvert upon a production so laboriously and so speciously constructed as this official document, I am conscious of the disadvantage under which I labour; but I am supported by the reflection, that *truth* requires no more than plain language and simple argument.

The peremptory tone assumed by Sir Thomas Maitland, aided by his high rank, might possibly have some influence on the minds of superficial readers; but those who direct their judgment to the merits of the case, will soon divest themselves of the prejudices which those advantages are too well calculated to obtain.

It was my intention, at first, to have printed this despatch entire, and to have examined it in every point; but the consideration of its great length, made me apprehensive of fatiguing the reader, and I have therefore confined myself to a few of its most striking particulars, trusting it will be seen, from the facility with which they are confuted, that it would have been an easy task to prove the sophistry of the whole. I may add, that, but for this apprehension, much more might even have

been said on the points actually quoted. I have, however, contented myself with showing their general fallacy.

Having uniformly made a point of avoiding, as much as possible, the discussion of this question in a political view, and of not interfering with the principles on which, according to Sir Thomas Maitland, the measure of the cession was determined on, the first particular which I shall cite, as proof of the misrepresentations with which this document abounds, and of the false grounds on which its arguments rest, is an attack upon the character of an unfortunate people, whose fate it has been to endure calumny in addition to other heavier wrongs.

In endeavouring to find reasons justificatory of the cession of Parga to the Turks, Sir Thomas Maitland says:

“The Parganotes, whether under the Venetian or any other rule, have uniformly been in a state of petty warfare, *occasioned by that desire of pillage, which is well known to be the constant motive of their conduct.*”

It has never been my object to assume the character of a defender of the Parguinotes: my conduct at Parga, and that part of my former publication which relates to this question, have been entirely independent of such a feeling; yet I think that silence here would not only be culpable, but unjust, since it might be considered as an acquiescence in Sir Thomas Maitland's aspersions of a

brave people, with whose misfortunes he is but too well acquainted.

It will hardly be conceived that any man would venture to make so broad an assertion, as that above quoted, without having ample means of proving it, or at least of adducing some positive fact in support of such a charge: yet I deny that he has, or can have any, and I challenge him, and the other labourers in this system of detraction, to produce any facts which can justify such an accusation.

It has to their shame been the studious practice of the Quarterly Reviewer, and of all those whose object it is to justify the treatment of the Parguinotes, to vilify them in every possible way: all sorts of calumnies have been artfully circulated, to counteract and destroy the sympathy which their fate must naturally excite in every feeling heart. Sir Thomas Maitland himself is not ashamed to follow the same unmanly course; which can surely have no other effect than that of exciting disgust and contempt for those by whom it is adopted.

“I see, from publications sent me from England, as well as from the continent of Europe, that an attempt has been made to raise a clamour, on the ground of Parga's being ceded to Ali Pasha.”

“To support this clamour, extracts have been published

from all the accounts that could be raked up, relative to the atrocity of his conduct during the progressive extension of his authority, up to the period of its final establishment upon the broad foundation on which it now rests*; nay, it has been asserted with the most intrepid effrontery, by the principal agent in all this clamour, *that it was the intrigues of Ali Pasha at Constantinople, which induced Great Britain to acquiesce in this cession.*"

"Your Lordship must, however, be aware of the total falsehood of all such insinuations. You must know that the cession of Parga was an act of his Majesty's government, without any reference to, or connexion with, Ali Pasha." . . .

"There are many calumnies that have been publicly propagated, with a view to give a general tone and character to the whole of this transaction; and in all these, the nature and description of the attack made, is not so much against his Majesty's government, as against myself individually." . . .

"Did then this part of the case apply to myself alone, I can assure your Lordship, I would pass it by, as the idle wind which I regard not. But when misrepresentation of my conduct involves in its consequences the rectitude of the proceedings of his Majesty's government, I must, though with great pain to myself, say a few, but very few words, upon the occasion."

It must unavoidably strike the reader, that Sir Thomas Maitland's policy in the whole course of this defence, however he may assert the contrary, is to make it appear, that the statements he opposes, are equally directed against the British government. This instance is one of the striking proofs that such is his object.

* Sir Thomas Maitland did not foresee that Ali Pasha was soon to be in open rebellion against his sovereign, and to serve as an awful example to such as, relying too much upon their intrigues and success, abuse their authority, and disregard every maxim of justice and good faith.

I shall content myself with quoting the passage of my book to which Sir Thomas Maitland seems to allude, and indeed there is no other in the whole work to which his observations can at all apply: let the reader determine whether it will bear any such interpretation, and judge of the fairness of this misconstruction. Ali Pasha “by his intrigues
“and his influence with the Divan, succeeded in
“reviving his claim, and in obtaining a stipulation,
“that Parga should be ceded to him, as a consi-
“deration for the accession of the Porte to the
“convention of Paris, which placed the Ionian Is-
“lands under the protection of England.”

The rigorous measures lately instituted by the Porte against Ali Pasha, which have been already stated, are the strongest possible proofs of the intrigues here alluded to.

“In respect to its (Parga) being ceded to Ali Pasha, I positively deny that such a thing ever took place. The original arrangements were begun and settled at Constantinople; the actual cession was made to the Haggia Kham Hamed Bey, the Commissioner sent from the Porte for that purpose, who simultaneously delivered the accession of that power to the treaty relative to the Ionian Islands, and the acknowledgment of their being placed for ever under British protection. I do not mean to say, that from the first it was not obvious that Parga, when ceded, would naturally fall into the Pashalick of Ali Pasha.”

This also appears to be an allusion to my work, and the following, I presume, is the passage:

“Hamed Bey, the Ottoman Commissioner, was,
“in fact, only a passive instrument of Ali Pasha.” . . .

“The person who really directed the affair of
“this mission, was one Manthò, a secretary of Ali
“Pasha; and all the effective part of the Ottoman
“mission was composed of the agents of Ali, the
“principal of whom, after Manthò, was a Greek,
“named Bezande Alex. Changery, attached to Ha-
“med Bey as dragoman.”

That at the commencement of this transaction Sir Thomas Maitland should exert himself to make it appear that Parga was not to be ceded to Ali Pasha, but to the Porte, can be conceived; but now after having for two years treated personally with Ali himself, after receiving the money from his own hands, and issuing orders for the admission “of his Highness Ali Pasha’s” own troops into the Pargui-note territory, (see proclamation, 4th April, 1819 *) it is difficult to conceive how he should still persist in such an attempt. Can he reconcile it with his letter to me of the 2d April, 1817 †, in which he says, “Upon the present occasion, however much we
“may be aware that to him (Ali Pasha) ultimately
“Parga will fall, you at Parga must never mention
“his name, but always that of the Commissioner
“nominated by the Porte, viz. Hamed Bey.”

* See Appendix, No. XCIII. † See Appendix, No. XXXIII.

"It has been asserted by some, that the Pasha of Albania cajoled me; by others, that I lowered myself beneath the character of my situation to cajole him."

Nobody will think of accusing Sir Thomas Maitland of having cajoled Ali Pasha; that Ali Pasha has not cajoled him is less evident.

"His Majesty's Minister at Constantinople having completed the negociation on this head with the Divan, transmitted by the Commissioner of the Porte, Hamed Bey, a dispatch to me, stating the nature of the agreement, and the intentions of his Majesty's government. *Hamed Bey was proceeding directly to Parga, when he was delayed by Ali Pasha at Ioannina*, who forwarded to me the dispatches from Mr. Frere, together with a letter from himself on the subject."

Thus it appears by his own statement, that the Commissioner of the Porte was proceeding to Parga direct, where Sir Thomas Maitland might have treated with him on British ground; but that Ali Pasha, who wanted to transact the business in his own way, took upon himself to detain Hamed Bey at Ioannina, and to invite Sir Thomas Maitland to send a person to treat under his own eye. If the latter had not been cajoled, would he have acceded to that request? would he not have availed himself of the advantage of the Ottoman Commissioner's coming to treat with him at Parga or at Corfu? as indeed it appears to have been contemplated at Constantinople: but Sir Thomas Maitland, without making any objection, sent a Commissioner to Ioannina, and to this circumstance, in great measure,

must be ascribed the ever-to-be-lamented result of the transaction of Parga.

“I certainly did feel, from the character of the Parganotes, that there might be, at the first moment of taking measures for the restoration of the place, considerable danger to be apprehended from the turbulent spirit of that people, and the situation to which they might consider themselves reduced. Neither could I conceal from myself, that from the general looseness of the conduct of all the agents of the Ottoman Porte, though neither Ali Pasha nor the Porte itself might have any such design, there might have been some risk incurred, if the garrison was not strengthened; therefore, on the one hand, to defeat any tumultuary effort on the part of the Parganotes, and on the other, any irregular attempt to obtain possession which might be made by the Ottoman agents, I did reinforce the garrison of Parga, not privately and in secrecy, as has been asserted most absurdly, but openly and avowedly, and with the rapidity which the nature of the circumstances demanded, so that its effective strength was raised to 300 men. At the same time I appointed Lieut.-Col. de Bosset commandant of the place, the only measure I ever had occasion to regret in the whole course of this delicate and protracted affair.”

I do not know what Sir Thomas Maitland calls “openly and avowedly,” but I do know that, according to his own orders, the expedition was kept so secret, that with the exception of the field officer who was placed under me, no other officer of the detachment was allowed to know its destination, and that the first intimation they had of its object was after having sailed from Corfu.

A further and decisive proof of the secrecy in which it was kept, is, that Seid Achmet Effendi, who

on a former occasion had been sent by Ali Pasha on a mission to England, and had now come from him to apprise Sir Thomas Maitland of the arrival of the Ottoman Commissioner at Ioannina, though at Corfu at the time the expedition sailed, received the first intimation of it from Ali Pasha, on his return to Ioannina.

As to the landing, it took place in the middle of the night, and my directions were to occupy the citadel without any loss of time, and, if possible, before the inhabitants should be aware of the design.

If, as it should appear, Sir Thomas Maitland was anxious to have had the circumstances of this transaction concealed, I am not much surprised at the regret he expresses for having appointed me to the command. Whatever may have been his inducement to employ me in the business, I am well convinced that it originated in no favourable disposition towards myself.

The particulars I explained to Earl Bathurst* of the circumstances which preceded that appointment, will satisfy the reader of the extent of Sir Thomas Maitland's personal regard to me.

“Your Lordship will perceive, that the main difficulty throughout the whole of this negociation, was to ascertain what constituted a fair equivalent in money for the property,

* See Appendix, No. X.

and that it was indispensably necessary that the two Commissioners should proceed to the spot, in order that authentic valuations might be made."

"In the mean time, however, Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, without any authority from me, chose, from some fancy of his own, to commence and finish a valuation of the Parganote property, according to rules laid down by himself, and by persons of whose names and characters I am totally ignorant, even at the present moment, further than that they were Parganotes whom, with rare sagacity and discretion, he was pleased to appoint to set a value upon the very property for the relinquishment of which they were to be indemnified."

..... "Of the amount of that valuation I am at this present moment unaware, for I never would look at or receive one paper connected with the business."

It is absurd to imagine that any man would, from "his own fancy," and without necessity, subject himself to the great trouble and even responsibility of such an undertaking.

The exact state of the case is this :

The declaration made to the Parguinotes, of which I had been the organ, relative to the cession of their country, and which was the subject of my daily correspondence with head-quarters, rendered it desirable that the precise amount of the population should be ascertained. With this view, and for other purposes of interior administration, a Commission of police was appointed, with Sir Thomas Maitland's sanction. It was about the same time that Mr. Cartwright had been sent to Ioannina, and that I had received instructions to correspond with him on the subject of his mission ; under those circumstances the making an approximant estimate of

the property of every individual seemed to be of the first importance. The Commission abovementioned, received directions accordingly, *Sir Thomas Maitland being duly apprized of the circumstance.* That Commission had hardly begun its operations when Mr. Cartwright applied to me from Ioannina for my opinion as to the number of the inhabitants of Parga who were likely to emigrate, and as to the probable amount of the property for which indemnification was to be expected *. In reply I stated, that according to my observation, I had reason to think that but few, if any, of the inhabitants would remain ; and I sent him a detailed statement of the population : as to the value of the property, I said that it was impossible for me to give any thing like a correct estimate on the subject without getting a return of the nature, extent, and value of that of every individual, and that I had taken the requisite measure to procure such returns as speedily and correctly as possible.

In addition to my direct communications with head-quarters on this subject, Sir Thomas Maitland was regularly informed of the nature of those I made to Mr. Cartwright. My letters to the General were acknowledged, and as no objections were made to my proceedings, it was not only natural to conclude that he had none, but that they actually received his approbation.

* See Appendix, Nos. XLVII., XLVIII.

The specific application of Mr. Cartwright having rendered it desirable that the valuation should be effected without delay, and also with more exactness than was at first intended, several members were added to the Commission already established, and its proceedings were regulated upon a more extensive scale.

With this view, I intimated to the principal inhabitants (in order to facilitate the negociation between the agents of his Majesty's government at Ioannina and those of the Porte) that it was necessary to provide these agents with an approximate valuation of the property of those among them who should wish to emigrate, and that for this purpose I had appointed fifteen persons, best qualified among them, to register and value the property of every individual. I explained to them that the valuation was merely preliminary, and that it would be made definitively by persons sent for the purpose; that it was of the greatest importance, that when these valuations came to be compared, theirs should be found rather below the reality, both in quantity and value, than otherwise; and that exaggeration would not only be perfectly useless, but would make an unfavourable impression, and might ultimately affect their real interest. Being fully impressed with the force of these observations, they proceeded to the operation, which I strictly watched, and in a great measure directed. They began

at the latter end of April, and forty days after, the registers were delivered to Mr. Cartwright, the British Commissioner, who was then at Parga. The whole properties had been entered, and classed with the greatest care and accuracy. The value of the olive trees alone amounted to about £200,000, and it was computed that the whole property would exceed £500,000.

In order to establish the appraisement on the most authentic grounds, the acts of purchases, sales, and transfers which had taken place between the inhabitants for the last ten years, and the average revenue of the various descriptions of property, were adopted as the basis of the valuation, the calculation, it should be observed, being all estimated for ready money: and I can most confidently assert that the result, as far as it went, was below rather than above the real amount*. I think it but justice to the people employed in this transaction to state, that during the whole operation they manifested an impartiality and a disinterestedness seldom surpassed, even by those who pride themselves on a higher degree of cultivation: the primats, desirous of completing this valuation, expressed their wish to that effect, and made the necessary applications to Mr. Cartwright: he, however, not only forbade it, but denied them any further ac-

* See the note at p. 102.

cess to the registers, though they were the result of their own labour, and affected their most important interests.

The subsequent conduct of Sir Thomas Maitland in this affair accounts for his disapprobation of my proceedings. If I mistake not, it is the principle and the practice of all civilized communities, that those whose property is to be disposed of, for public or any other purposes, have an undoubted right to interfere in its valuation. Sir Thomas Maitland's principle of justice and equity seems, however, to differ in this particular.—He allows Ali Pasha to appoint some of his own people to make a valuation.—He himself appoints appraisers, selected, however, not at Parga but in the Ionian Islands, where the value of the same description of property is very different; but the persons whose interests are most materially involved in the transaction, who are to abandon all that is dear to them, for foreign political convenience, and in spite of the most solemn assurances, given in the name of the British government, that they should be fairly and fully indemnified for the whole of the property they might be obliged to abandon, these are the only party concerned, who are excluded from all participation in its arrangement.

The fact that Sir Thomas Maitland was duly informed of the valuation which he here chooses to disavow, is clearly proved by the following:

*Extract of a Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, to
Lieut.-Col. Hankey.*

Parga, 30th April, 1817.

“I am now employed in obtaining a statement of the landed property of every individual, together with a description and all particulars relating thereto. This may at some future day become useful, as it has at present the good effect of keeping the people in the belief that they are to receive the value of their lands, which Ali Pasha endeavours to make them believe will never take place.”

Extract of a Letter from the same to the same.

Parga, 2d May, 1817.

“I have this instant received letters from Mr. Cartwright; they are dated 27th and 29th ult., and there is every reason to suppose they have not been opened.”

“The operation which the Commission of Police are at present engaged in, as mentioned in my letter of yesterday, will enable me to send him a statement of the value of the landed property of those who intend to leave this country.”

I give the whole of the following letter, to prove that Sir Thomas Maitland acknowledged the receipt of those very communications in which I reported to him my proceedings relative to the valua-

tion, and that if he had had any objection, at the time, to the measure, he would obviously have stated it; but so far from doing this, it will be seen that he does not even mention the transaction, as was also the case with various other subjects of my communication.

Copy of a Letter from Lieut.-Col. Hankey, to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.

Corfu, 3d May, 1817.

“I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your several letters, (five) the last received, dated the 1st and 2d May.

“His Excellency will permit the charge for the clerk, and also of the proposed expenditure on account of secret service money, of which a regular account must be kept.

“The letters you sent from Mr. Cartwright are very satisfactory, and his Excellency has heard from Mr. Cartwright direct. There does not seem any reason to suppose that any attempt will be made against Parga, but it will always be necessary to take *all proper precautions*.

“I have the honour, &c. &c. &c.”

The following extracts will show that after Sir Thomas Maitland's departure I corresponded upon the same subject with his representative, who, so far from objecting to my proceedings, approved them.

Extract of a Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, to Colonel the Hon. P. Stuart, Lord High Commissioner pro tempore.

Parga, 3d June, 1817.

“The Commission which I have appointed to register the property of every individual of the country, has completed its work, which is rather voluminous, but will very much facilitate and abridge the duties for which the Commissioners have come to Parga.

“The same Commission is at present occupied in making a separate valuation of every man's property, and I should have been able to have given a correct statement in a few days of the total amount, but as Mr. Cartwright is now arrived, I shall give over to him the documents I have already prepared, which it will be for him to complete.”

Extract of a Letter from Colonel the Hon. P. Stuart, to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.

Corfu, 6th June, 1817.

“You are perfectly right in giving over all the documents relative to the valuations, which you have caused to be made, to Mr. Cartwright, as that now becomes exclusively his business, as your's is that of the management of the garrison and police, and every thing that regards the peace and quiet of the place.”

Having, I trust, given a satisfactory answer to that part of Sir Thomas Maitland's Letter

which relates to the share I had in the valuation, I think it necessary to introduce the following extract from a pamphlet, entitled, “Substance of the Earl of Lauderdale’s Speech in the House of Lords, on moving for Copies of Dispatches, &c. explanatory of Sir Thomas Maitland’s conduct as Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands,” in the sitting of the 17th July, 1820. This pamphlet, which has been printed and distributed by his Lordship’s order, says:

“A military officer in command of the troops at Parga took upon himself, the moment the treaty of Ioannina was negociated, to make without authority what he called a valuation of the property of the people of that place, and it is on the supposed accuracy of that valuation, *which was never reported to Sir Thomas Maitland, or to any competent authority*, that these calumnies have been propagated.”

I apprehend that this specimen of Lord Lauderdale’s accuracy is not calculated to give a very favourable opinion of the general correctness of this production.

“The Convention, however, having been signed at Ioannina, while I was at Malta conferring with Sir Robert Liston upon this subject, the Commissioners set off to Parga, where they at length arrived, though every kind of impediment was thrown in their way from the affected zeal and knowledge

of Lieut.-Col. de Bosset*, whose officious and unauthorized interference, as it hampered them severely in the execution of their duties, produced upon the mind of each a strong feeling of surprise and disgust.

“The first step was to call before them all the inhabitants of the place, when the Commissioner of the Porte, finding, as he stated, from the efforts and intrigues of this industrious officer, that all the inhabitants of Parga, with a very few exceptions, were determined to emigrate, immediately closed the proceedings, declaring, in the broadest manner, that such an emigration had never been contemplated by the Porte, that he had no orders to meet this occurrence, and that he must apply to the Divan for instructions; reference was accordingly made to Constantinople, and this led to a virtual suspension of all the proceedings for nearly five months.”

A perusal of the whole of my correspondence with head-quarters at Corfu will satisfactorily refute these imputations: but the subjoined extract will bring certain points more immediately under the reader's notice.

Extract of a Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, to Col. the Hon. P. Stuart, Lord High Commissioner pro tempore.

Parga, 18th June, 1817.

“The Commissioners have been here a fortnight, and no proclamation on their part has yet been issued, nor do they seem to have any disposition to commence their work; and I have every reason to be confirmed in my opinion, that the avowed object of the Ottoman mission is not the real one; but

* For the answer to this point, see p. 86 and following.

that unnecessary delays will be created, and every excuse sought for its remaining in Parga after the period fixed upon ; leaving at the same time no endeavour untried of frustrating the intentions of the British government with respect to the inhabitants."

"The good discipline of the garrison, and the vigilance of the police, have hitherto shewn to Ali Pasha the difficulty of carrying any of his projects into effect ; but he may expect from time and circumstances, that which cannot be obtained by treachery."

Extract of a Letter from the same to the same.

Parga, 21st June, 1817.

"The more I see he (Hamed Bey) seeks for a pretext to deviate from the avowed object of his mission, the more I try to obviate any cause for discontent. I have impressed upon the minds of the inhabitants, the necessity of observing a proper conduct towards the people who have come among them ; but every thing will be useless ; as when perfidy seeks its pretext, right or wrong will be matter of indifference."

From the first moment of their arrival, and even before, the Commissioners never doubted of the intention of the inhabitants to emigrate ; but Ali Pasha reckoned upon the intrigues of his agents to create disorder and confusion in the place, and thus, according to his own policy, afford a pretext to Sir

Thos. Maitland to withdraw the British protection; an idea which the latter himself intimates in Art. 4 of his Declaration of the 24th of March, viz.:

“ I think it can hardly occur, but you must im-
“ press upon the minds of the inhabitants of Parga
“ in the deepest manner, that, if whilst we are
“ stretching a point to obtain for them not only the
“ release of such persons as may wish to emigrate,
“ but also the value of their property, they should
“ presume by violence and bloodshed to take the
“ smallest relief into their own hands, that their
“ fate must then be left to themselves; and that I
“ shall consider his Majesty's government as per-
“ fectly relieved from that necessity which at pre-
“ sent exists, of interfering in their favour, not more
“ for their own advantage, than for the honour and
“ character of the British government.”

The “ feelings of surprise and disgust” experienced by these gentlemen the Commissioners, may be explained on the same data as his Excellency's *regret* at having intrusted me with the command of Parga. The fact is, that by a plain and open conduct on my part (which conduct was constantly reported by me to Corfu), and by facilitating the execution of the Commissioners' duties, they found themselves obliged to proceed in a *different mode* from that which had been intended.

“On my return from Malta to Corfu, in the latter end of the year 1817, I received from Ali Pasha a pressing invitation to meet him at Prevesa, to which I consented, and repaired to that place with *Sir Chas. Penrose*, the Admiral of the station, *who heard every word that passed* between the Vizir and myself.”

This passage is not a bad specimen of the art which pervades the whole composition. It is so constructed as to impress the reader with a belief that so far from there having been any concealment or mystery in the transaction, it was conducted in the presence of the distinguished officer above-mentioned. It is true that at *one* of these interviews Sir Charles Penrose was present, but in the *two* which followed, he had not only been relieved from his command and left the Ionian Islands, but had actually arrived in England; consequently, in the second, and particularly in the third, when Mrs. Hankey, a Greek, and the wife of Sir Thomas Maitland's private secretary, acted as an interpreter between his Excellency and his Highness Ali Pasha, “Admiral Sir Chas. Penrose” certainly *did not* “hear every word that passed.”

As to the propriety of the Lord High Commissioner's going on Turkish ground to treat with a Pasha in such a transaction, I give no opinion; but that the representative of his Majesty should repeat his visit, and even go a third time to Albania, for the express purpose of receiving from Ali Pasha's hands payment for the bargain, is a condescension

which it might be difficult to reconcile with any sense of decorum.

“In the conferences that then took place, I maintained, firmly but temperately, that the British government had no intention to retain Parga, though it was determined to hold it till a complete adjustment was made of whatever indemnity might be established as fair, after a valuation of the property; and *I suggested an expedient*, which, while it relieved the Porte from the necessity of paying the money down, would, in fact, have enabled the British government to advance it without any chance of eventual loss.”

See this particular explained, p. 111.

“I was again pressed, in the beginning of the year 1819, to meet and confer with Ali Pasha; I met him accordingly at Bucintro, when, after some very angry discussions to convince the Porte of the real intention of the British government to cede Parga, I consented to a small body of Turkish troops being admitted (from whom we had nothing to fear) within the territory of Parga. This created, for the moment, a considerable degree of embarrassment; for the Parganotes, without waiting to see the result of the negociation, without attending to the assurances or entreaties of Major-General Sir Frederick Adam, whom I sent to Parga for the purpose, instantly began to emigrate, terrified at the very idea of an Albanian approaching, though still under the protection of the British flag; and in fact, they did emigrate to a very great extent, long antecedent to the conclusion of any definitive arrangement.”

If this determination of the Parguinotes, which Sir Thos. Maitland so reprobates, had been adopted in consequence of the “*intrigues*” he imputes to me,

how did it happen that they remained so long passive? for it must be remembered, that they did not emigrate until *two years* after I had quitted Parga. And further, if the measures I had recourse to, and which he is pleased so to characterize, had been so absurd, how was it that Sir Thomas and his agents were unable, during this long period, to expose their fallacy, and thus to remove the impression which my command of *four months* had occasioned?

“Shortly after this, I was pressed again to proceed to Prevesa, finally to settle the business; and after a long discussion, the whole scene closed in my receiving the indemnity, and Parga being delivered up.”

Here is no mention made of the fact, that his Excellency on this occasion, left two British field officers (Lieut.-Col. Hankey and Lieut.-Col. Robinson) in Ali Pasha's hands as hostages for the performance of his engagement to deliver Parga, after having received the money. I abstain from all comment on the propriety of this act, but I am persuaded that Ali himself, or indeed any Pasha, would have thought such a concession utterly incompatible with his dignity, and that of his sovereign.

“Thus, my Lord, I have traced a brief but faithful outline of the history of this session, and I now proceed, in the last

place, to examine and refute various calumnies and misrepresentations which have gone forth, in respect to the mode in which it was completed."

"There are some things, my Lord, which it is hardly possible to discuss in a serious manner; but by way of showing your Lordship the true bearing of this part of the subject, it may not be amiss to refer here to a declaration from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset himself. He is pleased to state to the public, that 'though he asked for instructions, he never received any from me in writing,' which I affirm to be a positive falsehood."

When I exposed the fraud of the Quarterly Review in pretending to quote passages which never existed in my book, I did not expect that I should soon find myself under the necessity of making the same reflection upon the conduct of a person of such exalted rank as Sir Thomas Maitland; but as the passage to which I now allude is an equally flagrant misrepresentation, it is incumbent on me to fix the reproach of this deviation from the path of truth and honour where it justly applies.

Sir Thomas Maitland says:

"He (Lieut.-Col. de Bosset) is pleased to state to the public, *'that though he asked for instructions, he never received any from me in writing.'*"

Now I defy Sir Thomas Maitland to point out in the whole book, not only the passage here ascribed to me, but even one which will bear any such construction.

The following are the passages of the "Proceedings," &c. which have reference to this subject.

“ This officer (Lieut.-Col. de Bosset) earnestly
“ solicited written instructions [as to his mode of
“ acting on his arrival at Parga] from General
“ Maitland, who embarked with the detachment, but
“ did not land, and though such instructions were
“ promised, he could not obtain them, and had to
“ execute this delicate commission on verbal orders
“ alone.” Note, p. 62.

Having executed the service which had been thus verbally intrusted to me, and informed Sir Thomas Maitland of my proceedings, I thought it necessary, five days after my arrival at Parga, to apply for written instructions; I therefore addressed to him, on the 23d March 1817, a letter, of which the following is an extract.

“ The *verbal* directions which I received from
“ your Excellency having only for their object the
“ momentary measures which it might be necessary
“ to adopt, I am now induced to request the favour
“ of any further instructions that may be deemed
“ fit.”—Page 96 of the “ Proceedings,” &c.

It was upon this application that Sir Thomas Maitland sent me, on the 24th of March, the instructions which he quotes so emphatically, and which were the very first written instructions I obtained from him on this subject*. The substance of them is clearly stated at page 63 of the “ Proceedings,” &c.

* See Appendix, Nos. XXV, XXVI, and XXVII.

and would most assuredly have been inserted at length, but for the notion I entertained of the impropriety of publishing official communications.

The object of the above assertion of Sir Thomas Maitland is evidently to exculpate himself from having sent me to Parga without written instructions; and by impeaching my veracity, at once to injure me in public opinion, and prevent the effect which a knowledge of the truth must unavoidably have upon every upright and unprejudiced mind.

“It is true, as I stated in a former letter to your Lordship, that I never did give him any instructions relative to the policy I was observing, or acquaint him with the measures I was pursuing; with all this he had no concern; *but in no one instance did he ever ask from me INSTRUCTIONS relative to any thing which fell within the narrow sphere of his duties, without instantly receiving them*.*”

The following extracts will, it is hoped, be considered a sufficient answer to this assertion.

Extract of a Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, to Sir Thomas Maitland, &c. &c. &c.

Parga, 25th March, 1817.

“I beg to state to your Excellency, that some individuals, natives of Parga, who have been (or who

* Either written or *verbal*: but when I was ordered to proceed to Parga, I think I have shown that though I applied for written instructions, I certainly obtained none.

perhaps still may be) in the service of the Vizir, have lately made their appearance in this neighbourhood with the apparent intention of introducing themselves, and that, according to my opinion, if any disturbance should take place, it could only originate with them. I have therefore to request the favour of being informed what line of conduct should be observed with regard to these people?"

Extract of a Letter from Lieut.-Col. Hankey, Military Secretary, to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.

Corfu, 29th March, 1817.

"The commander of the forces directs me to reply to your letters of the 23d and 25th instant.

"With respect to the persons you state, who may wish to enter Parga, natives of the place, who have been, or are, in the service of the Vizir, *you must act on your own discretion.*"

"A few days subsequent to this, he applied for directions how he was to conduct himself, if actually attacked by the Porte, which he appeared to apprehend on very ill founded grounds, when I issued to him further instructions, also to be found in the Appendix, dated 2d of April, 1817."

These instructions will be found in the Appendix, (N°. XXXIII.) They are plainly alluded to at page 64 of my first publication, and the only reason why they were not then produced was, that the con-

siderations which have prevented the publication of other official documents, equally operated in this case.

The reader is requested to give particular attention to the contents of this document, and then, placing himself in the situation of the person to whom it was directed, to consider what was the line of conduct to be pursued in case of any emergency---was the place ordered to be defended, or was it not? Let him further consider how far it was practicable to enter into a detailed diplomatic correspondence with a party of barbarians, who might even suddenly invade the country, without affording time for any such treaty: I trust that the impartial reader will detect in these pretended instructions, the astuteness of one, who makes no scruple of placing his subordinates in a situation to compromise themselves, and thus exonerate himself from blame or responsibility.

“The next point which seems to have been anxiously pressed on public attention, is the difference between the sum to which the valuations amounted, and that which the Parganotes did actually and ultimately receive. This is a point in which I feel myself considerably implicated, because I did give (and I by no means regret it) a strong and decided opinion upon the subject.”

Thus the fact is at length clearly established, and on Sir Thomas Maitland's own admission, that the arbitrary fixing of the sum which the Pargui-

notes have been compelled to accept (falsely called an *equivalent* for their property), and which forms the most striking and the most odious feature in the whole transaction, is one which rests wholly and exclusively on his individual responsibility.

In support of his most arbitrary and unjustifiable estimate of the property, and his not less arbitrary and unjust deduction on the payment, Sir Thomas Maitland, adopting the policy of Lord Chesterfield (however little flattering to his readers), enters into long and complicated details, quoting customs and practices which no one ever heard of, and cases (to say the least of them) in no way applicable to the one in question, trusting that rather than acknowledge their inability to comprehend them, his readers would give him credit for profound wisdom, and admit his conclusions without question.

The most striking of his arguments are quoted, with a few observations which, I trust, will be found sufficient for their refutation.

“In the progress of this arrangement, a valuation was made on our part by four gentlemen of the Island of Corfu. There was also a counter-valuation on the part of the Porte—and the difference between the amount of these two valuations was so great, that it was evidently impossible they could ever meet to be adjusted, without the *equitable interference* of superior authority to settle this part of the business.”

“The Corfuote valuation amounted to £280,000, whilst that made by the Turkish valuator did not exceed £56,756.” . . .

"Now, it seems, *that certainly the difference of £130,000, was not more than the state of the case gave us full reason to anticipate.*"

Is it not matter of astonishment that the Lord High Commissioner of Great Britain could not only tamely submit to the insult of such a barefaced offer on the part of the Turks, but that he should even quietly inform us that it was "no more than might be anticipated?"

"I have no doubt that the valutors employed by us, did, to the best of their knowledge, estimate the property at Parga fairly, with reference to the same property at Corfu. I have as little doubt that the valutors on the part of the Porte, estimated it according to their principles, and *their general mode of considering the question.*"

Let the reader peruse what follows, and then say if he has "no doubt" of their impartiality. The Ottoman appraisers themselves privately acknowledged, and it was well known at head-quarters in Corfu, that before they left Ioannina, they were called into the presence of Ali Pasha, who told them, that they had been selected by him to go to Parga, for the purpose of valuing the property of those inhabitants, who should not wish to subject themselves to him; and this was to be done in order that he might give them an equitable compensation. He added, with great gravity, that as it was his intention to do justice to every one, an olive tree *worth eight piastres* should be valued at

eight piastres, that another tree *worth ten piastres* should scrupulously, and upon their responsibility, be valued at that price. Now, the average price of an olive tree is about *fifty piastres*; therefore, those appraisers, aware of the drift of the Pasha's language, felt bound, on the forfeiture of their lives, to value an olive tree at the price fixed by the Pasha, and of course every other species of property at the same rate.

“Your Lordship has not to learn the vast and striking difference which exists between payments in cash, *and those nominal payments at distant periods, which are sometimes agreed to on the transfer of landed property*,—you are well aware that even with the enormous capital of Great Britain, the generality of sales and purchases made in her extensive and important *West India colonies*, are, for the most part, a mere transfer of property without any payment, except a small portion of the purchase-money, the residue being *secured by mortgage on the property sold*.”

A parallel between two cases so dissimilar as those of the transfer of property on previously stipulated and accepted conditions, and of the disposal of that of the Parguinotes, executed without either their participation or concurrence, is so incongruous and absurd, that it surely cannot for a moment be tolerated by a thinking or an unprejudiced reader.

“I certainly did propose that it should be fixed at £150,000 sterling, and this sum was ultimately agreed to on

the part of the Porte." "I have said that this was a part of the subject on which I had most deeply reflected. And in making the proposition that the sum of £150,000 sterling should be the amount of the indemnity, I had well considered the two valuations which had been made of the property." "The original stipulation was £150,000 or 666,000 dollars, in the ultimate adjustment of the affair; however, I deemed it admissible to remit 33,000 dollars out of the 666,000, to be paid by the Porte, on condition that the money was all paid in Spanish or Imperial dollars, instead of the current coin of the kingdom of Turkey."

Sir Thomas Maitland admits to have taken upon himself to fix the sum of £150,000 sterling or 666,000 dollars, as a sufficient compensation for the property abandoned by the Parguinotes, which, according to the appraisers appointed by himself, amounted to £280,000:—he also admits to have found it advisable to remit 33,000 dollars out of the 666,000, on condition that the money was all paid in Spanish dollars instead of Turkish coin;—but as the agreement was estimated and made for pounds sterling or Spanish dollars, it would be desirable to know upon what ground both the deduction in question and the following one can be justified.

In calculating at the lowest rate the value of the Spanish dollar at Constantinople, and the exchange between that place and London at the period when this transaction occurred*, it will be found that

* By well authenticated statements, received at the time in

£150,000 would produce 670,494 dollars, consequently here was an additional deduction of 4,494 dollars, which, added to the 33,000, makes a total diminution of 37,494 Spanish dollars !

Sir Thomas Maitland asks, with much naïveté, “ what was the consequence of this arrangement ? ” Were I allowed to answer, I should say, the consequence is, that the Parguinotes have, in this particular alone, been defrauded of 37,494 dollars, and that Justice, Equity, and national Honour call for a strict inquiry into the whole of the transaction.

“ Let us then see the result to the Parganotes of the conduct of Great Britain, in fixing the amount of the indemnity at £150,000 ; in doing which it will be necessary to keep in strict view two points : the first the established difference between property in Corfu, and property in Parga ; the second, the regulated deduction from the amount of all such valuations of property, in consequence of immediate payment of the whole purchase money in cash.”

“ The highest valuation of the Parga property, valued as if it had been property of a similar description in Corfu, was £280,000 : the deduction under the first point was one-third,

“ say - - - 33 per cent.

“ The deduction under the second - 25 per cent.

“ Making together - - - 58 per cent.
which, if deducted from the sum of £280,000, leaves the amount due to the Parganotes £117,600. But it is to be

London, the minimum of these rates, according to which the above calculation is made, were, at Constantinople, in April, 1819,

Exchange on London, 31 5-8ths Turkish piastres, per £. sterling.

Value of Spanish dollars 7 3-40ths do. do.

observed, that the whole deduction of 58 per cent. has been made in this statement from the £280,000; the 33 per cent. however, in fairness, should only have been deducted, in the first instance, from the gross amount of the Corfuote valuation; and from the sum then remaining is to be deducted the 25 per cent. for immediate payment in cash. This will make the amount the Parganotes had to receive £140,700, instead of £117,600, and as they did actually receive £150,000, they, in fact, have obtained more by £9,300 than they had a claim to, according to the law, usage and practice in all sales of property; or to place the matter in another point of view, they altogether suffered a deduction of $46\frac{1}{3}$ per cent., instead of one of $49\frac{3}{4}$."

"I have thus shown you, my Lord, that in fact they have received, even under the highest valuation of their property, more than they had a right to expect; but if we advert to the Turkish valuation, viz. £56,756, they have received nearly three times the amount of it."

"I then ask whether, having given the Parganotes £93,244 more than the valuation made by their fellow countrymen, [the *Turkish* commissioners of the purchaser, Ali Pasha!] under all the depreciating circumstances in which that property was then placed, with the certainty of the whole being immediately paid in cash, was either an unfair or an inequitable arrangement?"

Here Sir Thomas Maitland has been exerting all his logical powers, but with reasoning as obscure as the justification of the case would be difficult, to prove that deductions of this kind were the common practice; and in proof of it, he quotes two letters, written on the occasion, at his own request, by persons of his own selection, one the Attorney General in the Ionian Islands, and the other a member of that very Commission to which the distribution of the indemnification was intrusted: it is not very difficult to appreciate the disinterestedness of

such testimony. In spite, however, of the plausibility of the arguments from these authorities, the general truth of them may be formally denied; but even if some isolated instances of such a transaction could be quoted, are they applicable to the present case, in which the Parguinotes have been obliged to abandon their country and their property without being permitted any share in its valuation? When it was declared to them, in the name of his Majesty's government, that they should receive a full and fair indemnity, was any mention made of those deductions? nay, was any contemplated*?

“But, my Lord, is this all I have to say on this part of the case? (the deduction of 33,000 dollars) No; *I have to ask if the Parganotes were taken by surprise on the subject?* on the contrary, the instant the amount of the indemnity was determined, was it not proclaimed by me in specific terms; and were they not left to the option, after they had been explicitly informed of the sum they had to receive, *either to remain*” [to gratify Ali Pasha's vengeance] “or to accept what was considered a fair and adequate equivalent for the property they deserted?”

“*Every one of them was made acquainted with the proportional diminution*, in consequence of the arrangement I have above stated. Nay, more, my Lord, for fear of any mistake upon the occasion, each individual received a ticket in writing, stating the amount of his share; and the result of the whole was, that instead of objecting to the fairness of the valuation at the moment†, they all expressed their joy

* See App. No. XXV. § 2, 3. and App. No. L. § 4.

† No wonder, as they had begun to despair of receiving any thing.

upon the subject in the strongest and most unequivocal manner; and this I am ready to prove by the testimony of that most respectable officer Lieut.-Col. Gubbins, who personally attended the distribution of the tickets."

This is Sir Thomas Maitland's exculpation from the charge of having illegally deducted the 33,000 dollars. The following facts will best answer it.

His proclamation, dated 4th of March, 1819, informing the Parguinotes that the sum of £150,000 had been definitively fixed as a full indemnification, mentions no modification or subsequent deduction whatsoever; and the tickets which he speaks of, and which were delivered at the same time, were estimated on the full sum of £150,000.

The emigration of the Parguinotes was completed in the early part of May following; but the first intimation they received of the abovementioned deduction was on the 9th of June, thirty-six days after their arrival at Corfu! Now, as it is admitted from Sir Thomas Maitland's own statement, that the deduction was *first* contemplated when he received from Ali Pasha the £150,000, and consequently, *after* the Parguinotes had arrived at Corfu, how can it be asserted that "the Parguinotes were not taken by surprise," and that it was "left to their option either to *remain at Parga*, or to accept the money?"

In the explanation which Sir Thomas Maitland gives to Lord Bathurst upon the charges brought against him in the memorial of the Parguinotes, the only answer made to the specific accusation of having, without any proper reasons, and without their previous knowledge, made a deduction of 33,000 dollars from the £150,000, which had been assigned them, is the following most conclusive and perfectly satisfactory one:

“As to what the memorial mentions of deduction made from the £150,000, I shall not enter into that point*.”

After the exposure which has been already made of points taken from his own statements, it is superfluous to follow Sir Thomas Maitland through all the windings of his sophisticated apology; and notwithstanding his holding his statements “to be so self-evident, that it must be unnecessary to enter into any argument on the occasion,” he will never succeed in persuading any unprejudiced person that

“the Parganotes, in receiving 33,000 dollars less, in Spanish and Imperial dollars, did actually receive a very considerable *bonus*; or in other words, a much larger sum in effect than was originally stipulated for.”

There is another point which is the subject of a separate charge from the Parguinotes, to his Majesty's government, against Sir Thomas Maitland,

* Letter from Sir Thomas Maitland to Earl Bathurst, dated Corfu, 27th March, 1820.

but from which he studiously keeps aloof: viz. that
 “ notwithstanding his Excellency's engagement, and
 “ this first deduction, the Commission obliged every
 “ proprietor, who received a sum above £700 ster-
 “ ling, to take one-fourth in Turkish money, and
 “ to suffer the consequent exorbitant loss.”--(Me-
 morial of the Parguinotes to Earl Bathurst, 8th
 January, 1820 *.)

These are heavy charges, and so long as the mat-
 ter remains uninvestigated, and unexplained, Sir
 Thomas Maitland can never expect to exonerate
 himself from the blame they fix upon him.

It may not be uninteresting to give the reader an
 idea of the method by which Ali Pasha raised the
 money which Sir Thomas Maitland states, and
 which is also most positively asserted by the Quar-
 terly Review, “ to have been procured from Con-
 “ stantinople in Spanish and Imperial dollars by
 “ the voluntary liberality of Hamed Bey, at the ex-
 “ pense of 33,000 dollars.”

To any one the least acquainted with the prac-
 tice of those countries, the absurdity of such an
 assertion must be at once apparent. Even if the
 Porte had engaged to pay the money in question,
 it would never have been sent “ from Constan-
 “ tinople;” but, as is the uniform practice in money

* *Papers relating to Parga*, printed by order of the House of
 Commons. See also Letter from a Primat of Parga, Appendix,
 No. CIV.

transactions between the Porte and its provinces, Ali Pasha would have received an order to advance the money, and deduct it from the annual amount of tribute due from his Pachalicks.

The fact is, that the Porte had nothing whatever to do with that payment: Ali raised the money from his own subjects by contributions, and in other ways, and thus obtained, not only the £150,000, but the means of recompensing largely those whose zeal and industry, whoever they may be, had entitled them to his bounty.

“It had been stated by some, that I was received by Ali Pasha at Prevesa, with particular honours; that I carried with me a large suite; and it has been insinuated, not by a few, that I came back to Corfu loaded with presents of extraordinary value. Upon these points, my Lord, I have only to say, that I did go to Prevesa with a large suite; that I solicited the Admiral to accompany me; and that I took with me several persons of consideration in our own country. I was received by the Pasha of Albania in a manner suitable to the rank I hold here, as the representative of my Sovereign.

“It is said, that I came away loaded with presents of the richest description. The fact is, that I never did receive, from first to last, the smallest present, except a few pounds of snuff, and a half worn out pelisse, covered with vermin, to keep me from the cold in going off to the ship, which I threw off when I got on board, of the fate of which I am at this present moment totally ignorant.”

The first part of this quotation appears to allude to my account of the interview, in which, how-

ever, from motives of delicacy, I abstained from any particular reference to the presents received : this I should have still withheld *, were it not that I am in a manner challenged to the detail, by his denial of facts so notorious.

Allusion seems also to be made to certain particulars on the same subject, published in this country; several months anterior to the date of this despatch to Lord Bathurst, and subsequently confirmed by the testimony of several travellers and eye-witnesses, of the highest respectability. For the better explanation of this point, some few of those particulars are here quoted.

“ In the interview which took place at Prevesa, in February 1818, between Ali Pasha and Sir Thomas Maitland, his Excellency was accompanied by several branches of his family, and many other persons of distinction from the Ionian Islands. They were received with every possible demonstration of respect by the Vizir, who had, at very considerable expense, brought thither his court from Ioannina, and had collected a numerous body of troops on the occasion. He employed every means to insinuate himself into the friendship of Sir Thomas Maitland; and pre-

* It will be seen by a reference to the passage, p. 104, that I did withhold it; but since that portion of the work was written, the letter under examination has appeared, containing the above denial of the fact, and this compels me to be more explicit.

sents of great value were made to his Excellency, as well as to the ladies and persons of his suite.

“The Vizir calculated on the immediate cession of Parga as the certain consequence of the good grace and readiness with which his offerings were accepted; and he was the more confirmed in his belief that the cession would be the price of them, as it appears that, contrary to the usual etiquette in such transactions, no presents were given in return. Accordingly, his disappointment was extreme, on finding himself outdone in the art of acquiring property, and for a long time he continued to vent his chagrin in acrimonious language on the subject.

“In this country we view such matters as trifles; but it is not by our mode of thinking that their real importance should be estimated. In Greece, these transactions involve the most serious consequences. The receiving of presents by one functionary from another, at a diplomatic meeting, without making a suitable return, is regarded as nothing short of the acceptance of a bribe; and although we may smile at the idea of attaching sinister views to the receipt of horses or valuable pelisses, yet every Greek considers such an act as an absolute compromise of our lofty pretensions to honour and disinterestedness in our dealings, and concludes that our govern-

ment has been bribed in the person of our commissioner.

“There are at present in England several eye-witnesses of these facts, who were also present when the family of the Maitlands, with his Excellency at their head, landed at Corfu, on their return from Prevesa, with all their valuables and their retinue, in direct violation of the quarantine laws which his Excellency himself had in every other instance enforced, and the observance of which could at no time have been more imperiously required, as the plague was at that moment raging in several parts of the continent of Greece. The consequence of this proceeding was, that the different consuls wrote to their respective governments, and the vessels going abroad from the Ionian Islands were put under a longer and more strict quarantine, to the great detriment of the commerce of that country.”

With respect to the pelisse, of which he speaks so slightly, the language subsequently held by Ali Pasha to the agents of the British government at his court about it, declaring that he had procured it at a great price from Constantinople expressly for the purpose, proves that he was far from considering it and the other presents so contemptible; but, on the contrary, he considered them as entitling him, in no inconsiderable degree, to Sir Thomas Maitland's good offices.

If no other presents were made on this occasion to Sir Thomas Maitland himself, some were certainly received (and probably not “thrown away”) by those of his family whom he had taken with him, and the consequence was precisely the same, particularly as no return was made*.

The following were the principal presents, according to information derived from more than one eye-witness:

To Sir Thos. Maitland—a magnificent sable pelisse, estimated at from 4000 to 5000 dollars.

To Lady Lauderdale—a gold snuff-box, blue enamelled, and set with valuable diamonds.

To her Ladyship's two daughters—several Cashmere shawls of great beauty and value.

To Captain Maitland of the Glasgow frigate, on board of which the party were embarked, a gold snuff-box.

Other presents were also made to several of the ladies and gentlemen who accompanied his Excellency.

* The exchange, or rather traffic of presents, is such an established custom in all parts of the East, that to avoid it without giving offence, is extremely difficult. When possible, however, I endeavoured to elude this practice; because it was not always convenient to make a suitable return; and still more, because in every present from a Turk to a Christian, there is a something insulting implied. (Capt. Beaufort's Karamania.)

"Those who best know me, are perfectly aware of the value I put upon external pomp and parade. If there be a thing on earth I detest even to a foible, it is this very thing."

I strongly suspect that this appeal of Sir Thomas Maitland to those who best know him, or to those who know him at all, would but little avail him if the plain truth could be told. His style of living, which even his panegyrist, Mr. Williams, in his "Travels in Italy and Greece," has pronounced to be "princely," his equally princely public levees, the splendid palace which he has unnecessarily caused to be built for himself at Corfu, the triumphal arches, and the statues which are erecting in his honour throughout his government, and that under his own eye, (amply attested by the Ionian Gazette itself,) while there is neither portrait or bust of his Majesty, the protecting Sovereign, to be seen in those states, are points but badly in keeping with the humility which he here affects.

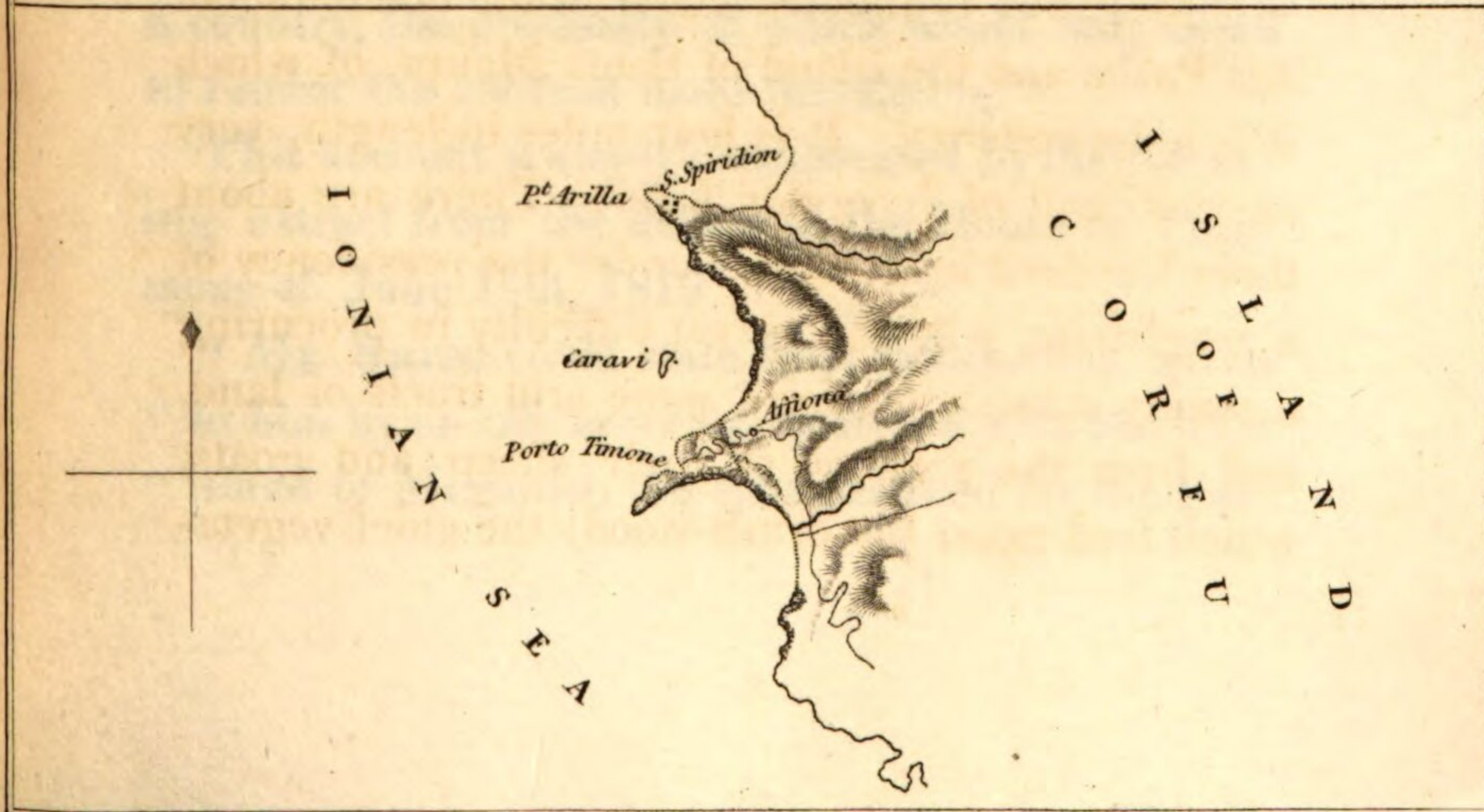
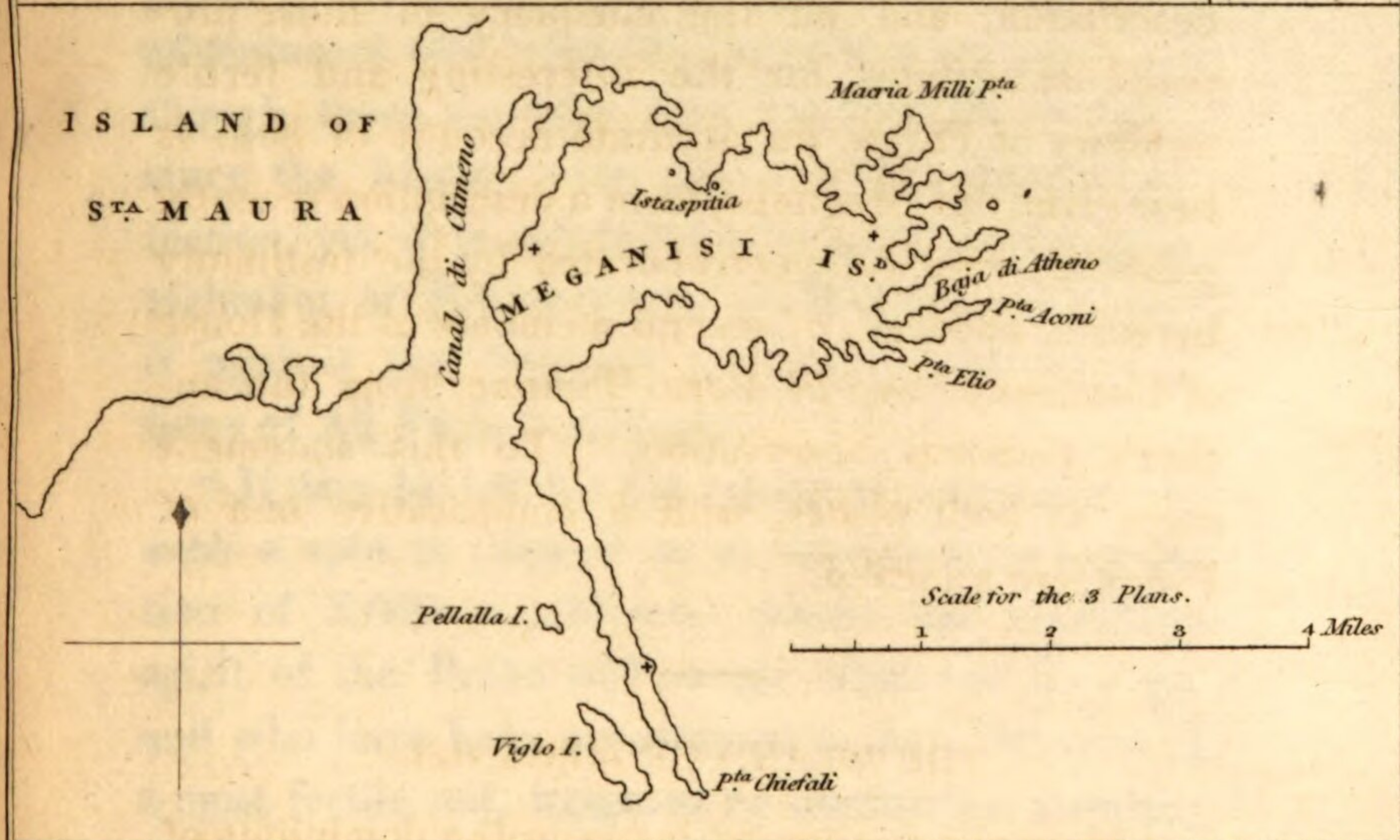
"I shall not enter at any length into a refutation of that most absurd statement, that I had sent the Parganote emigrants to inhabit a barren island of small dimensions, and on which no water was to be found, for such is the fanciful description given of *the island of Meganisi*, though in fact it was fully adequate, in every point of view, to the accommodation of a population greater than that of *Parga*, and possessed two roadsteads or harbours capable of containing a number of men of war. It is true that it did at one time occur to me that this island would have been a desirable residence for them in many respects; which opinion I still entertain, and I even suggested this to your Lordship."

Besides the island of Meganisi, Porto Timone, a small promontory on the western coast of the island of Corfu, has also been mentioned as having been intended by Sir Thomas Maitland to be assigned to the emigrants for the foundation of a new Parga.

That the reader may be enabled to form his own judgment on the fidelity of Sir Thomas Maitland's description, and on the adequacy of those proposed substitutes for the interesting and fertile territory of Parga, an accurate account of both is here given: of Meganisi, from a description recently published, and fully corroborated by the testimony hereafter adduced, of several members of the House of Commons: and of Porto Timone, from the author's personal observation. To this statement maps of both places, with a comparative one of Parga, are annexed.

THE ISLAND OF MEGANISI.

“ Meganisi is situated between the dominions of Ali Pasha and the island of Santa Maura, of which it is a dependency. It is four miles in length, very narrow, and of irregular form. There are about three hundred inhabitants, under the presidency of a magistrate, who find great difficulty in procuring a scanty subsistence from some arid tracts of land, and from the produce of their sheep and goats, which feed upon the brush-wood, the chief vegeta-



tion of the island. It is destitute of any sweet water, except that which falls from the clouds ; and hence the inhabitants are obliged to send abroad for a supply. In dry seasons, the sheep and goats of this rock are known to drink salt water."

"From its situation between the Ionian states and the main land, this islet has always been exposed to the insults of the Turks, and of predatory adventurers who infest the neighbouring sea. Although these outrages have become less frequent since the islands were placed under British protection, yet it is still found necessary to keep a detachment of British troops at Meganisi, to protect it against the frequent incursions and depredations of Ali Pasha's subjects."

"It may be left for the reader to judge how far such a spot is adapted as an asylum for a population of 3,000 inhabitants, whom the vindictive spirit of the Pasha will pursue wherever they go, and who have been accustomed to the cultivation of a most fertile soil, irrigated by numberless streams ; a country, the proximity of which would only serve to render the contrast more tantalizing."

This account is amply corroborated by the following extract from the debate in the House of Commons of June 15th, 1819.

"MR. SMITH could state from information given
"to him by an officer well acquainted with the little
"island of Meganisi, the spot destined for the Par-

“ guinotes, that it was not only unable to afford them
“ the comforts of life, but would not supply them
“ even with bread and fresh water.”

“ MR. GOULBURN observed, in explanation, that
“ he had very accurate information respecting the
“ place, and could state, from good authority, that it
“ was capable of yielding all the productions, and
“ supplying all the conveniencies which were to be
“ enjoyed in the neighbouring island of Santa
“ Maura *.”

* This statement of Mr. Goulburn, warrants the opinion, that public functionaries are not exonerated from the consequences of acting on imperfect or interested information. “ In mentioning,” says a writer on this subject, “ the name of Parga, I do not mean to utter vain lamentations upon an event which is past and irrevocable ; my object is, to inquire if there be no means to wash away the stain which that disgraceful transaction has cast upon the British name. In so doing, my intention is not to exculpate Government, by throwing the whole blame upon its subordinate agents : such an attempt would be as vain as it would be absurd. Yet it must be admitted, that the duties of Secretaries of State for the Foreign Affairs, and for the Colonial Department of England, are so various, so important, and so extensive, that men endowed with the most eminent talents cannot embrace all the details connected with them, and consequently a proportionate degree of confidence must be placed in delegates who hold high as well as subordinate stations abroad. ”

“ The decision of those Ministers must, in many cases, depend upon the reports and suggestions of their agents, whose duty it is to furnish their superiors with faithful and copious local information.”

“ SIR C. MONCK said, that the spot in question
 “ was rocky, without fresh water, and inhabited only
 “ by about forty or fifty families. Taking the popu-
 “ lation of Parga to be 3,000, it was evident that
 “ this spot could not be adequate to their sup-
 “ port.”

“ Mr. HUME was enabled to state, from actual ob-
 “ servations, that the island did not afford means of
 “ cultivation for the support of many families, it

“ If such agents, either through want of judgment, corruption, or the design of flattering the prejudices of their employers with a view to personal interest, conceal the truth, and thus lead their principals into error, is such incapacity or perfidy to remain unpunished, or are such persons to continue in the trust they have betrayed, and prepare new disgrace for their country? No; it is the duty of a Minister to make examples of such individuals: it is by so doing that they may exonerate themselves from the blame and part of the responsibility which they have incurred.

“ Let those individuals, therefore, be called to public account by whose misrepresentations Ministers have been led into error in the disgraceful transaction of Parga; let the motives of their conduct be inquired into. If any of them have by such means obtained commands, consulates, or other offices, abroad or at home, let them be removed from offices which they are not worthy of holding. Such treatment would be a lesson for all those who are employed under Government. It would show that deception is not the way to acquire its confidence; it would induce all public functionaries to rely more upon their own loyalty and exertions, than upon interested and temporizing servility; and, above all, it would exculpate Ministers and the nation at large, from any voluntary participation in an affair which otherwise must leave a disgraceful and indelible blot upon this page of our history.”

“being nothing more than a mass of stones where
“no fresh water could be procured.”

“Lord CASTLEREAGH thought, that no advantage
“could arise from a protracted discussion on this
“subject; he fully defended the removal of the
“Parguinotes to Meganisi, and could only add,
“that every thing which could be done for the peo-
“ple would be done; that great kindness was en-
“tertained towards them; that they would never be
“neglected, and that they would be treated like
“those American loyalists who had fought our
“battles, and favoured our interest; whom, when
“persecuted on account of their attachment to us,
“we had protected.”

PORTO TIMONE.

Porto Timone is a small rocky promontory, from 3 to 400 feet in height, stretching itself into the sea from the western coast of the island of Corfu.

This narrow neck of land is one mile in length, and its point, which is the property of the Ionian government (and is the portion said to have been offered to the Parguinotes) does not exceed three quarters of a mile; the remaining, and the only cultivable part of it, belongs to the inhabitants of the small village of Affiona, who rear some vines and a few olive trees; but even this, from their exposure

to the whole power of the westerly winds, is effected with much difficulty; and the inhabitants depend chiefly for support on the produce of the interior.

The remains of a watch-tower and a guard-house, built by the Venetians, are the only vestiges of habitation observable on the place, which is well calculated for a look-out post towards the coast of Italy.

Although this promontory is called *Porto Timone*, it has no kind of harbour; it divides two spacious bays, which being open to the heavy sea that beats against the shore, offers no protection to shipping whatever.

It only remains to say, with respect to the Ionian Islands themselves, that their own abundant population, has left no cultivable spot unoccupied; excepting indeed some tracts subject to the *malaria*, which inevitably destroys all those who have the temerity to disregard the warning held forth in the fate of former settlers. No available place of refuge therefore remains for the Parguinotes in any part of these islands, unless suitable lands be expressly purchased.

“This negociation must be in itself, to every man acquainted with the subject, the strongest evidence of the mode in which it was conducted throughout; any man will, I am sure, acknowledge, *that when the individual employed is influenced by corrupt motives as applicable to money, or gives*

way to any personal feeling of vanity or folly, the chance of this sort of negociation, in such hands, coming to any favourable issue, is hopeless indeed."

"But the present one not only came to a successful issue, contrary to the expectation of the most experienced, but to an issue unprecedented in the annals of the British government; *on whose records it will go down to posterity, as a solitary emblem of the effect of British justice, of British influence, and of the extent of British power, when regulated by principles of humanity and moderation.*"

It is not easy to find out the meaning of this: is it meant as a compliment to Lord Bathurst, to Lord Castlereagh, or to Sir Thomas Maitland himself? Certain it is, that whatever may have been the intention of the latter, his name is indelibly inscribed in the annals of modern times, and will go down to posterity closely connected with the memory of Parga.

This dispatch is but one of many which Sir Thomas Maitland has directed to different branches of the administration, doubtless persuading himself that they would never meet the eyes of those against whom they were aimed. Yet, were it not that passion seldom judges correctly, he might have foreseen the circumstances which have brought his calumnies to my knowledge*; but he seems to have implicitly confided in his high situation, added to

* See Report of the Trial.

the consideration of his rank, his age, and his infirmities, and above all, to the influence derived from his long employment under one, and his connexion with the other, side of politics in this country.

Much more might be said in refutation of this fallacious apology of his conduct in the affair of Parga, but I shall content myself with the preceding observations.

I cannot however conclude, without giving one single but satisfactory proof of the fact, that the article on Parga in the Quarterly Review, is the very echo of this dispatch of Sir Thomas Maitland to Lord Bathurst.

To accomplish this, it is only necessary to select from among many, the two following passages, and to put them in parallel:

Sir Thomas Maitland's Letter to Lord Bathurst, dated Nov. 24, 1819. P. 59 (of the Papers relating to Parga).

“The instant the amount of the indemnity was determined, was it not *proclaimed* by me in *specific terms*; and were they not left to the option, after they had been *explicitly informed of the sum they had to receive*, either to remain or

The Quarterly Review, No. XLV. published in May, 1820. (P. 132.)

“The moment this indemnity was received the result was publicly *proclaimed in specific terms*; every inhabitant was *explicitly informed of the sum he was to receive*, of the amount of the valuation originally made of

to accept what was considered a fair and adequate equivalent for the property they deserted? Every one of them knew the *amount of the original valuation which had been made of their respective properties*. Every one of them was made acquainted with the proportional *diminution, in consequence of the arrangement* I have above stated. Nay, more, my Lord, for fear of any mistake upon the occasion, *each individual received a ticket in writing, stating the amount of his share; and the result of the whole was, that instead of objecting to the fairness of the valuation at the moment, they all expressed their joy upon the subject, in the strongest and most unequivocal manner; and this I am ready to prove by the testimony of that most respectable officer, Lieut.-Col. Gubbins, who personally attended the distribution of the tickets.*"

his respective property, and the diminution in consequence of the subsequent arrangement: and every one was again distinctly told that it was entirely at his own option either to remove or stay. To prevent any mistake, each received a ticket, stating the amount of his individual share; and the result of the whole proceedings was, that instead of making any objection to the fairness of the valuation, the Parganotes all expressed their satisfaction at what had been done for them, in the strongest and most unequivocal manner: as that excellent officer, Lieut.-Col. Gubbins, their civil Governor, who had no small share of trouble on the occasion, will, we are quite sure, be ready to testify."

REPORT

OF

THE TRIAL

DE BOSSET v. MAITLAND:

IN THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH,

15th JULY, 1820.

TAKEN IN SHORT HAND.

THE TRIAL OF DE ROSSSET

THE TRIAL OF DE ROSSSET

THE TRIAL OF DE ROSSSET

THE TRIAL OF DE ROSSSET

THE TRIAL OF DE ROSSSET

THE TRIAL OF DE ROSSSET

THE TRIAL OF DE ROSSSET

THE TRIAL OF DE ROSSSET

THE TRIAL OF DE ROSSSET

THE TRIAL OF DE ROSSSET

THE TRIAL OF DE ROSSSET

THE TRIAL OF DE ROSSSET

THE TRIAL OF DE ROSSSET

THE TRIAL OF DE ROSSSET

THE TRIAL OF DE ROSSSET

THE TRIAL OF DE ROSSSET

THE TRIAL OF DE ROSSSET

THE TRIAL OF DE ROSSSET

THE TRIAL OF DE ROSSSET

THE TRIAL OF DE ROSSSET

THE TRIAL OF DE ROSSSET

THE TRIAL OF DE ROSSSET

THE TRIAL OF DE ROSSSET

THE TRIAL OF DE ROSSSET

THE TRIAL OF DE ROSSSET

LETTER

FROM LIEUT.-COL. DE BOSSET,

TO

THO^S. DENMAN, ESQ. M. P.

London, 25th Oct. 1819.

SIR,

HAVING sustained very serious injury in my interest and reputation, from an individual of high rank, by the capricious and unwarranted exercise of his power, I feel obliged to appeal for redress to the laws of that country which I have faithfully served for the best part of my life.

Unacquainted, however, with legal matters, I have consulted some friends, who, though convinced of the justice of my claims, have exhorted me rather to suffer than to embark in an affair of which the consequences could not be foreseen. Their apprehensions arose from the great influence of Sir Thomas Maitland, the individual in question, and of his brother Lord Lauderdale, who from his numerous connexions, and his great experience in similar transactions, might perhaps find means to frustrate my endeavours.

Actuated, however, with the same firm confidence in the institutions, and the same absolute trust in the rectitude of the English nation, which led me in my outset in life to espouse her cause; and relying also on the acknowledged justice of my claims, I have determined to persevere in the only course which is left to me.

But in order to avoid any of the dangers, real or imaginary, which have been represented to me, I have determined to select legal advisers whose experience, talents, and integrity, are so well established in public opinion, that should my expectations be defeated, that disappointment will be ascribable only to the peculiar nature of my case, or to the artifices of my opponents in availing themselves of any expedients afforded them by the literal construction of the law.

With this feeling, I have taken the liberty to desire Mr. Blunt, my solicitor, to apply to you, for your professional assistance in a case of such vital importance to my character, my interests, and my future prospects.

I have the honour to be,

&c. &c. &c.

IN THE KING'S BENCH.

GUILDHALL, 15TH JULY, 1820.

SITTINGS AFTER TRINITY TERM,

BEFORE

CHIEF JUSTICE ABBOTT AND SPECIAL JURY.

PROCEEDINGS ON THE TRIAL OF THE CAUSE,

DE BOSSET v. MAITLAND.

MR. SCARLETT, JUN. opened the pleadings. He stated, that in this case Charles Philip de Bosset, Esq. was the plaintiff, and that the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Maitland was the defendant. That this was an action upon the case, and the first count in the declaration stated, that before and at the time of committing the grievances thereafter-mentioned, the said Sir Thomas was the Commander of the Forces of his Majesty in certain parts beyond the seas, to wit, the Ionian Islands; and the said plaintiff held the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the British

army, by virtue of a certain commission granted to him by his Majesty; and by virtue of another commission granted to him by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, he was constituted and appointed Inspecting Field Officer of the Militia in the Ionian Islands, and was lawfully possessed of the said office, and entitled to receive certain pay and emoluments belonging to the same, payable in the Ionian Islands. That the said plaintiff had always so conducted himself, as well in his said office, as in divers other services by him performed in the British army, before his appointment to the said office, as deservingly to acquire the good opinion and esteem, as well of his superior officers, as of all other persons to whom he was known, and was lawfully and honestly discharging the duties of the said office. That according to Articles of War, no commissioned officer can be cashiered or dismissed from his Majesty's service, except by an order from his Majesty, or by the sentence of a general court martial, approved by his Majesty, or by some person having authority thereto from his Majesty, under his Majesty's sign manual: nevertheless, the said defendant, *intending and contriving to injure, oppress, and aggrieve the said plaintiff, and to deprive him of the said office, and of the pay attached thereto, and to cause it to be believed that his Majesty had declared his services of Inspecting Field Officer of Militia to be inexpe-*

dient, on the 9th day of October 1817, at Corfu, unlawfully, wrongfully, and maliciously, and contrary to the Articles of War, without the order of his Majesty, and without any sentence by a general court-martial, or authority from his Majesty or the Commander-in-Chief, issued and published, and caused to be issued and published, a certain General Order, by which he, Sir T. Maitland, as Commander of the Forces, directed that the pay of the said plaintiff as Inspecting Field Officer of Militia should cease, falsely alleging in the said Order, that his Majesty had declared the services of the Plaintiff in that office to be inexpedient; by means whereof many persons were induced to believe, and did believe, that it was the intention of his Majesty to dismiss him from his office with disgrace, and to suppose that he had been guilty of misconduct in his office, and of misbehaviour as a British officer, and was a person unworthy to serve his Majesty in said office; and the pay and profits thereof ceased, and were suspended and withheld.

Mr. SCARLETT added that, there were three other counts, in which the manner of charging the injury was varied according to the usual legal forms, to all of which the defendant had pleaded *Not Guilty*; whereupon issue was joined.

MR. DENMAN.

May it please your Lordship,

Gentlemen of the Jury,

It now falls to my lot to state to you a case, which when it comes to be fairly laid before you, you will consider as being one of a very serious and interesting description, although it be one which is not common in courts of justice, and consequently cannot be of a very familiar nature. I appear on the part of a foreign officer, who has now for above twenty years held a distinguished reputation in his Majesty's service, I mean Col. Charles Philip de Bosset, who in 1796, when the French Revolution was controlling all the powers of Europe, chose to side with that power which has finally triumphed over all its enemies. In that service it is the proudest boast, that its meanest officer shall be placed in point of character, and redress of wrongs, upon a level with the highest in rank, character and privileges, and if that character have been sported with, if those feelings, which are peculiarly tender in a military man, have been (I won't say insulted, for that is too strong an expression to be used in speaking of a military officer) I may say injured; I am sure you will make it be understood that such a case will not come before a British jury without their dealing out that ample compensation which such circumstances

of injury demand. Sir Thomas Maitland, the defendant in this case, is no doubt known to you by general reputation; he is a General Officer of a long standing in the British service, represents the Sovereign in the Ionian Islands, and is brother of a very distinguished nobleman, the Earl of Lauderdale; he has filled as great a variety of situations, both civil and military, as any British officer could be placed in. It does not fall within my instructions, and still less is it in my inclination, to enter into any statement that would be injurious to that distinguished person. I am ready to give him credit for the zeal and ability with which he has filled those offices and duties which have devolved upon him; but, Gentlemen, you are not to forget that the higher the character of the individual, the greater his power; the more exalted his rank, the deeper will be the injury inflicted by such an individual if he depart from that which is correct, and if he have allowed himself to be betrayed into a conduct which would be injurious to any other individual, and unbecoming the high situation which he fills. It does not require particularly great experience to know that the reputation of an inferior officer is in a certain degree lodged in the hands of his superior, and that any thing like an injury inflicted upon him by that superior follows the sufferer through his whole life, as you are aware that there is a disposition in still higher quarters, in

order to support acts of authority (which perhaps is not bad in a military point of view), rather to allow individuals to suffer an unjust imputation, than to question the conduct of superiors, by admitting representations at home. Such being the case, it becomes the more important that where the party injured brings his case before a British jury, claiming damages for such injustice, they should not look to the cognizance which may have been taken of the affair in a higher quarter, so much as to the statement of the circumstances, and the conduct of the parties. A jury should look to the conduct of each as it affects each individual alone, and give such compensation only as the particular conduct of each entitles the injured individual to receive.

Gentlemen, I told you that Col. de Bosset entered into the military service of this country at an early period of the revolutionary war, and there is no part of Europe illustrated by the victories of Great Britain, in which that gentleman has not been signaled, and favourably spoken of by his superiors; he has conciliated upon all occasions, and has deservedly acquired, the good opinion and kind feelings of his superior officers. I am not able to state in the outset what reason or motives could instigate Sir Thomas Maitland to entertain feelings of a contrary nature towards this most meritorious officer. When his conduct comes to be examined, you will find that it is impossible to attribute them to any other

than those which the law denominates malicious, the cause of which it is of course impossible for me to explain, nor is it necessary, if you be satisfied of the actual fact. In giving all possible credit to Sir Thomas Maitland for his services, I may make this observation, that to individuals who have been vested with such high power and uncontrolled authority as he has been vested with, the possession of such a power is of all others the most dangerous, and perhaps most likely to betray an individual into the abuse of it. When Sir Thomas Maitland came to the Ionian Islands in the year 1815, Col. de Bosset had for several years filled the situation of exercising the Sovereignty of Great Britain over the Island of Cephalonia, and was conducting himself highly to the honour of his own reputation, and of the British character, in that quarter of the world. The consequence was, an extraordinary degree of popularity, which it will be shewn he possessed there. Whether such popularity was enjoyed, in a similar degree, by the person who came out to those islands as Chief Commissioner, I won't take upon myself to say; but such was the situation of affairs when Sir Thomas Maitland arrived to take the command.

During some period of the late war, Col. de Bosset was engaged in making discoveries of relics of ancient art. I won't go through the whole detail of the services in which Col. de Bosset

was employed, nor state any probable reason why Sir Thomas Maitland should bear animosity towards this gentleman. He came out with recommendations of a distinguished nature, and with a degree of interest at home, which is sometimes thought by governors abroad as interfering with their own personal patronage. There was something to be done at Lebeda, in discovering some relics of ancient art, the execution of which was intrusted by the government at home, to Col. de Bosset; he was, however, superseded, just at the moment of commencing the operation, and some other officer employed in his stead; and some things of that kind occurred more frequently than was proper, but no complaint was made upon the subject. You have all heard of the fate of Parga, that fate which has been attributed by some to England, and which many have pronounced but little to her credit. I won't enter into that discussion at present, but merely state that, in the year 1817, Col. de Bosset was sent there, in order to effect the surrender of Parga, which place was afterwards surrendered under a treaty then made. Upon this I have no observation to offer, further than to say, that it was a most delicate and difficult task, which Col. de Bosset found not a little increased, by his being placed in that embarrassing situation, without any written instructions on the part of Sir Thomas Maitland.

In the course of 1817, being relieved from this command, he repaired to Corfu, which is the seat of the government of those islands, at which time Sir Thomas Maitland was visiting various parts of the Mediterranean, and Malta amongst others. Col. de Bosset was now required by Sir Frederick Adam, Sir Thomas Maitland's representative in his absence, to enter into such a situation and office as he knew he was, in his military capacity, incompetent to; this was to preside on the trial of certain individuals for civil offences committed in that island. As a military officer, he, Col. de Bosset, would no doubt have been bound to sit upon any court-martial, and to do all those duties which, as a military man, might be cast upon him; but when he was put into that other situation which I have mentioned, he found he had various circumstances arising in his mind that were alarming to him; it was at once wholly unprecedented, and involved such difficulties, as determined him to decline the appointment proposed to him. Sir Frederick Adam remonstrated with him upon the subject, and said that the administration of justice would be materially impeded by his not accepting that office.

I have told you the general nature of the office, and the duties assigned to him by Sir Thomas Maitland's representative; but there may have been a thousand circumstances in that officer's conduct towards him, which can be known to those two

persons alone, and which never can be fully traced in evidence in courts of justice; yet to the mind of the individual who suffers, they carry full conviction as to the motives which instigated such conduct. Col. de Bosset was a British subject, and so far he might be called upon to perform all the duties which a British subject could discharge; but as a military officer, he considered himself quite incompetent to this situation, and felt that he should be committing himself inexcusably by its acceptance; his objections, however, were overruled, and he therefore felt it his duty to send in his resignation of the office which he then held in Corfu, namely, the office of Inspecting Field Officer of Militia of the Ionian Islands, and he sent it in a letter to Sir Frederick Adam accordingly. It is quite necessary that you should bear that circumstance in your minds, and you will hear it as evidence in the cause. To this letter no answer was returned, and it is now extremely important, that I should explain to you, that Col. de Bosset's office of Inspecting Field Officer of Militia, emanated from the Crown, and was not the gift of Sir Thomas Maitland; consequently the defendant had no power to deprive him of it, and although in common language when a person states his wish to resign an office to another person who fills a superior situation abroad, yet although it appears to be a resignation under the hands of that other, as in this case, it is impossible

that either of the parties could otherwise have contemplated such resignation, than as they would both do in their capacities as military men, and when therefore Col. de Bosset expressed his wish to resign his office of Inspector of Militia, he did not imply any wish to resign, otherwise than to the Commander-in-Chief in England, as it was by him alone that the resignation could be properly accepted, and by him alone that the appointment could be put an end to.

I was stating that that letter of resignation received no answer whatever; but on the 26th of September, in the same year, 1817, while Sir Thomas Maitland was at Malta, a General Order was issued, upon which this present action is founded; and I will now state to you, Gentlemen, the terms in which that General Order was expressed; it was in these words: "His Excellency the Commander of the Forces directs, that from the receipt of this Order in the Ionian Islands, the pay of Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, as Inspecting Field Officer of Militia, do cease, his services in that situation having been declared by his Majesty to be inexpedient."

Now the letter which I first alluded to, was dated on the 24th of August, and between this date and that of the General Order, it was impossible that any correspondence could have taken place between the Commander of the Forces and his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, so that it was also impossible

that he, Sir Thomas Maitland, could have had any express authority from the Commander-in-Chief at home, to issue such an Order.

A General Order, such as that which I have stated, is, in a military point of view, the most important document that can be issued upon paper; it is capable of affecting, in a most material degree, the character of any person that may be touched by it; it is that which will be stated by honourable officers, who will be called before you, to be of a most fatal description, if it be so constructed as to excite the remotest idea of censure on the character of an individual mentioned in it.

It would have been extremely natural and proper, to have supposed, that that resignation which had been so tendered, would have been accepted, not in such a shape as that of the General Order in question, but in a letter acknowledging that first letter of the plaintiff's, in which his resignation was contained. The only duty imposed upon Sir Thomas Maitland was, to intimate the express wish of Col. de Bosset to the Commander-in-Chief at home, and then to say whether his Royal Highness accepted the resignation. If that had been done, he, the Commander-in-Chief, would have inquired into the circumstances which led to it, and would have considered upon them; he would have considered whether any equivalent office might be bestowed upon him under the circumstances of the case; and also whether or not

the circumstances were such, as were leading to some degree of blame in the Commander of the Forces; and whether the conduct of that superior officer had been in any degree injurious to Col. de Bosset.

In some respect, a resignation so tendered, is an appeal to the Commander-in-Chief at home, and it is the Commander-in-Chief at home, who is to decide which of the two parties in such a case is right. It may be justly considered, therefore, in one word, as an appeal to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, in regard to the propriety of Sir Thomas Maitland's appointing Col. de Bosset to an office which, as a military man, he was unqualified to fill.

If that which was proper had been done by the defendant, such would have been the sort of acceptance of the plaintiff's resignation; but instead of that, a General Order was issued, which, as you know, is a document that is widely circulated, and read at the head of all regiments. This Order, however, made no mention of his previous resignation; but was so worded, as to convey the idea that he had been dismissed the service, and not only so, but that he had been dismissed under such circumstances, as required a distinct demonstration of his Majesty's disapprobation.

It will appear that in the Constitution of the Ionian Islands, which Constitution, however, it must be observed, was not yet promulgated, nor were its contents known at the date of this transaction, an article was introduced, by which it was de-

clared, that the office of Inspector of the Militia of the Ionian Islands, should not be filled by any other than by Ionian or British officers; and it may have been said that, inasmuch as Col. de Bosset was neither an Ionian nor British born subject, he could, in consequence of this declaration, no longer fill such an office. That, I have no doubt, will be attempted to-day, as a defence in this case; but, if so, the observation I have already made, applies with equal force; viz. that even in that case, the General Order, instead of being constructed in offensive terms, should have stated, that his removal from that appointment was agreeably to an article in the Constitution, declaring him to be a person who could not fill it; and on that account it was his Royal Highness's pleasure to accept his resignation.

Having shewn what, at the very least, should have been done, I must be allowed to add, that even then, Sir Thomas Maitland's conduct might have been thought to be not wholly free from malicious motives, since at the very time that Col. de Bosset was removed from his office, there were several foreign officers who had received similar appointments, namely, as Sub-Inspectors of Militia, who still were allowed and continued in those very offices, from the highest of which Col. de Bosset was removed.

As I have already said, the defendant's counsel may rest their arguments on the plea of my client's being disqualified by the provision already men-

tioned; but from what I have just shown, it appears to me impossible that they can set up this defence. His Lordship, however, and you, Gentlemen, hearing those matters stated, will be disposed to say that there was nothing unkind in the Order of Sir Thomas Maitland, and that if any thing were wrong, it was only occasioned by mistake, and that he could not wish to inflict such a grievous injury upon the plaintiff as he has in fact inflicted.

I am instructed, however, to state that in the opinion of all military men it is impossible that any such act could have been committed in mistake. Sir Thomas Maitland could not have been so mistaken as to suppose that such an Order was to emanate from himself, and that the power of removing a gentleman from such an office rested with him; on the contrary, he must have positively known, that he had no power to accept his resignation. However, the tenor of this General Order is a thing that admits of no mistake whatever.

The resignation I have alluded to, came from Col. de Bosset himself; he tendered his resignation in the manner described, and it is a tender made, merely in order that his wish should be known; it was in such terms that he expressed himself; but instead of receiving any answer whatever, he, when riding out in the country, accidentally met a friend, who informed him that he was stigmatized in the Island as a person deemed inexpedient to continue in the

office of Inspecting Field Officer of Militia; that he (his informant) thought a gross imputation was intended to be cast upon his character; and it will be stated that he was avoided by individuals of his acquaintance, who thought it necessary not to be seen in his company till that matter were explained. If so viewed by all those who had his immediate intercourse, what must have been the consequences of it in the estimation of his acquaintances at a distance?

Col. de Bosset soon felt the effect of such an imputation, and came to this country, where he complained to the Commander-in-Chief; he complained of it as being the gravest injury that could have been inflicted upon him as a military officer; he complained of it as being an abuse of power; and, Gentlemen, you will find that the Commander-in-Chief did not sanction it, but on the contrary, his Royal Highness the Duke of York expressly intimated to him that he still considered him as Inspector of Militia: and it is only in consequence of the perseverance of the defendant in this cause that he has been removed from it, that removal having been attended with all the circumstances I have thus shortly detailed.

You will perceive from this General Order, that the pay of Col. de Bosset is also suspended, and notwithstanding frequent applications have been made to the defendant in those islands, not one farthing of the pay due to Col. de Bosset has been

as yet received. This also is one of the charges that is made; but you will find that his character is more to be defended, than the object of his pay; at the same time it shews what were the sort of feelings that were still harbouring in the mind of Sir Thomas Maitland, when, against a gentleman who had no fortune but that pay, he could thus oppose his just demands, besides the injury effected by the order in stopping it.

To you who are not military men, that Order is an important document, to be considered according to what may be stated as its effect; for when an officer tenders his resignation, it is merely till the Commander-in-Chief's pleasure be known; whereas the effect of that General Order is, that it is to be sent to all regiments, and to be read at the head of them, intimating that his pay is to cease, and that his appointment to this situation is to cease by the authority of his Majesty. That in every point of view is too harsh a measure; but you will be told by military men, that it goes much further, and conveys an imputation against the character which has been so visited.

I am quite sure that this gentleman will not suffer in your estimation, he being a foreigner in this country, without friends, at least without influence: you will look to the case now to be laid before you, as it affects those two individuals alone; I am sure that nothing will divert you from the plain path of duty upon this occasion. If I make it out that this

is an act which could only emanate from feelings of a malicious nature against the plaintiff, then I am certain that no station, rank, nor character, which can be set up on the part of the defendant, will prevent this injured plaintiff from receiving just compensation at the hands of a jury of his country.

If this act had been legal and right, and if it were such as Col. de Bosset could properly have acquiesced in, instead of complaining here he would have returned to his country, where he would have retired upon half pay, or retired from England, to where all his connexions are, and not have troubled you with this inquiry; but it has been found absolutely necessary to investigate all the transactions that took place, and to lay his case before the Commander-in-Chief and the proper authorities, and the consequence is, that he has incurred great expense and inconvenience, and his mind has been constantly harassed with anxiety and distress, he having been for the space of two years and a half labouring under the stigma that has been thus wantonly inflicted upon him; it is for you, therefore, to determine the amount of damages for the injury my client has sustained, and it is a very great object to him that you should mark, by the verdict which you pronounce, your sense of the conduct of the party who has inflicted that injury which is now complained of. I am sure, Gentlemen, that I may leave the whole in your hands, and that nothing but jus-

tice between the parties will direct the verdict which you are to pronounce upon this occasion.

EVIDENCE FOR THE PLAINTIFF.

Produced and read the commission appointing Lieut.-Col. de Bosset to be Inspecting Field Officer of the Militia of the Ionian Islands, dated the 24th of March, 1816.

Mr. Scarlett. Do you put that in as being issued on the day upon which it bears date? We don't admit at present that it was issued upon the day it bears date.

Mr. Campbell. Do you give any evidence of that? *Prima facie* it is issued by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and we are to intimate that it was issued upon the day it bears date, namely, the 24th of March, 1816, unless it be shewn to have been otherwise. We now put in another commission, dated the 14th April, 1814, appointing Charles Philip de Bosset, Esq. Lieut.-Col. upon the Continent of Europe.

Abbott, Chief Justice. Is that also an appointment by the Prince Regent?

Mr. Campbell. Yes; and signed by Lord Sidmouth at the bottom. We now put in a third commission, dated the 4th of June, 1814, from his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in name of his Majesty, appointing the plaintiff Lieut.-Col. in the army generally.

Mr. MATTHEW LEONARD COLEMAN sworn.

(Examined by Mr. Campbell.)

Q. I believe you attend from the War Office?—

A. Yes.

Q. Do you produce the commission of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Maitland?—A. The entry of it is only as Commander of the Forces in the Mediterranean.

Q. What is the date of it?—A. The 22d of Dec. 1815. *(Reading it from a book.)*

Mr. Scarlett *(to the witness)*. Is that the original commission?

Witness. It is an entry from the original commission.

Q. *(By Mr. Campbell.)* The original commission is with Sir Thomas Maitland?—A. Yes.

Q. *(By Mr. Scarlett.)* What is that book?—A. It is the commission book, wherein all commissions are entered.

Q. From what office?—A. I produce it from the War Office.

Mr. Scarlett. We have had no notice to produce the commission; but I don't wish to throw any obstacles in the way: I conceive it to be sufficient evidence, if this be read from the book kept by the public officer.

Q. *(By Abbott, C. J.)* What is the commission?

—*A.* It is appointing Sir Thomas Maitland Commander of all his Majesty's Forces in the Mediterranean, Gibraltar excepted.

Q. (*By Mr. Campbell.*) Have you got a copy of the commission of Sir Thomas Maitland?—*A.* I have the entry of it, and it is copied from it.

Q. Be so good as read it.—*A.* Yes. (*Witness reading it*) "In the name and on behalf of his Majesty, George Prince Regent, to our right trusty and well beloved Sir Thomas Maitland, Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, &c. greeting. We, reposing trust and confidence in your prudence, courage, and loyalty, do, by these presents, constitute you Commander of all our Forces serving in the Mediterranean, Gibraltar excepted, during our pleasure; you are therefore to do and perform all manner of things thereto belonging."

Abbott, C. J. Why read this?

Mr. Campbell. We consider it necessary, as it shews there are no special terms.

Witness (reading). "We do command all officers and soldiers employed in our land service in the Mediterranean to acknowledge and obey you as Commander aforesaid, and you are to obey such commands as you receive from our Commander-in-Chief, according to the rules and articles of War, in pursuance of the trust, according to the rules and orders of our Court, &c."

Q. (*By Mr. Scarlett.*) Whom is it signed by?—

A. By his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's command it is signed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord Bathurst.

Mr. Campbell. We now propose to put in the Articles of War.

Abbott, C. J. Do you propose to read them?

Mr. Campbell. Only the 22d Article.

Produced and read the Article alluded to as follows.

“No Commissioned Officer shall be cashiered or dismissed from our service, except by the order of us, or by the sentence of a court-martial approved by us, or by some person having authority from us under our sign manual.”

Mr. Scarlett. These are Articles which were recognised by the Mutiny Act.

Abbott, C. J. Yes, certainly.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR HENRY TORRENS *sworn.*

(*Examined by Mr. Campbell.*)

Q. I believe you are now Adjutant-General of the forces?—*A.* Yes.

Q. Were you formerly Military Secretary to his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief?—*A.* I was.

Q. For how long a period?—*A.* From between nine and ten years.

Q. Until what time? When did you cease to be so?—*A.* Last March.

Q. Has Sir Thomas Maitland continued Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean?—A. Yes.

Q. Are you acquainted with Lieut.-Col. de Bosset?—A. I am.

Q. Is he a British officer?—A. He is a foreign officer in the British service.

Q. And now upon half-pay of the 50th regiment?—A. Yes, he is upon the half-pay of Lieut.-Col. of the 50th regiment.

Q. Have you got any General Order transmitted by Sir Thomas Maitland, dated the 26th September, 1817?—A. I have.

Q. Produce it.—A. Yes. (*Witness producing it.*)

Q. (*By Mr. Scarlett.*) Where do you produce that from?—A. It is a copy of the Orders that have been issued during a certain period, and transmitted from the Mediterranean by command of the Commander-in-Chief. The book itself is transmitted and verified by the proper officer. It is kept in my office.

Abbott, C. J. I suppose it is set out exactly in the declaration?

Mr. Campbell. Yes.

Produced and read the following General Order as set out in the declaration.

“ Issued at the head-quarters of the Mediterranean army, Malta, 26th September, 1817, and republished in Corfu on the 9th of October following.

“ His Excellency the Commander of the Forces
“ directs that from the receipt of this Order in the
“ Ionian Islands, the pay of Lieut.-Col. de Bosset
“ as Inspecting Field Officer do cease, his services in
“ that situation having been declared by his Ma-
“ jesty to be inexpedient.—Signed, G. Raitt, De-
“ puty Adjutant-General, Mediterranean. Counter-
“ signed, J. Rudidell, Acting Deputy Assistant
“ Quarter-Master-General.”

Q. (*By Mr. Campbell.*) According to the usage of the service, when an officer holds a commission from the King, through whom is any communication made to him respecting his appointment or dismissal?—A. Through the Commander-in-Chief.

Q. You mean the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in England, his Royal Highness the Duke of York?—A. Yes, he is the only Commander-in-Chief.

Q. I believe the Commander-in-Chief communicates it through his Military Secretary?—A. When officers are appointed, it is, through the Adjutant-General, communicated to officers on foreign stations, or through the Military Secretary; upon my word I don't know exactly.

Q. Do you know of any communication made to Sir Thomas Maitland before the issuing that Order, that his Majesty had considered the services of Lieut.-Col. de Bosset inexpedient?—A. I am not aware of any; I ought to say, I was not aware of

any order from the Commander-in-Chief declaring his dismissal.

Q. Before the issuing of that Order, had there been any communication from Sir Thomas Maitland respecting the dismissal of Col. de Bosset?—A. None.

Q. According to the usage of the service, has the Commander of the Forces abroad any power to dismiss officers without the authority of the Commander-in-Chief, or of a court-martial?—A. None.

Q. Had Sir Thomas Maitland sent home before that Order any notification of the resignation of Col. de Bosset?—A. No.

Q. When was the issuing of that Order first known in the office of the Commander-in-Chief?—A. To the best of my recollection, not until it was communicated to me by Col. de Bosset.

Q. Can you call to mind how long it was after that before you had any communication with Sir Thomas Maitland?—A. I cannot recollect the precise period, or the precise time, but it was not till after I had written to Sir Thomas Maitland upon the subject.

Q. (*By Abbott, C. J.*) Had the book containing the Order arrived?—A. No, I think it had not.

Q. (*By Mr. Campbell.*) When an Order is issued, dismissing an officer from the service, is it usual to intimate the cause?—(*No answer.*)

Mr. Scarlett. You assume that this is an Order

of dismissal; it is not one of that sort, but it is merely a suspension of the pay.

Q. When an Order is issued, stating that the pay of an officer shall cease, and that his service is deemed inexpedient, is it usual to assign the reason of that?—A. No, it is not.

Q. Is the reason never assigned?—A. No reason is assigned regarding the suspension of pay, nor of dismissal; I am not actually aware that it has been ever usual to give out such Orders, consequently I don't know it.

Q. Is that an Order of an unusual nature?—A. I think it is.

Q. And you say that you wrote for explanation upon the subject?—A. Yes, I did.

Q. Is the General Order read at the head of the regiments in the district of the Commander of the Forces?—A. Yes, it is; I think it is not usual, generally speaking, to read a General Order at the head of the troops, unless it affects the discipline of the service. I don't think that that is an Order that would, as a matter of course, be read at the head of the troops.

Q. Would it be entered in the orderly books of all the regiments?—A. Certainly.

Q. To be inspected by all the officers in the service?—A. Yes, certainly.

Q. Is it the duty of every officer to read the orderly book?—A. Yes, it certainly is.

Q. When, in point of fact, did Lieut.-Col. de Bosset cease to be Inspector of the Ionian Militia?—A. I don't recollect the date when he was exchanged to half-pay.

Q. Did he continue till he was exchanged to half-pay?—A. He continued to hold that office till he was exchanged.

Q. (*By Juror.*) Did he receive pay?—A. He was certainly entitled to the pay till he was exchanged to half-pay.

Abbott, C. J. It appears to have been received from the Treasurer of the Ionian Islands, and therefore the fact cannot be doubted.

Q. (*By Mr. Campbell.*) Was that Order of the 26th of September, 1817, treated at the Horse Guards as a valid Order?—A. Certainly, till it was explained.

Q. I need hardly ask you, whether such an Order, in the minds of military men, would have a tendency to injure the character of the person as to whom it is issued?—A. Upon my word, it is a matter of opinion; I can only say, that if I were serving in the Mediterranean at the period of that Order being issued, I should have conceived it indicating that Col. de Bosset laboured under the displeasure of Sir Thomas Maitland.

Q. After the explanation that Sir Thomas Maitland thought fit to send upon this subject to this country, was Col. de Bosset considered as being entitled to his pay, or to hold his commission till

exchanged?—*A.* Yes, certainly he was, and did so continue to receive his pay.

(Cross-examined by Mr. Scarlett.)

Q. Allow me to ask you, whether with respect to foreign colonies and possessions, the Commander of the Forces there situated, corresponds directly with the War Office, or with the Secretary of State for the Colonies?—*A.* With both.

Q. Is not the correspondence with the Commander-in-Chief, the result of a direction from the Secretary of State's office, or is it the result of the authority from the Commander-in-Chief?—*A.* It is the result of the Commander-in-Chief's directions as proceeding from the King through the Secretary of State. It is the result of the office which the Commander-in-Chief holds.

Q. According to the course of office, if the Commander of the Forces upon a foreign station received an order from the Secretary of State without the intervention of the Commander-in-Chief, is he not bound to obey that order?—*A.* Certainly he is bound to obey it.

Q. Although it do not come through the office of the Commander-in-Chief?—*A.* Yes, as coming from a competent authority.

Q. From the Secretary of State for the Colonies?—*A.* Yes.

Q. I observe that the questions put to you, have been confined to the office of Sir Thomas

Maitland, as Commander of the Forces; do you know that at that date he was acting as Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands?—*A.* I do.

Q. Under a charter recently ratified by the King?
—*A.* I do.

Mr. Denman (to the opposite Counsel). You should prove it.

Mr. Scarlett. I can prove it.

Mr. Denman. But this won't do.

Abbott, C. J. It is proof of the fact of a person in a competent office that he acts as such.

Q. Would there be any correspondence with him, as Lord High Commissioner, through the Commander-in-Chief, or would it be confined entirely to the Secretary of State's office?—*A.* It certainly would be confined to the Secretary of State's office, in his capacity of Lord High Commissioner.

Q. I observe that questions have been put to you, as to the mode of dismissal of military officers; do you know of any such officer acting as Inspector of Militia, except in the Ionian Islands?—*A.* I know that such offices were held in America, but now I know of none; I knew them in America to the close of the last war; I knew them in Canada.

Q. How is the pay of that office derived? Is it from the colonies?—*A.* From the colonies.

Q. From the local authorities?—*A.* Yes.

Q. The appointment of an Inspector of Militia,

from the very nature of the office, must be local?—

A. Certainly.

Q. And subject to local regulations?—A. Certainly, and local duties.

Q. I mean local regulations too?—A. Certainly.

Q. For example, if the Legislature of Canada were to pass any act regulating the Militia, and all officers with it, and if ratified by the King, it must be governed by those regulations, and not by the Mutiny Act, the provisions of which don't extend to local regulations of foreign settlements?—A. The regulations for the Militia are locally arranged.

Q. You have been asked whether that Order were considered valid, or you were first asked whether that Order were given without authority, and you said you were not aware of any authority; you was not, at the time when that Order was communicated to you by Col. de Bosset, aware of any authority to justify Sir Thomas Maitland giving that Order?—A. I was not.

Q. Do you mean to say that you are not now aware of any authority?—A. I am now aware that the authority was from the Secretary of State.

Q. Then you don't mean to say that at present, or according to the state of your present information, that there was no authority?—A. Certainly not.

Q. Is the office of Inspector of Militia, considered as entitling the holder of it to the rank of Lieut.-

Colonel?—*A.* Yes, according to the regulations under which that commission was issued, they are Lieut.-Colonels in the army.

Q. Do you mean that it is by virtue of that appointment that it is given to them?—*A.* Yes, by virtue of that appointment.

Q. (*By Abbott, C. J.*) Without any distinct commission of Inspector of Militia in the Ionian Islands: the question is, whether, without more, would that entitle him to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel?—*A.* I think not, but I presume it says so.

Q. No?—*A.* He was so before.

Q. Would the office alone do so?—*A.* Certainly not, but according to the arrangement of the establishment, they were Lieut.-Colonels, and if they had not that appointment, they gave it to them.

Q. (*By Mr. Scarlett.*) He was Lieut.-Colonel upon the continent?—*A.* He was Lieut.-Colonel by brevet in the army too.

Abbott, C. J. This commission issued to the person having the rank, and there was no other appointment necessary.

Q. The exchange made to the 50th regiment, differs from his Lieut.-Colonelcy?—*A.* Certainly.

Q. Do you mean to say that it was an exchange of his commission as Inspector of Militia?—*A.* No; he was exchanged to half-pay of the 50th regiment, from Inspector of Militia in the Ionian Islands.

Q. I observe that the first commission appointing him Inspector, was dated on the 24th of March, 1816; do you happen to know whether that commission, or do you know that that commission, was not issued till the 29th or the 30th of August?—

A. Certainly it was not issued till a later period, but I don't know the period.

Q. Do you not know that it was given to Col. de Bosset by the express desire and recommendation of Sir Thomas Maitland?—A. I do.

Q. Can you give us the date of that recommendation?—A. Yes.

Q. What was the date of it?—A. The 29th of August, 1816. That is the letter itself (*handing in a letter*); there are other matters besides in it, but I have an extract of it, in so far as it is connected with this.

Q. (*By Abbott, C. J.*) Then the commission must have been ante-dated?—A. To the period of the appointment in the Gazette, or of the establishment.

Q. (*By Mr. Scarlett.*) Don't you know that the appointment of some had taken place in the month of March, but two were left open, and this recommendation led to the appointment of Col. de Bosset?—A. They have dated the commission upon the day on which the others were appointed, and that gives him enrolment as from that date.

Q. And this is the letter recommending Col. de Bosset?—A. Yes*.

Produced and read extract from a letter from the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Maitland, sent to the Horse Guards, dated the 29th of August, 1816.

“As upon my arrival at Corfu, I shall be obliged, under Lord Bathurst’s instructions, immediately to commence the organization of a new Constitution for the Ionian States, it is very important that the number of Inspecting Field Officers already agreed to, should be appointed. I have the honour to request that Colonel Patrick Stewart of the half-pay of the 15th foot, and Lieut.-Col. de Bosset of the

* It will be recollected that I was in Malta in the beginning of July, preparing for the mission to Africa, to which I had been appointed by Lord Bathurst; and that Sir Thomas Maitland left Malta for London on the 7th of that month, having apparently given the necessary orders for furnishing me with the means of its accomplishment. Instead, however, of being able to obtain these means, I was obliged, for the reasons assigned in my letters of the 30th of July to Sir Henry Bunbury and to Sir Thomas Maitland, who was then in London, to abandon the object altogether.

Now the letter produced from Sir Thomas Maitland to Sir Henry Torrens, was written in London under the date of 29th of August, and as, at that time, my letter to Lord Bathurst must have reached its destination, Sir Thomas Maitland, conscious of having frustrated the object of the mission to which I had been appointed by his Majesty’s ministers, felt himself bound in policy, and for the sake of saving appearances with those who had so appointed me, to recommend to a situation in his command, an officer whom he had so unwarrantably injured.

half-pay of de Roll's regiment, be forthwith nominated in addition to the two already appointed, but not yet gazetted, viz. Major Jordan, and the Hon. Major John Maitland, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonels in the army."

Q. Whom is that addressed to?—*A.* To me.

Mr. Scarlett. If your Lordship would give me leave, I would read, as part of my evidence, a similar order of the appointment of the other Inspectors which this letter alludes to; I would merely do it to shew that it was conceived in the same words.

Mr. Campbell. If you be to do that, it should not be till after we have done with the evidence of Sir Henry Torrens.

(Re-examined by Mr. Campbell.)

Q. This supposed authority from the office of the Secretary of State, I presume, is in some written document?—*A.* Yes.

Q. When did you first come to know of that?—*A.* I merely speak from memory, and I think it was from a personal communication with Mr. Goulburn shortly after Col. de Bosset came to this country.

Abbott, C. J. It strikes me you are in this difficulty; you charge as an allegation in the declaration that his services were illegitimately dispensed with. That is a false allegation; you are therefore to shew that that is false; but now it does not follow that the Order should pass through the office of

the Commander-in-Chief, so as to negative it. On the contrary, this witness says, that it might be done through the Secretary of State's office. Without considering at present that there is any evidence of the authority of his Majesty through the Secretary of State, your negative is disproved. You are to establish the negative in this case, for the whole jet of your action is that this is an untrue allegation.

Mr. Denman. The last count of the declaration does not so state it.

Abbott, C. J. Yes it does, and it must, otherwise it would be bad. I will read it; it states, "That also the said Sir Thomas Maitland, so being Commander of the Forces as aforesaid, and the said Charles Philip de Bosset, so being Lieut.-Colonel of the British army, was also lawfully possessed, by the grant of his Majesty to him theretofore made, of a certain office and employment; to wit, the office and employment of Inspecting Field Officer of the Militia in the Ionian Islands, yet the said Sir Thomas Maitland, intending and contriving to hurt, injure, and prejudice the said Charles Philip in his good name and reputation, and to cause it to be believed that he the said Charles Philip had misconducted himself in his said office, and had incurred his Majesty's displeasure, theretofore, to wit, on the 9th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1817, in Corfu, in foreign parts, to wit, at London aforesaid,

unlawfully, and wrongfully, and maliciously, as such Commander of the Forces, issued and published, and caused to be issued and published, a certain General Order, of and concerning the said Charles Philip, and of and concerning his said office and employment, by which said Order, the said Sir Thomas Maitland did unlawfully, falsely, and maliciously, order, publish and declare, of and concerning the said Charles Philip, in manner and to the effect following." Then follows the General Order in question. "And by reason of such last mentioned Order, the said Charles Philip was greatly prejudiced and injured in his good name and character as an Officer, and had lost and been deprived of divers large sums which would otherwise have accrued to him." You are called upon, therefore, in a case of this kind to make out the negative.

Mr. Denman. My Lord, we will make it out.

Q. (By Mr. Campbell.) With regard to military men, does it come from the Secretary of State, or from the Horse Guards?—*A.* From the Horse Guards.

Q. To the Commander of the Forces abroad?—*A.* From the Horse Guards with respect to military commanders; but there are other matters as to alterations in the destination of troops.

Mr. Campbell. We are going to distinguish them as to the dismissal of officers, and to shew that it took place through the Horse Guards; but with

respect to other matters it proceeds from the Secretary of State.

Q. With regard to the dismissal or suspension of officers, the Commander-in-Chief corresponds through the Horse Guards, or through the Secretary of State?—A. Through the Horse Guards.

Q. With regard to the pay of officers, is the correspondence with the Horse Guards?—A. With the Horse Guards and War Office.

Abbott, C. J. It must be confined to military pay, and not that which proceeds from the Secretary for the Colonies.

Q. Is the pay of Inspector of Militia made through the Horse Guards, and does he hold under a commission from his Majesty?—A. Yes.

Q. Is the correspondence respecting the appointment of such officers as the Inspector of Militia of the Ionian Islands, with the Horse Guards or the Secretary of State?—A. With the Horse Guards. I wish to guard myself from any inconsistencies, as I conceive that the Commander-in-Chief is bound to obey the orders of the Secretary of State. Upon all subjects relating to the appointment, discipline, and organization of the service, all the orders of appointment come from the Commander-in-Chief.

Q. (*By Abbott, C. J.*) He is bound to obey it, but he is bound to write to the Commander-in-Chief for explanation, and informing him that he has received such an order?—A. Yes, my Lord.

Q. (By Mr. Campbell.) Did you ever know of such an order coming from the Secretary of State as to the pay of officers?—*A.* Never.

Abbott, C. J. If it be pay coming from this country it is one thing, but if received in the colonies it is different.

Q. Are you aware of any distinction?—*A.* No.

Abbott, C. J. When you ask him, whether any such thing ever took place, he tells you that it took place in this instance; you ought not to ask him, whether he be aware of things, when he has said that he is.

Witness. I understand that the learned counsel means *generally speaking*. I am aware of this instance, of course. I presume you (*addressing Counsel*) mean to ask, whether I be aware of its being generally done.

Q. Are you aware of any other instance?—*A.* No.

Q. The office of Lord High Commissioner is merely a civil office?—*A.* Yes.

Mr. Campbell. This Order purports to be done by his Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

Mr. Scarlett (to the opposite Counsel). You won't object, that in order that Sir Henry Torrens may not be kept, I may read another part of the letter as my evidence?

Mr. Denman. When I know more of the case, I can answer that.

Q. (By Abbott, C. J.) I wish to understand what

you mean, when you say that he continues to have his pay as Inspector till he were exchanged?—

A. Because that was the only commission he held in the British army.

Q. Suppose he were lawfully suspended; what then?—*A.* It would be from the duties of the office.

Q. Suppose from the pay?—*A.* If it were by the will of the Crown it is lawful.

Q. If the pleasure of the Crown be signified that it must be so, then it may be suspended?—*A.* Certainly, when the pay ceases; but the pay cannot be suspended so long as he holds his commission.

Q. Then the order to suspend the pay, when the commission is held, is perfectly nugatory?—*A.* Certainly.

Q. You are speaking now of military men?—

A. Yes, of course.

Q. Which pay is produced from the Paymaster?—*A.* Yes.

Mr. Scarlett. I wish your Lordship to ask this question, whether Sir Henry Torrens be not aware, that upon the subject of pay, Sir Thomas Maitland gave directions that his Majesty's Government had decided that the plaintiff was entitled to his pay, and that he wished it to be given by him; for it is in writing.

Abbott, C. J. I can hardly ask that.

Mr. Scarlett. Then the witness must wait till I produce the letter.

Q. (By Mr. Scarlett.) I wish to know if the doubt which the proceedings in question had created, had destroyed his right to the pay, that doubt were not reported to the Government, and whether you have not the document of Sir Thomas Maitland, stating, that according to the decision of the Government, the pay should be made to him?—

A. Yes.

Q. Have you the document here?—*A.* Yes.

Mr. Denman. This will lead to a cross-examination, which can hardly be done conveniently.

Abbott, C. J. If you feel an inconvenience, it had better not be inquired into at present.

Mr. Denman. Yes, my Lord, I must say it would be attended with inconvenience.

Abbott, C. J. Then the witness must stay.

Mr. Denman. It is a very important part of our case.

Abbott, C. J. Very well, he must wait, although his time is valuable to the public.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR JOHN OSWALD sworn.

(Examined by Mr. Scarlett, jun.)

Q. You were Commander of his Majesty's forces in the Ionian Islands in the year 1809?—*A.* I commanded a detachment under Lieut.-Gen. Sir John

Stuart, in the year 1809, that was detached to the Ionian Islands. I commanded the detachment, and proceeded to, and took possession of, the Ionian Islands. It was in the month of October, 1809.

Q. Were you not present when the Ionian Islands were taken possession of?—A. Yes; I had the honour to command the detachment that took them.

Q. Were you then acquainted with the plaintiff?—A. Yes; I became acquainted with him in the beginning of the year 1810; he came with a detachment to reinforce those under my command.

Q. Being under your command, had you an opportunity of being acquainted with the character of the plaintiff?—A. Intimately.

Mr. Scarlett. The general character of the plaintiff is not implicated.

Abbott, C. J. No.

Mr. Scarlett, jun. I was going to ask if he had ever done any thing that made it possible that he should be removed.

Abbott, C. J. You cannot ask that.

Q. Had he an appointment in the command of the island of Cephalonia?—A. He had.

Q. Do you know how long he remained in that command?—A. From my own knowledge I cannot say; he commanded there under my directions from the month of April, 1810, to the month of February, 1811; I retired from that command, and I left him in the command in the year 1811.

Q. Be so good as state through what channel communications are made to officers, respecting their commissions, by the rules of the service?—A. By communication to the Military Secretary of the Commander-in-Chief. We communicate sometimes through that office, and sometimes from the War Office; it depends upon circumstances.

Q. Did you ever hear an instance of an officer being dismissed, or his pay suspended, by communication from the Secretary of State or War Office?—A. I cannot say that I ever did; I cannot charge my memory with it.

Q. And although it be possible, is it probable that such a thing could have taken place frequently without your hearing of it, and known to the officers in the army?—A. I should suppose not; from my course of service, if it had been customary I should have heard of it.

Q. Did you ever hear of any instance but the present?—A. Never.

Q. This is quite new then?—A. As far as my information and knowledge go, it is new.

Q. You have seen the General Order which has been put in suit?—A. Yes, I have seen it in court.

Q. What is the effect of that Order upon the character of an officer?—A. I should consider it as having a very unfavourable effect upon the character of an officer.

Q. If any circumstances should make it necessary,

or render the service of an officer in the army no longer necessary, if that were to be notified to him by his superiors, do you think the manner in which this Order was communicated is a proper one?—*A.* That is a matter of opinion. In the common course of the service I generally think that when officers are suspended, superseded, or removed, from any cause, it is expressed.

Q. If, without any fault of the officer, some general circumstance of disqualification had made his services unnecessary, would this be a proper form to give that effect?—*A.* I would say that it is not the general form.

Q. Would it be the form in which you would do so?—(*No answer.*)

Mr. Scarlett. That is a matter of opinion; what he would do in a particular case is no rule.

Q. What is the notification of a dismissal usually in point of form?—*A.* There is a variety of modes; in general, as to the dismissal of an officer, it proceeds from his Majesty approving the sentence of a court-martial, or that his Majesty thinks his conduct improper and culpable, and then he may be removed without the sentence of a court-martial.

Q. If you had not been acquainted with Col. de Bosset, and had seen this General Order, what would your opinion have been as to him? What would you have inferred from it?—(*No answer.*)

Abbott, C. J. He has already said, that he should

consider that such a General Order would have had a very unfavourable effect upon the character of an officer.

Q. Did you ever know such an Order, published like the present, as to an officer, except from some misconduct?—A. I cannot say that I am conscious, in my experience, of ever having seen such an Order before, for in general the cause has been expressed, the cause of inexpediency was generally stated. I am not conscious of ever having seen an Order of that kind.

(Cross-examined by Mr. Adam.)

Q. At the time that you commanded in the Ionian Islands there was no such officer as an Inspecting Field Officer of Militia?—A. There were Inspectors, but they were local officers under my own command. There was a Provisional Government, and therefore every establishment had officers of a temporary nature.

Q. Was it a Provisional Government till the Charter was ratified at home?—A. I cannot speak from my own knowledge.

Q. All the time you were there, was it a Provisional Government?—A. Yes, it was a Provisional Government.

LIEUT.-COL. TRICKEY sworn.

(Examined by Mr. Denman.)

Q. You were a Lieut.-Col. in the 10th regiment of foot?—A. I was a Major in it.

Q. How long have you been in the service?—A. About twenty-five years.

Q. Were you at Corfu in the month of Sept. 1817?—A. I was.

Q. Do you remember the publication of the General Order which has been proved in this case?—A. Yes.

Q. In what way was it published?—A. It was given out in the orderly book from the Adjutant-General's Office, in the usual way of giving out General Orders.

Q. (*By Abbott, C.J.*) It was not read at the head of the regiments; was this inserted in the orderly book, or read at the head of the regiments?—A. It was inserted in the book, and read at the head of every company; I have no doubt it was.

Q. (*By Mr. Denman.*) Was it read?—A. I did not hear it read; but according to the Order it was so stated.

Q. Was that the course of the service under Sir Thomas Maitland in the Ionian Islands?—A. I commanded part of the 10th regiment*, and it was a General Order that every officer had to certify, that all Orders had been read by him at the head of every company.

Q. That was the course constantly, and therefore it would have been a breach of duty not to have done so?

* Sir Thomas Maitland's own regiment.

Mr. Scarlett. I object to that question. One can guess that it is constantly ordered to be read at the head of every regiment.

Q. You have seen this General Order before?—

A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever know an officer discharged by a General Order, except for misconduct, but upon this occasion?—A. No.

Q. What, in your judgment, would be the effect of such a General Order as this upon the character of the officer who is the subject of it?—A. I should imagine that the officer had done something wrong to have caused such an Order.

Q. Can you tell me whether such an effect will be produced amongst the officers in the army by such a General Order?—(*No answer.*)

Mr. Scarlett. That is not evidence.

Abbott, C. J. You have it inferred in the Order itself, that the officer must have been doing something amiss. Till explained the language and effect of it would be such,

RICHARD POUSSETT, Esq. *sworn.*

(*Examined by Mr. Campbell.*)

Q I believe, in 1817, you were Commissary-General in the Ionian Islands?—A. I was in the Commissariat Department.

Q. What appointment did you hold?—A. I held

the situation of Deputy Assistant Commissary General of his Majesty's Forces.

Q. (By Abbott, C. J.) What were you, do you say?—*A.* I was Deputy Assistant Commissary General of the Forces, and head of the Commissariat Department in the Ionian Islands.

Q. (By Mr. Campbell.) Where were you stationed in the autumn of 1817?—*A.* At Corfu till the 3d of September, and till I went to Zante.

Q. Do you remember this General Order of the 26th of September being issued at Zante?—*A.* Yes, I do.

Q. To the troops there?—*A.* Yes, to the troops there.

Q. In what way?—*A.* In the usual way, by the officer of the department, the regular officer.

Q. In what way?—*A.* It is inserted in the orderly book of the garrison, and in the orderly book of every detachment.

Q. According to the practice of the service, is it likewise read at the head of every regiment in the service?—*A.* I am not military man enough to know that particular.

Abbott, C. J. It is also part of the Order; we know that it would be so expressed, but there is no such direction to do it in this.

Mr. Denman. But Col. Trickey says that it was part of the service to do so.

Abbott, C. J. No, he says that the standing order

of his own regiment was to read every General Order; you want to prove that it was in fact said, but you must get that as you can. I think it is of very little importance whether it were so or not.

Mr. Scarlett. Certainly it is unimportant.

Q. Do you remember this Order being published at Zante?—*A.* Yes.

Q. You have lived a good deal with military men, being in the Commissariat Department?—*A.* Yes, I have.

Q. What effect, in your judgment, is such an Order calculated to produce upon the character of an officer?—*A.* It carries with it the displeasure of the Commander of the Forces, and it occurred to me that his Majesty's displeasure had been expressed, and communicated by the Commander-in-Chief to the army.

(Cross-examined by Mr. Scarlett.)

Q. Where were you at that time?—*A.* I was at Zante at the time of the Order in question being issued.

Q. When was it that the Constitution of the Ionian Islands was made public?—*A.* I think it was upon the 29th of January, 1818, but I am not quite certain; I was not in Corfu; but the Constitution itself points it out.

Q. Was it not at the very same time that this

Order was issued?—*A.* I would look at the Constitution itself if you would allow me.

Q. That does not intimate when it appears?—

A. The Proclamation of Sir Thomas Maitland mentions the period when it was promulgated. It must have been some days after the promulgation of the Constitution at Corfu.

Q. Did it come before or after this Order?—*A.* Before.

Q. Was it not known at the time the Order was received; was it not known that the Constitution had been ratified?—*A.* It was not known at Zante that the Constitution had been ratified at that time. We knew that it had been sent to England for the King's ratification.

Q. Or for modification, if his Majesty thought proper?—*A.* Yes.

(Re-examined by Mr. Campbell.)

Q. You knew nothing of the contents of the Constitutional Charter at that time; you took it for granted?—*A.* No, it was secret.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR WILLIAM CLINTON sworn.

(Examined by Mr. Denman.)

Q. You are a Lieut.-General in the service?—

A. Yes.

Q. For how long?—*A.* Since the year 1806.

Q. You have been Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief?—A. Yes, I have.

Q. Have the goodness to look at that General Order (*shewing it*); allow me to ask you what an effect an Order of that description would be likely to have upon the officer who is named in it, in regard to his character?—A. Had it been my case—(*interrupted.*)

Abbott, C. J. You have this fact already, namely, that this sort of Order is in an unusual form, as has been shown by Sir Henry Torrens, and others have stated that it is in such a form that it must lead military men to think that the person had done something amiss who is named in it.

Mr. Denman. Yes, my Lord, but we wish to strengthen it; this is the last witness I will call to it.

Q. Do you agree in that opinion which has been expressed, that the effect of this would be injurious to the officer named?—A. I have no hesitation in saying that the wording of that Order would lead me to consider that my military character had been affected, and that that would be the opinion of the army in which I serve.

Q. If you had been so named in a General Order, should you have considered your character as affected by such an Order?—A. Most undoubtedly, and that such would have been the impression created in the mind of the army with which I should have been serving, supposing it were my own case.

Q. I have only one question more to put to you : supposing the officer here named had been removed on account of some difficulty arising in the Constitution of the country, would it have been necessary to insert that as a reason for suspending him ? In the general course of things, if an officer had been suspended from his office in consequence of the Constitution of the country, would it have been necessary to express that in the Order for the dismissal ?—A. I should, considering the rank he held, have thought that some previous communication would have been made to himself by some staff officer, stating the circumstances of his dismissal ; or that there would have been some explanation in the General Order. I apprehend so, and I speak of what I should have done had I been in the situation.

Mr. Denman. That is our case*.

* If the *principal* object of this action had been to obtain pecuniary reparation, as has been insinuated by the defendant's friends since the issue of the verdict, the plaintiff's counsel would obviously have called witnesses to prove at least special damages: this might readily have been done, and that to a considerable amount, as the following items will show.

Amount of arrears of pay due to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, as Inspecting Field Officer of the Ionian Militia, to the day of his exchange from full to half-pay (nineteen months), and for the settlement of which, directions have, five times successively, without effect, been sent to Sir Thomas Maitland, by his Majesty's government (see annexed correspondence).

Pecuniary difference established by his Majesty's regulations on

Mr. Scarlett. My Lord, I submit that the plaintiff must be nonsuited; he has only given evidence which shews that it was the duty of Sir Thomas Maitland to issue this Order.

Abbott, C. J. And the Commander of the Forces is bound to obey the orders issued from another quarter, although coming from the Commander-in-Chief, or the Secretary of State. (Here his Lordship read part of the evidence of Sir Henry Torrens.) I think there is enough to go to the jury. It appears by this evidence that the general course of proceeding shews that it should come from the Commander-in-Chief. I think I cannot nonsuit him if there be any thing for the jury to deliberate upon.

the exchange between Lieut.-Cols. of infantry from full to half-pay, £1,924 15s. Lieut.-Col. de Bosset's exchange having been effected without receiving any difference or compensation whatever.

For a journey from the Ionian Islands to England, and a residence in London from December 1817, to June 1820, (two years and a half*) for the purpose of claiming redress, besides losses sustained by being kept from his personal concerns in his native country.

Disbursements made by authority, for public service while in command of Parga, the amount of which Lieut.-Col. de Bosset has been unable to recover.

* Six months have since elapsed, and I am still waiting the settlement of my claim.

MR. SCARLETT.

May it please your Lordship,

Gentlemen of the Jury.

I have felt no other anxiety in wishing to have Mr. Goulburn called by my learned friend, than because I see that it is now 12 o'clock. My learned friend states with great propriety that he meant to abstain from any thing than what arises out of this cause as applicable to the defendant, Sir Thomas Maitland, and I have upon my part to say, that I have instructions from that honourable and gallant person, to assure you and the public, that nothing can be a more mistaken notion upon the subject of his conduct, than to impute to him that there was the slightest degree of malice or ill will towards the object of it upon the occasion alluded to. I am also fully instructed to say, that he has nothing to allege, so as to detract from the merit of Col. de Bosset, as my friend has stated to you*. He laments, indeed, that that gallant officer, after such a series of services as has been detailed to you to-day, should have laboured under a delusion, which is peculiar to himself, upon this cause;

* These were the instructions given by the same individual, who a few months before had represented me, in an official Document, to one of the Secretaries of State, in the darkest colours, and in such a way as to ruin me in the estimation of his Majesty's government. If this misrepresentation be not malicious, I should wish to know how it is to be characterized?

and that it should have got such fast hold (if I may use the expression) of his understanding; but when I detail to you the real circumstances of the case, as applicable to the conduct of Sir Thomas Maitland, I have no doubt it will entitle him to an honourable acquittal at your hands of the charge imputed to him. This is a cause upon which I may observe the great superiority which the constitution of our country possesses above the rest of the world; although I contemplated a case to be stated upon which damages are sought to be recovered against an officer in the army, and standing high in the army at home, and possessing a station abroad, yet as a subject of Great Britain, high and powerful as he may be in his command (and you may with me feel proud of the fact), the constitution of our country makes him amenable to inquiry into his conduct before a British Jury. However this cause may terminate (and that it must terminate in his favour I can entertain no doubt), it yet shews the superiority of British justice, that no individual, however insignificant, and however related to the British empire, or even if not related (for Col. de Bosset, although a foreigner, is related to this country from his services and merits), I say, if not Col. de Bosset merely, but if even the meanest individual from any corner of Europe can state that he has been wronged by a British officer, he finds redress in a court of law by having his case investigated before a British jury. At the same

time that that right is extended in a manner the most honourable to our institutions, and to the justice of our country, yet there is another view which it becomes juries to take of those cases, which is, that they should consider the degree of discretion with which the Commander of our forces abroad is invested, and make some degree of allowance for the infirmity of human judgment, and they are not to consider strictly what the consequences have been after an act has been done, if it were shewn that it was done with the best intention in the execution of duties imposed upon that General officer; they are not to view this case by considering whether, after the circumstances that have taken place, if the same act were to be done again, a man should use such and such peculiar words in doing it, but they are to ascertain whether the defendant, in such a case as this, did the act complained of, as having been actuated by improper motives. I will shew you, Gentlemen, that my learned friend has kept back the real circumstances of this cause, if he knew them. I will demonstrate to you, that at the very instant that General Sir Thomas Maitland issued that Order complained of to-day, so far was he from being actuated by any malice against this plaintiff, that at that moment he did his utmost with the government at home to preserve him (Col. de Bosset) in the situation which he held. Does Col. de Bosset know this? You must suppose he labours

under delusion upon the subject; for if he knew it, I cannot imagine that he would have brought this action, and allowed his mind to be labouring for so many months under this delusion, under this imputation, which was merely imaginary, and which no one could really consider as any imputation at all. With all respect to what a military officer says to-day, I must draw your attention to the distinction between this office of Inspecting Field Officer of Militia, and a General officer in the army, not that I draw it with a view to justify Sir Thomas Maitland, as I rest his case upon stronger grounds, but only to shew that my learned friend misconceives the nature of the case. What if I were to say that, supposing by the Constitution of the Ionian Islands, there were to be no Inspector of Militia at all? I don't say that it was so, but my learned friend would say that such an Order could not have been published, but must have come from the Commander-in-Chief at home. My learned friend labours under mistake, for whenever a Commander of the Forces abroad, having certain duties and rights to exercise as to military command, although it be not essential that he should correspond with the Secretary of State, yet that correspondence with the Secretary of State is much more general than Sir Henry Torrens seems to suppose; but with respect to mere matters of discipline, and those things which the Secretary of State would have to consult the War Office about, it is in

general effected by correspondence with the War Office, but there are many instances in which the correspondence is carried on with both; this, however, is a case in which a correspondence with the Secretary of State's Office is essential.

You have seen that it was owing to General Sir Thomas Maitland, that Col. de Bosset received his original appointment to this office, the suspension of which he now complains of. You have it in evidence, that, upon the 29th of August, 1816, there were the offices for two Inspectors of Militia kept open for his express appointment, the other two who were appointed being appointed before; he recommended the plaintiff to that situation, and his commission appointing him to that office, bears date on the 24th of March; is that a proof of malice or ill will on the part of Sir Thomas Maitland towards him? I ask you, has my friend shewn any one circumstance or fact, to justify you in drawing an inference in this cause, that Sir Thomas Maitland could have been actuated by the slightest bad feeling towards this plaintiff? Just the reverse. My learned friend states only general surmises of what might happen. Malice is a matter capable of proof; you may either prove it to have existed in one particular instance, or you may shew it qualified by circumstances in other instances. Has he shewn that he ever heard Sir Thomas Maitland utter an expression derogatory to Col. de Bosset, or has he shewn

that he ever evinced malice against him? Quite the reverse. He has proved that, which, in my judgment, without adverting to my case at all, would be a complete and full denial of any right which the plaintiff could have to recover in this cause. Let me assume the facts he states; he states that Col. de Bosset having been appointed Inspecting Field Officer of the Ionian Islands, in pursuance of Sir Thomas Maitland's recommendation, that gentleman (the plaintiff) disobeyed the order of Sir Frederick Adam in the absence of Sir Thomas Maitland, and he thinks that order was given improperly. On the merits of that order I don't at present enter; but let me suppose that the Commander of the Forces is absent in another part on other duties, receiving intimation that Col. de Bosset had refused to execute any order in his then situation, and stating that he would resign that situation into the hands of his Majesty, let me ask you what ought to have been done? Suppose that the Commander were to see that it was impossible to maintain order and discipline in those islands, if he allowed any disobedience to take place; but that he first referred to the government at home to inquire whether it were proper to allow it or not. I don't state that as a fact, but assuming this for argument sake, let me suppose he were to do that in a way the least offensive to a gentleman and an officer, and that in the first place he tenders that resignation to the

government, yet that officer must lose his pay in the mean time. He was not willing to bring him to a court-martial; but suppose such feelings as I have stated had actuated him, put it that this person's pay is suspended till that General Order were received from the government at home, that, surely, would not have been a measure of severe exercise, for let me tell you, that Col. de Bosset has no right to ask that you should compel Sir Thomas Maitland to produce the communication as to this matter, which passed between him and the Commander-in-Chief upon this Order by which he was suspended. In fact there is no proof of it, but I will demonstrate to you, that that fact being so, the measure which Sir Thomas took, was a *measure of tenderness* towards this gentleman, and that the whole of his conduct was founded upon an intention not to injure the plaintiff's reputation, but that he acted upon a clear distinct authority upon the subject.

I must now enter more minutely into those proceedings: you are well aware that the Ionian Islands form no part of the British possessions; they are an independent government, under the protection of the Sovereign of Great Britain, by an arrangement under the Treaty of Paris, to which, whether good or bad, Sir Thomas Maitland is no party. Those islands having been constituted into an independency, after being first under the dominion and control of France, and then of Russia,

from their weakness were afterwards placed under the sovereignty of Great Britain, and under the protection of the crown of Great Britain; and assuming the general maxims of the constitution of Great Britain, it was decreed that they should have a constitution of their own, under such rules and laws as were best suited to their condition; in the mean time appointments were made in all the local situations of the islands, which were understood to be occasional appointments. They had commissions transmitted to his Majesty in council, to be modified or ratified as circumstances might require. In the mean time it was necessary to make local appointments of those, and amongst those there were officers appointed to inspect the militia; but I know that they were to be considered merely from the nature of their appointments as officers in the British army. I may say that the Articles of War would never extend to the Ionian Islands, and that the army there is not to be governed by the Articles of War, but by local authorities, as is the case in any quarter where the Articles of War do not extend, that in such cases they never can be governed by the Mutiny Act, nor by the Articles of War.

It is well known that an act of parliament does not extend to the colonial possessions of Great Britain, unless specially mentioned; in like manner the Mutiny Act does not regulate the militia in Jamaica, nor in any of the West India islands, nor in

Canada; it has no relation to them. This local government therefore enacted laws for the regulation of its own local officers, which were ratified by his Majesty, otherwise they were to be of no avail; but those Articles of War bear no relation to them, but merely to the British army, wherever they are, according to the act of parliament. Col. de Bosset, therefore, was not to be looked upon as a British officer appointed by Great Britain, not even a British colonial officer; he might as well say that if by any accident any part of the French territory were to come under the guarantee of the British sovereign, all the officers of their own appointment were to fall under the Articles of War*. But it is only necessary to refer to the situation in which Europe now is; and for this sort of office my learned friend can find no precedent, and no analogies can be derived from it, as you have heard from Sir Henry Torrens that he knew of no other example of the sort, except as to Canada, where such inspectors were appointed; but he tells you that they are not common. If it be true that they are local appointments, it is also true that by the best opinions of military men as to such matters, the rights and privileges of such officers must at least be matter of

* It is almost superfluous to observe, that officers of every description, appointed by his Majesty, and holding king's commissions (as was Col. de Bosset's case), are all and equally subject to the operation of the Articles of War, in any quarter of the globe.

doubt and uncertainty; that is all I ask of you to acknowledge. There were certain appointments of inspectors of militia in those islands, and no doubt they were made with a view to have them recognised in the Charter. When the Charter was made, Col. de Bosset, having such a situation, was resident in one of those islands, and which situation was next in rank to the Lord High Commissioner. He was delegated to have authorities as far as they could be applied to the islands.

When the Ionian States had assembled, they formed a Constitution for themselves*, a copy of which I now hold in my hand, and they had provided that the resident should be, as it were, the vicegerent to the Lord High Commissioner in each island, and should be either a native English or Ionian subject; for you will find that in this Italian Constitution, the word *nativo* is introduced, which is to be interpreted to mean one born in the island. That document will be produced by the Secretary of State, and will be translated to you; but as I understand it, it is to be taken as meaning a native Englishman or an Ionian. The original Italian Charter was transmitted to the Secretary of State, and in that Charter there is another article, which has reference to Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Militia, which I will read to you, and translate

* For some interesting information relative to the manner in which this Constitution was formed, see p. 27.

from the original Italian ; it is to this effect :—“ His Majesty, the protecting Sovereign, shall appoint Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of the Militia for the Ionian States, who shall be either British or Ionian Officers.” The word *nativo* does not occur there, but it says that his Majesty, as protecting Sovereign, shall appoint those officers.

When this Charter was transmitted to this country, the plaintiff was then exercising his office as Inspecting Field Officer ; Sir Thomas Maitland, adverting to the particular article in that Charter relative to such appointments, and to the real signification of the word *nativo*, immediately wrote to Lord Bathurst. I hope my friend won't say that he should have written to the Secretary at War, or to the Commander-in-Chief upon that particular subject. He wrote a letter to Lord Bathurst, a memorandum accompanying the Charter of Constitution, with the express view that Lord Bathurst might be induced to give some qualification to that particular article, as applicable to that word *nativo*, so that if possible it might not apply to Col. de Bosset. The memorandum which he then wrote upon the article in question, was in these words : “ Corfu, 7th May, 1817. It is stated in the article relative to the resident of the Lord High Commissioner, in the Charter, that such resident must be either a British or an Ionian subject. In the original Charter in Italian, it stands British or Ionian *native* subject. It is ne-

cessary to state, that the word *nativo* was introduced by the Ionians, and with a view to preclude foreign officers from holding the situation of resident for the Lord High Commissioner*. If the article stands as it is, Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, and three Sub-Inspectors, cannot be employed, not being British born officers. But if his Lordship will be good enough to state that it is to be understood that a foreign officer in the regular British service and employ, is to be considered in the Ionian Islands in the same light as British born subjects, it will settle the matter. Sir Thomas Maitland submits the above to Earl Bathurst. Sir Thomas could not object to what was done at the time, as the Ionians put it on the footing of perfect attachment to every thing British, but a dislike to every thing foreign †." This was put in in compliment to British born subjects, and here is a statement made, which only shews that Sir Thomas Maitland knew before, that, by the Constitution, the appointment of Col. de Bosset was not conformable to that Charter,

* The appointment of Resident did not exist in the Ionian Islands before the promulgation of the Charter, and this took place three months after Col. de Bosset had left the country; consequently the argument can have no application whatever to his removal from the appointment of Inspecting Field Officer, the subject of the present action.

† The reader has already seen, in the early part of this volume, how far this statement is founded on truth, and by whom this provision was virtually framed.

and that he, with some others, were incapable of holding their offices, unless Lord Bathurst would give a qualification to that clause, so as to enable Sir Thomas to continue them in their appointments, namely, that all officers in the service were to be taken as being British born.

When I see a gentleman taking pains to point out a clause that would exclude another from the service, and request the Secretary of State to give a qualification to that clause, so as to enable him to employ him, can it be said to be malice that actuated that General officer in regard to his conduct towards Col. de Bosset? Lord Bathurst, adverting to the whole Charter, and perceiving that there was that particular clause as to the militia, wishing that they might be either British born, or Ionian subjects, and putting that construction on the word *nativo*, thought it unnecessary to make any such declaration as Sir Thomas Maitland had requested him by the memorandum to make. He even went further as to Inspectors, and thought it proper to communicate his Majesty's pleasure as to such appointments by a letter, which his Lordship wrote on the 22d of August, 1817, which letter accompanied out the written copy of the Charter ratified by the King. That letter is to this effect: "Observing in the chapter of the Constitutional Charter of the Ionian States, which relates to their military establishment, that a power is given to the protecting Sovereign to ap-

point as Inspectors, or Sub-Inspectors of Militia, either British or foreign officers, and considering that the manner in which that Article is worded, may give rise to doubts as to whether foreigners holding commissions in the British or Ionian service are capable of being so employed, I deem it necessary to acquaint you that *although such foreign subjects might, strictly speaking, be eligible to such situations, yet it is the pleasure of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent that no foreign subject SHOULD BE SELECTED as an Inspecting Field Officer of Militia*, and that even with respect to Sub-Inspectors they should, so far as possible, unless strong reasons exist to the contrary, be either British or Ionian subjects.” Now, Gentlemen, let us see in what situation the defendant, Sir Thomas Maitland, was placed; he happened to be at Malta when he received the dispatches, or when he received the answer from the Secretary of State, containing that commentary upon the clause to which he, Sir Thomas Maitland, had directed his Lordship’s attention, confirming that interpretation which had been given to it, namely, that such officers ought to be either British or Ionian born; what was he to do? He considered that all previous appointments made by the Prince Regent were of a nature as merely provisional, and when the Constitution of the Ionian States was promulgated by the Ionian Government, as ratified by his Majesty, that Constitution was to be the rule

for their future government; and he conceived (and I say rightly conceived) that the period was then come when his Majesty would re-appoint officers in the room of those who had only provisional appointment before, although in point of form they were to be considered as deriving their appointments from the law of the Islands, but not appointed under the Constitution; he thought it his plain and obvious duty, as Col. de Bosset was then Inspector of Militia, and as he, Sir Thomas Maitland, was then to promulgate the Constitution of the Ionian Islands, the nature of which was generally known at that time to the principal inhabitants; and he therefore said, "I don't find that I have authority by the Charter to grant any such Commission, but I have authority to say that the persons to be selected for this service shall be either British or Ionian born, and therefore I must notify that any other appointment will be no longer available:" upon that ground he accordingly ordered that the pay of Col. de Bosset was to be suspended.

Now this office of Inspector is said to be a military office; let us suppose that Sir Thomas Maitland had it in contemplation to ascertain what effect it would make upon the mind of the person whose pay was so suspended: the moment he saw the Charter he must be convinced that they must be British or Ionian subjects: that is evident to every one who sees the Charter. Is it expedient that a

gentleman, acting for the government, with all desire to serve the individual that he could possibly have shewn—is it to be supposed, because, in a case not common, and in regard to an office not usual, he uses an expression that a military man might cavil at, that it can be said “he has deprived me unjustly of all the emoluments of my appointment,” if it were a matter for his Majesty’s Government to consider whether he (Col. de Bosset) were to be entitled to pay or not? With respect to the Sub-Inspectors, he did not exercise his discretion till some time afterwards, but with respect to two other Inspectors that were foreigners, he published the same General Order before he knew that Col. de Bosset complained of it. Had he malice against all of them? He thought all the world must have known soon afterwards, that from the very circumstance of their not being native born subjects of Britain, or Ionia, he did so dismiss them: but upon the subject of pay, he thought that was a question which ought to be reserved for the consideration of Government at home, for although the pay were to come out of the Treasury of the Government of the Ionian Islands, and although he thought that such an office could not exist under such circumstances, as the Charter excluded it, yet he thought the question as to pay might remain over till a new officer were appointed. He corresponded with the War Office, and when Col. de

Bosset came to demand pay, the observation was at that time that Sir Thomas Maitland could not decide upon it. He wrote to Sir Henry Torrens upon the question of pay, and also to Lord Bathurst upon the subject, and who afterwards sends his authority to the Secretary of the Ionian Islands, to give such pay as Col. de Bosset ought to receive; but he, acting upon the original instructions given, thought that General Maitland had done right, and that Col. de Bosset was not entitled to it. Lord Bathurst thought that the interpretation which had been originally put upon the Charter was perfectly right, and that the moment the Constitution was promulgated the plaintiff had ceased to occupy the situation, and could not therefore be entitled to pay. It was by Lord Bathurst's authority that the pay was thus withheld. Are we, therefore, to cavil merely with the form of doing this, without paying any attention to the actual motives and intentions of the individual? In case Col. de Bosset does not succeed in establishing his claim for pay, he resolves to treat this Order as a libel; that must be founded upon what may be termed malicious, though, as you know, the words of it are only, that, "from the date of it his Majesty deemed it expedient that the pay of Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, as Inspecting Field Officer of Militia, do cease, his services in that situation having been declared by his Majesty to be inexpedient;" but those which I have stated, were the grounds upon which

his Majesty deemed it expedient that Col. de Bosset's pay for that situation should cease from the date of it. I beg you will observe how this General Order was worded; he could not say that Col. de Bosset should be dismissed from the office, as he did not know whether he should be dismissed altogether from the commission which his Royal Highness the Prince Regent had signed, as being in conformity with the Constitution, nor did he know if the Government would allow him his pay. Upon that footing, he thought that he should instantly suspend the full pay, as no foreigner was to hold the office, agreeably to the clause which he submitted to Lord Bathurst, who had agreed to that construction of it, and had confirmed that law. Now, how can you suppose that that is malice? You will find that the Charter gives a discretionary power to *stay* all such offices, of which, I contend, this local office was one, for it says, "Notwithstanding the provisions made in the first section of the present chapter, relative to the General Order made for proceeding in all instances of malversation in office; the power of suspension or dismissal, as far as relates to British subjects, rests with, and is reserved to his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner of the protecting Sovereign exclusively." Now, if I say to you and his Lordship, "I had the power of suspension and dismissal at my discretion, and if I, choosing, as Lord High Commissioner, to exercise that power and au-

thority, actually suspend the pay of an individual officer, I issue that Order, as coming through me as Commander of the Forces, with reference to his being a military officer," then, I say that, unless you can prove that any malice existed, you cannot complain. Is a General Officer abroad to answer for all this, when he has only acted abroad in execution of his duty? Before he can be called upon to do so, you must certainly prove that malice prompted him to adopt that line of conduct. However, I don't say much upon that, as my learned friend has cast upon me to prove the negative for the honourable character whose case is intrusted to my hands; I shall only shew, that Sir Thomas Maitland is wholly incapable of such conduct, and Col. de Bosset has laboured under delusion upon this subject, that so far from General Maitland entertaining malice against this individual (I don't say that subsequent transactions have not created discontent in the public mind), I say, that so far from that Order being one that proceeded from malice, he would have gladly rendered Col. de Bosset a service, as I shall shew from the whole tenor of his conduct in this transaction. I shall clear him, I trust, from all imputation, when I shall lay that evidence before you, although, even now, I conceive he is already fully entitled to your verdict.

EVIDENCE FOR DEFENDANT.

HENRY GOULBURN, Esq. sworn.

(Examined by Mr. Adam.)

Q. I believe you are Under Secretary of State to the Colonial Department?—A. I am.

Q. Have you brought with you the treaty that was concluded in Paris, in 1815?—A. I have not.

Q. Have you any copy of it?—A. I have not. When I say I have not, I mean I have not a written copy, but I believe I have a printed copy of it.

Q. Have you with you a copy or extract of the Charter granted to the Ionian Islands, or the original?—A. I have a copy of the Charter that was submitted to Lord Bathurst by Sir Thomas Maitland.

Q. After that it was ratified by the King?—A. Yes, it was; the original being to be returned to the Ionian Islands.

Q. Produce it?—A. The copy sent to Sir Thomas Maitland is an exact copy, the original being in Italian and English; I have the Italian printed copy.

Q. Give us the Italian copy?—A. Yes (*producing it*).

The Italian printed copy of the Charter or Con-

stitution of the Ionian Islands, was produced, and an extract of it translated and read by Mr. Scarlett, as follows.

“It is entituled the Constitution of the United States of the Ionian Islands, in the year of our Lord, 1817, and on the last page the date of the ratification is stated to be on the 26th of August, in the year of our Lord, 1817, and in the 57th year of his Majesty’s reign, and is expressed in these words.

“We having seen and considered the Constitutional Charter, in name of his Majesty ratify the same in all and every one of its clauses.”

The 5th Article of Chap. 4th says,

“The Resident of his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner of the protecting Sovereign shall be either a native of England, or an Ionian” (that is, a British or an Ionian subject).

“Chapter 7th, page 2d, Article 6.—His Majesty the Sovereign Protector shall appoint Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of the Militia for the Ionian States, who shall be either British or Ionian officers.”

“The 5th Article of the same Chapter and Section, provides that no officer shall be nominated in the corps of militia of the Ionian Islands, who is not a native subject of the same islands.”

“The 6th Article of that same Chapter and Section says, that his Majesty shall appoint Inspectors, who shall be either British or Ionian officers.”

“ Then the 7th Article states that the care of the militia, in each island, shall be placed under the direction of the Inspectors, or Sub-Inspectors of the same, nominated by his Majesty the protecting Sovereign.”

Mr. Scarlett. I don't read the other clauses, as I don't wish to put it upon that case.

Q. (By Mr. Adam.) Did you, as Under Secretary of State, receive the Charter from the Ionian Islands?—*A.* It was certainly presented to Lord Bathurst before it was put into my hands.

Q. At the same time did a communication come from Sir Thomas Maitland, dated Corfu, the 7th of May, 1817?—*A.* I received by Sir Frederick Hankey, at the same time with the Charter, a memorandum, dated the 7th of May, 1817, from Sir Thomas Maitland.

Q. Respecting some of the clauses in the Charter?—*A.* Yes, some particular clauses.

Q. Produce that?—*A.* Yes; *it is not signed by the defendant*, but transmitted with a variety of other memorandums, brought home with the Charter. (*Witness producing a book.*)

The following memorandum was then read from the book produced, dated Corfu, 7th May, 1817.

“ It is stated in the Article relative to the Resident* ”

* This has nothing to do with the case; Col. de Bosset was Inspector of Militia, and not “ Resident.”

of the Lord High Commissioner, in the Chapter on Local Governments, that such Resident may be either a British or an Ionian subject. In the original Charter, in Italian, it stands British or Ionian *native* subject. It is necessary to state that the word *nativo* was introduced by the Ionians, and with a view to preclude foreign officers from holding the situation of Resident for the Lord High Commissioner. If the Article stands as it is, Lieut.-Col. de Bosset and three Sub-Inspectors cannot be employed, being foreigners. But if Earl Bathurst will be good enough to state that it is to be understood that a foreign officer in the regular British service and employ, is to be considered in the Ionian Islands in the same light as British born subjects, it will settle the matter."

"Sir Thomas Maitland submits the above to Earl Bathurst. Sir Thomas could not object to what was done at the time, as the Ionians put it on the footing of perfect attachment to every thing British, but a dislike to every thing foreign."

Q. Was that Constitution ratified by the King, and sent to Sir Thomas Maitland?—A. Yes.

Q. At the time the Charter was returned, did Lord Bathurst dispatch letters with it to Sir Thomas?—A. Yes; I have got them in another book.

Q. Was one relative to that particular observation of Sir Thomas Maitland?—A. Yes, one was.

Q. Produce that one?—A. Yes; it is to this

effect: (*Witness reading it*) “Downing Street, 27th August, 1817.—Sir, I observe in the chapter of the Constitutional Charter for the Ionian States, which relates to their military establishment, that a power is given to the protecting Sovereign to appoint, as Inspectors or Sub-Inspectors of Militia, either British or foreign officers, and considering that the manner in which that Article is worded, may give rise to doubts, as to whether foreigners holding commissions in the British, or Ionian service,”—

Mr. Scarlett. By mistake it is put in “foreign, British, or Ionian subjects.”

Witness (continuing reading the letter). “are capable of being so employed, I deem it necessary to acquaint you, that although such foreign subjects might, strictly speaking, be eligible to such situations, yet it is the pleasure of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that no foreign subject should be *selected* as an Inspecting Field Officer of Militia; and that even with respect to Sub-Inspectors, they should, so far as possible, unless strong reasons existed to the contrary, be either British or Ionian subjects.—Signed, BATHURST.”

Q. From what fund is the pay of the Inspectors of Militia paid?—*A.* It is paid out of the local chest of the islands.

Q. Is there an agent for the payment of that officer and others, resident in Great Britain?—

A. There is an agent in Great Britain appointed

by the islands to transact generally the business of the Ionian Islands, that is necessary to be transacted here.

Q. Who is that agent?—A. His name is Sir or Mr. Alexander Wood, I believe.

Q. Do you know who acted as agent for the islands in the year 1817, till Mr. Wood's arrival?—

A. Sir Henry Bunbury was agent for the island of Malta, and such duty as was necessary for the Ionian Islands, till the date of Mr. Wood's appointment.

Q. Do you remember any application being made to Lord Bathurst's office by Col. de Bosset on account of his pay?—A. There have been various applications to Lord Bathurst's office by Col. de Bosset, but I cannot say whether they relate to pay or not*.

Q. Has there been any correspondence in Lord Bathurst's office with him?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you know if the pay of Col. de Bosset have been withheld from him, and if so, why? I mean since the date of his suspension.—A. I believe the question has been depending between the office of the Secretary at War, and that of the Secretary of State, with respect to the issuing of Col. de Bosset's pay.

Q. Has that question been decided?—A. As far

* See the correspondence annexed.

as relates to the office of the Secretary of State, I conceive it to be decided; but I cannot say what arrangement the Secretary at War may have made.

Q. What has been the decision of the Secretary of State?—*A.* I have my own letters, which are here, and I beg to refer to them, not having very recently looked at them.

Mr. Denman (to the Witness). We have no objection to take your own opinion, or account of what has been done.

Witness. It is decided, as far as I recollect, that he should have his pay up to the date of his suspension; but that subsequently to that period, the Ionian government could not be compelled to issue his pay.

Q. Was that Lord Bathurst's decision as Secretary of State?—*A.* To the best of my recollection it was.

Q. Whatever the decision was, was it an official decision?—*A.* Certainly.

Q. As Secretary of State?—*A.* Yes.

Q. Was that decision founded upon the construction put upon the Charter, or was it founded upon any interference of Sir Thomas Maitland?—

A. I am not aware of any interference of Sir Thomas Maitland; but it is impossible to say upon what grounds Lord Bathurst desired me so to communicate.

Q. As Under Secretary of State, you know of none?—A. No.

Q. If there had been any such interference, should you have known it?—A. Most probably I should have known it, but I cannot go further than that.

Q. How long have you been Under Secretary of State?—A. Between ten and eleven years, and between seven and eight years in the Colonial Office.

Q. What is the usual course in the Colonial Office, as to corresponding with Commanders of the Forces abroad?—A. The Commanders of the Forces abroad hold also civil situations, and the Secretary of State is in general correspondence with them upon all subjects connected with their civil situations, and on many subjects connected with their military commands.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR HENRY TORRENS *recalled.*

(Examined by Mr. Scarlett.)

Q. I beg to have this read; is that the General Order sent by Sir Thomas Maitland to the War Office (*pointing out the Order alluded to*)?—A. Yes, it is.

Q. I wish first to have that one read which is before it; don't you find in that same book of General Orders, an Order for suspending the Sub-Inspectors (*handing the book to the Witness*)?—A. Yes; the date of it is the 8th of November, and this is showing the appointments and dismissals.

Here the Witness read from the book of General Orders the following extract :

“ Adjutant General’s Office, Head Quarters, Mediterranean Army, Corfu, 8th November, 1817.

“ His Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions :—To be Sub-Inspectors of Militia in the United States of the Ionian Islands, with the rank of Captain in the army, Lieutenant Michael Krumm, of the half-pay of the regiment of Rolls, dated the 11th September, 1817. Lieutenant Dohort Mac Dowall, of the half-pay of the 52d foot, dated 11th September, 1817. Lieutenant John M. Maitland, of the 51st foot, dated 11th September, 1817. Lieutenant Henry Hubert Farquharson, of the half-pay of the 10th foot, dated 11th September, 1817. Lieutenant Wright Knox, of the 87th regiment, dated the 11th September, 1817. Lieutenant Henry Fitzclarence, of the 22d Light Dragoons, dated the 11th September, 1817.

“ The appointments of Captain Harold, and Lieutenant Gougelberg, as Sub-Inspectors of Militia in the Ionian Islands, are hereby discontinued, his Majesty having deemed their services in that capacity inexpedient. Signed, J. M. Maitland, D. A. A. Gen.”

Abbott, C. J. It appears that he discontinues them altogether, and is not suspending them. That was two months after the other.

Juror. The same words are used in that General Order, as in the other, as to their services being deemed inexpedient; those are the appointments and dismissals.

Abbott, C. J. Yes, and it is done by a General Order.

Q. Are you aware of the communications that Mr. Goulburn has alluded to, between the War Office and the Secretary of State of the Colonies, respecting the pay of Col. de Bosset?—*A.* Yes.

Q. Had you any communication with Sir Thomas Maitland, as to that pay, with any reference to the government on that subject?—*A.* Yes, I had, and I have it here; it makes part of the letter. I can shew you the extract; the first part of that letter, which alludes to that subject, is marked in pencil, and was sent by me to the Secretary at War.

Q. What is the date of it?—*A.* It is dated the 21st of October, 1819.

Mr. Denman. I don't know whether your Lordship thinks that that can have any relation to this; it is after the commencement of this action. The Declaration was of Hilary term.

Mr. Scarlett. It is clearly the result of the correspondence.

Mr. Denman. The action was discontinued, in the first instance, for want of appearance, but it was an action upon the same subject.

Abbott, C. J. If it were discontinued, I don't know how to take cognizance of it.

Mr. Scarlett. He (*meaning the defendant*) could not appear till authority were given for some one to appear for him.

Abbott, C. J. It appears that it is part of the correspondence that was going on, and not done as the result of any action that was in agitation.

Mr. Denman. I don't know that it is part of the correspondence.

Witness. It is, certainly, in general allusion to Col. de Bosset's case.

Q. (By Abbott, C. J.) In answer to letters from you to him, concerning his application?—*A.* Certainly.

Here the Witness read a paragraph from the letter alluded to, dated the 21st of October, 1819, which was to the following purport.

“As you have referred to his present claims; it is impossible that he can be paid here according to the common routine, as he continued to receive his pay, as I understand, as a Major of the Roll's regiment till it were disbanded, and now puts in a claim to receive that also as Inspecting Field Officer. It is impossible not to advert to his half-pay, because if he is to be paid both, Lieut.-Col. John Maitland, and Lieut.-Col. Jordan, have claims that have been rejected of a similar nature. As, however, you are anxious to get rid of this, and as, if it be settled

here, we should probably have more claims of that sort set up, it appears to me, the best mode of closing it would be to refer it to the War Office with the inclosed document, and whenever it is settled by Lord Palmerston, you can get it adjusted through the medium of Sir Henry Bunbury, to whom I have written."

Juror. Let us look at the book of General Orders.

Abbott, C. J. The particular words of the General Order that you are to advert to, are these: "His Majesty having deemed their longer services in that capacity inexpedient," which are the same words as were used in the General Order, issued as to the plaintiff (*handing the book to the Jury*).

Mr. Scarlett. Sir Henry Bunbury sent the original letter to which that alludes; he thought it sufficient to send it by post; it is of the same date that he sent it.

Q. (By Mr. Scarlett.) Is that Sir Thomas Maitland's hand-writing? (*shewing the other letter alluded to*)—*A.* Yes.

Mr. Denman. It is sufficient if it comes in due course.

Produced and read letter dated Corfu, the 21st of October, 1819, signed by Sir Thomas Maitland, and addressed to Sir Henry Bunbury.—"Dear Sir Henry—There is an unsettled claim of Col. de Bosset's, respecting his pay as Inspecting Field

Officer of Militia ; I have sent it to the War Office, as the quickest mode of adjusting it ; whenever it is so adjusted, so as to put an end to the whole of it, I will thank you to pay such balance as may be due to him in such adjustment, placing the amount to the Malta Government, which will be repaid out of the funds of the Ionian States."

Q. (*By Mr. Denman.*) I believe there have been three or four applications from Col. de Bosset for his pay?—A. Yes.

Q. They were all referred successively to Sir Thomas Maitland?—A. They were.

Q. You sent them to the Commander-in-Chief, considering him as entitled to his pay?—A. Yes.

Q. The question was, whether he were entitled to have it from the chest of the Ionian Islands?—A. Certainly, it was thought so.

Q. In the judgment of the Commander-in-Chief that pay is still due from the Chest of the Ionian Islands?—A. It is still due from the Government of those Islands ; it was considered that the Inspecting Field Officers were still to be paid from the Ionian Islands.

Q. Do you know at what time it was that Col. de Bosset returned from Parga?—A. I don't.

Q. Do you know, officially, whether Captain Harold and Lieutenant Gougelberg continued, after the second Order, as Sub-Inspectors of the Ionian Islands?—A. I don't know.

Q. You have documents to shew it?—A. No, I have not; the Returns would shew it.

Q. (*By Mr. Scarlett.*) Had you a correspondence with Sir Thomas Maitland, as to Col. de Bosset's claims?—A. Yes.

Q. Do you know in what way those claims would be made on the Ionian Islands? are they made to the Commander, or in an official form?—A. The only form was, that it was an application to Sir Thomas Maitland: I cannot speak of the form.

Q. You cannot inform us whether the Inspectors, or any other local officers, demanded it from the Commander of the Forces, or whether they go to some office; have you not had the Report of the Auditor sent?—A. Yes, the Report of Sir Thomas Maitland, which he refers to in that letter.

Q. Then you corresponded with him officially?—A. Yes, the Report of the Auditor of the Islands making a difficulty as to his pay.

Q. And he begged that that might be decided by the Government, and not left to him to decide?—A. Exactly so.

LIEUT.-COL. GEORGE HENRY RAITT sworn.

(*Examined by Mr. Scarlett.*)

Q. I believe you are Deputy Adjutant General of the Forces in the Mediterranean?—A. I am.

Q. I observe that the General Order issued by General Sir Thomas Maitland, is signed by you?

—A. Yes.

Q. Were you at Malta at the time he issued this Order?—A. I was.

Q. Do you know whether at that time he had received dispatches with the ratification of the treaty for the Ionian Islands?—A. I saw it lying upon the table.

Mr. Scarlett. Mr. Goulburn said that that letter was dispatched with the ratification.

Q. It was lying before him upon the table at Malta when that Order was written?—A. Yes.

Q. (*By Juror.*) What is the date of the Order alluded to?—A. The Order is dated on the 26th of September, 1817.

Q. (*By Mr. Scarlett.*) How long have you been in the service?—A. I was appointed in September, 1814.

Q. Was this Order drawn by yourself?—A. No, I received it, and promulgated it to the troops in Malta, and then forwarded it to the Ionian Islands by the first opportunity. I received a written Order.

Q. Excepting the Inspecting Field Officer of Militia in the Ionian Islands, you were not acquainted with many such officers?—A. No, only in the instance of Canada besides; I don't know of any other such officer.

(Cross-examined by Mr. Campbell.)

Q. Are you aware to whom General Orders are dictated by the Commander of the Forces?—A. Sometimes to me, sometimes to his Secretary, and sometimes to his private Secretary.

Q. To whom was this General Order dictated?—A. I don't know.

Q. From whom did you receive it?—A. From Colonel Hankey, his private Secretary.

Q. You can tell us when the Charter of the Ionian Islands was received at Malta?—A. A day, or two days before.

Q. How soon was that Constitution promulgated?—A. It was promulgated at Corfu by the States at the end of the year, but I was at Malta.

Q. Did you remain at Malta long after?—A. Some time.

Q. Did you accompany his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner to Corfu?—A. No.

Q. You went some time afterwards?—A. Yes, in November.

Q. Was it not after November that the Charter of the Constitution was promulgated?—A. It was in December.

Q. Was there not a gentleman, an officer of the name of Krumm, who was Inspector, or Sub-Inspector of the Ionian Militia at that time?—A. Yes.

Q. Did he not continue to be employed in that capacity after the Constitution had been promulgated?—A. Yes.

Q. He was continued to that hour?—A. Yes.

Q. (*By Mr. Scarlett.*) He was a Sub-Inspector?—A. Yes.

Q. Is there any foreign subject who is an Inspector, or Sub-Inspector?—A. None*.

Q. The promulgation of the Charter of the Constitution was a grand ceremony?—A. Yes.

Q. And they waited for the arrival of the Lord High Commissioner?—A. Yes.

Q. There was a great procession of troops, and a grand ceremony?—A. Yes†.

Q. (*By Mr. Campbell.*) Were the contents of the Charter, or the Constitution, known to the public till that promulgation took place?—A. I don't know.

Q. Can you tell us when Lieut.-Col. de Bosset returned from Parga?—A. I was not then at the Ionian Islands.

Q. You never heard Sir Thomas Maitland mention that?—A. No.

Mr. Scarlett. That is my case.

* Captain Krumm, as it has been seen, was a foreigner (a native of Germany).

† See note, page 28.

MR. DENMAN.

May it please your Lordship,

Gentlemen of the Jury,

His Lordship having decided against the objection which my learned friend took to the case which I had endeavoured to make out, shewing that it was such a case as was fit to be submitted to the consideration of a jury, I have now to submit to you, that that case so attempted to be made out, so far from having received any answer from my friend, has, in point of fact, received great support from the additional light which has been thrown upon the various circumstances attending the conduct of the defendant. Gentlemen, cases of this sort are fortunately of rare occurrence in the British military service; and, indeed, throughout the whole of English society, there is a frank and social intercourse, which makes it unlikely and unusual for cases of complaint like this, ever to arise; moreover, persons in high and exalted rank are surrounded with great protections, besides those protections which are thrown around them, there is often great difficulty in making out proof of that sort of malice which must be the ground of complaint when an individual comes into an English court of justice. It will not be enough for me to shew that the plaintiff's character has sustained

injury, or that his fortune has been impeded, if those circumstances which are complained of, have arisen from mere mistake or inadvertency. On the part of the plaintiff, upon whom such consequences as have been stated, follow, it is necessary for me to shew that the motive of the defendant, in his conduct towards him, was malicious; my mode of doing so was this, namely, to shew, from the knowledge of military men, what the effect of such a General Order actually was upon their feelings, and if such were the opinions of all military men, to whose knowledge it must come, as has been shewn, it is evident that it could not but be known to him by whom that General Order was issued. I will not go through the whole detail of the evidence of Sir William Clinton, Sir John Oswald, or Sir Henry Torrens himself, from which it appears to me, that the case I endeavoured to make out, comes to the clearness of day, that such an Order must have been most injurious to the character of the individual to whom it was applicable, and known to be so to all military men, and that it would throw a stain upon the character of him who was the object of it. When I shew the issuing of such a General Order by a high officer in the service, under the circumstances of this case, I think I shew that he did the act, which is *prima facie* the groundwork of the case on which I rest. In what way then has my friend attempted to get rid of it, by

any new view of those circumstances, or any consideration which he has given to it? He says you are not to spell with the nicest criticism the actions of a military man; I admit that: you have a right to look to his whole conduct, and you are to say whether it were issued with such a malicious intention as that which I have asserted. I must ask you, with the nicest criticism, the most elaborate inquiry, and acuteness of your research, looking at all the points which my learned friend has attempted to establish, to say whether General Maitland can be considered to have been acting *bona-fide*, and without the intention imputed to him of injuring this respectable and gallant officer.

In the first place I think it is a little remarkable, that Col. Hankey, who was long the private Secretary of Sir Thomas Maitland, and who sits before me, has not been called as a witness in this case! The evidence of malice was to be repudiated, by shewing the conciliating disposition and good will of Sir Thomas Maitland towards Col. de Bosset; it seems that he (the defendant) was anxious to introduce that officer as a Resident, to a station of emolument, but what evidence have we of that? Lieut.-Col. Raitt might easily have proved that fact, if any such fact had existed; either he or Col. Hankey might have told you whether any such wish had existed in the mind of the defendant; but you are merely desired to infer it from a letter written to the Secre-

tary of State for the Colonial Department, inquiring whether such a person as this plaintiff could be allowed to be a Resident in one of the Ionian Islands. If I were wishing to infer the contrary conclusion, I might do so from this evidence; it is just as consistent with the fact, that Col. de Bosset had applied for such a situation as he then filled, and that Sir Thomas Maitland had endeavoured to exclude him from it, as it is with the allegation that he thereby evinced a desire to obtain it for him. I don't say that I have the least right to infer that from the letter which the defendant so wrote; but at least I say, that my learned friend has as little right to infer that he (Sir Thomas Maitland) had thereby demonstrated a wish to promote the interest of Col. de Bosset. How are you to draw such a conclusion, and at the same time what are you to make of evidence so slight, or at least so equivocal? Are you to allow it to break in upon the malice evinced by the issuing of such a General Order, coming from such high authority, and committing the injury which the defendant evidently knew that it must commit?

It is very important, however, to look at that Article of the Constitution which relates to this Resident, as it appears that it goes to the excluding a Resident, not as being a British subject, but only stating that a British or an Ionian subject, is the only one to fill it in future. From the word *nativo* being

used, it seems that a British officer would be excluded; but in that Article as to Inspectors, it is evident that he would not be excluded; it was therefore unnecessary to ask the opinion of any one as to the Resident, or to apply to the Colonial Department, as it is clear that unless he be a native English, or an Ionian born, a party cannot be appointed to that office; but the difficulty does not occur as to the Inspecting Field Officer of Militia. There was no difficulty started upon that point, till it was started by Sir Thomas Maitland himself, at the very time that Col. de Bosset himself was occupying such a situation as that of Inspector of Militia. What are then the circumstances attending that *unprecedented Order*, under which the suspension of this office of Inspector took place, as I am justified in calling it from all the evidence in the cause? General Maitland sends what is called a memorandum, putting a question to the Colonial Department, and he afterwards thinks, by the answer he received, that he is called upon to act upon it immediately; and accordingly he issues a General Order to remove every Inspector and Sub-Inspector, who was not British or Ionian born. This is an Order which is perfectly indiscriminate, and therefore denominated perfectly impartial and fair. The answer has been misconstrued, as I take it, from the words of Lord Bathurst's letter, which are, "that although such foreign subjects might, strictly

speaking, be eligible to such situations, yet it is the pleasure of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that no foreign subject should be *selected* as an Inspecting Field Officer of Militia," &c. &c. I say that these words have reference to the future, and not to the past, and only intimate an opinion that none but British or Ionian subjects should be afterwards appointed to fill those situations. Was this an answer that made it absolutely necessary for Sir Thomas Maitland to issue such an Order as that which we now complain of? Was it universal in its application? It was directly the reverse; it does not apply to Lieut. Michael Krumm, nor to the other German gentleman, nor even to Capt. Harold and another, that were removed in the month of November following, although upon that occasion the same language was used.

Mr. Scarlett. I beg your pardon; Mr. Goulburn's letter gives a discretion as to Sub-Inspectors.

Mr. Denman. I spoke of the Order itself. I ask you also whether it do not give him a discretion as to Inspectors, and whether it be not trifling with you to tell you the contrary, by saying that he had a power of dismissing the plaintiff from that office which he so honourably filled? I am sure that Inspectors are placed at his discretion, by the very language used in Lord Bathurst's letter, when he says, "although such foreign subjects might, strictly speaking, be eligible to such situations, yet it is the

pleasure of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that no foreign subject should be selected as an Inspecting Field Officer of Militia ;” does it say that they are to be removed? Does it not give the Commanding Officer of the Forces a discretion even after the promulgation of that Constitution under which alone he had a pretence to do it? He had not even the shadow of a right, nor could he set up any pretence in consequence of that to remove him. At all events it gave him a discretion as to the time, place, mode, and opportunity of removing an officer holding that office. Suppose that it gave him a power, a sovereign power as they contend it ought to be considered; suppose that Lord Bathurst or Mr. Goulburn had said, “We desire you to remove Col. de Bosset from his office of Inspecting Field Officer” (stating him by name); still, I say, that in that case, such a General Order as this would have been a most ungracious and injurious course of proceeding; is any commanding officer, such as the defendant, whenever he receives a letter couched in such terms, to act with such breathless haste as he has done, in proceeding to remove a military person acting so honourably and so meritoriously under him? I say that he was in duty bound to wait at least for some time, so as to consult the feelings of the officer to be removed, by stating the reasons that could be assigned for that removal, and the sort of authority under which it was made. I am willing

to rest the fate of this cause upon this particular part of the defendant's conduct. Can you believe, that if he conceived that he acted by authority, in adopting this course of proceeding, he would have subjected Col. de Bosset to such imputations as were likely to result, and actually did result from it, by his removing him in that way, by merely stating that it was because his Majesty considered his services in that situation to be inexpedient? Under that sort of general imputation, there is nothing that might not have been imputed to Col. de Bosset, when you consider the manner in which that Order was issued. My learned friend states a circumstance in observation, but not as established by evidence; says he, "I will shew that which proves what passed in the mind of Sir Thomas Maitland; no, no," says he, "I don't say that it is not an imputation cast upon Col. de Bosset, but had it been wilfully and maliciously done, this was not the way to cast it:" my learned friend has not proved it to be otherwise, and if you be of opinion that it must have been maliciously done, then this is the way in which he must answer for this imputation so cast. The Charter of Constitution for the Ionian Islands does not give the Commander of the Forces the power of removing from every office every officer that is not British or Ionian born, but he has only power to remove those that were guilty of malversation; but, says my learned friend, "When the Order it-

self came to be looked at, if it had been a removal, in consequence of malversation, it would have been conspicuous upon the Order." Why was he to suffer, for one single moment, such imputations, when the same Order might have secured him from any imputation at all? I say, that the Constitution did not furnish that analogy between this case and any common cases that have been mentioned. If it were under the interpretation put upon that clause in which the word *nativo* occurs, there would have been some excuse; but as to Inspectors, I deny that it is clear that any such regulation was to be adopted; and indeed it is so doubtful, that Sir Thomas Maitland himself wrote home for instructions, and the very moment he received an answer, which was still doubtful, he took upon himself to dismiss Col. de Bosset. It was utterly ruinous to the individual against whom that Order was so precipitately issued. It would have been natural to have said more in that Order, and to have intimated that it was because he was not a British subject, for he was previously deemed an officer capable of being elected to the situation; but instead of that, under the discretionary power which the Commander of the Forces assumed, he immediately proceeds to dismiss him in terms which are applicable to dismissals for malversation only. I hope, Gentlemen, you understand this argument, for it is one that I should not have alluded to but for

my learned friend's speech. What are those cases as to which such an Order is generally issued? They are cases of malversation in office, as to which a General Order of removal would attack the character of those who are removed.

Mr. Scarlett (interposing). If you mean to reply upon that part of my argument, I will thank you to state it correctly; it was, that in the exercise of that authority there is nothing to prevent the Commander of the Forces from suspending or removing any officer in a similar manner, although malversation in office gives that power also.

Mr. Denman (resuming). Is it possible to contend for the propriety of exercising such an authority in this way without much special pleading, so as to shut out common sense, which governs, or ought to govern, all transactions in life? Is it possible to say that the authority given was, "I don't deprive you of the right of removal in the same way for every cause, although that of malversation in office be reserved for the Courts?" I say that the reason for dismissal should have been apparent upon the Order itself; yet, on the contrary, that General Order appears without any reason whatever being given, and therefore it is to be inferred that it was in consequence, not of that article in the Charter, but that it was to be supposed that it was a dismissal on account of malversation: the clause as to an officer being appointed Resident is not ap-

plicable to this plaintiff, from the circumstance of his not being a native. Neither by the Charter, nor by such an Order being issued, was Col. de Bosset to be deprived of the power of going to a court in order to inquire into any alleged malversation that could be instituted. I say, that upon looking at the words of that article a grosser imputation is cast upon the character of Col. de Bosset by the issuing of this Order than I at first thought. How is that stigma removed? Is it to be removed by mere assertion, when the proof was at hand, if any just imputation could have been made? How was he to remove that stigma said to attach to the plaintiff by the gallant client of my friend? It has been attempted to be proved that the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands had thrown no difficulty in the way of the plaintiff receiving his pay; I don't know what may be the march, or degree of progress those fiscal powers of the Ionian Islands think proper to make, but this much I know, that two years and a half have passed over, and three or four applications have been made for a settlement, but it is as yet undecided where that pay is to come from. There have been three or four applications made to Sir Thomas Maitland himself, and that question is as yet undetermined, and the pay is not issued; the Commander-in-Chief thinks the plaintiff has a right to his pay, and thinks that it should come from the military chest; but others think that

it should come from the chest of the Ionian Islands; be that as it may, the pay is not yet given, and I say, that the fact of its being left undecided shews at least no great anxiety to settle the pay due to that officer, who has nothing else to depend upon; and it was at first withheld on the part of that officer, who accompanied this Order of suspension by an Order that his pay should cease.

I ask you, Gentlemen, what is to attach to this individual to justify the taking away of his character in this manner? That that has been done, the whole tenor of the evidence in our case shews. The article in the Charter of Constitution does not cast that imputation upon the character of this individual, but the very imputation complained of results from the discretionary removal of the party from such an office.

There has been something said as to another General Order that removed other officers in the very same terms; I don't wish to say any thing that can reflect upon any other character improperly, and I should be very unwilling to cast any reflection upon the gallant officer who is defendant in this cause, but I have a duty to perform for my client in making out this case.

It is said, that in the month of November following the same language was used by the defendant in a General Order for the dismissal of other two officers, and that there was no complaint made by

those other German gentlemen, although the same language was used as to his Majesty's having deemed their longer services inexpedient. I have to observe upon that, that the moment that that General Order was issued against Col. de Bosset, it excited ideas in the minds of military men that you cannot perhaps feel the full extent of; I beg you, however, to reflect on the circumstances likely to result from such an Order, if such a high and respectable individual as Col. de Bosset be to be held out in the Orderly Books of other regiments as a person to be dismissed, merely upon the statement that his services were no longer deemed expedient. If such a mode of dismissal were justifiable, there was no military man there who had a character to preserve but was completely in the power of that officer, who was at the head of the military government there, to deprive such person of it whenever he pleased. At the time of the plaintiff's dismissal in this manner, there was nothing but one cry of execration throughout the islands, which Lieut.-Col. Trickey and other witnesses would have described if they had not been stopped.

It was a great object with my friend to shew, that his client had brought other people under the provisions of the same article, and had effected their dismissals by the same means, and by using the very same words, and therefore he endeavours to shew, that the defendant having declared on the

26th of September that the services of Col. de Bosset were inexpedient, he removed other officers subsequently under the same pretence ; but if so, it can only be said that he thought it would be prudent to veil his conduct as to this injured individual, by shewing that he dismissed others under a similar Order.

I still say, that if the defendant had executed his duty in pursuance of an authority, as to which he was under no control, it would have been at least prudent to have stated in the General Order which he issued, that there were other persons placed in a similar situation, that would either then or subsequently be dismissed for the same reason. Not having done that, he has cast an imputation upon this gentleman's character, which nothing but the verdict of a British jury can ever efface or remove.

It gives me pleasure to hear my learned friend disclaim all intention, on the part of his client, of imputing any thing to the character and conduct of the honourable, gallant, and accomplished officer who now asks for justice at your hands ; I am glad to hear that stated, as I know that dark and infamous slanders have been cast upon him in consequence of this transaction ; I am glad to hear it acknowledged by the Counsel on the part of Sir Thomas Maitland, that he has even now no imputation to cast upon him ; and I can only say, that if he had acted with the same impressions upon his

mind at the time he issued this Order, and if he had felt himself under the necessity of doing so under this Charter of Constitution, he would then have done it in a more conciliating manner, and so as to fall lighter, and be more tolerable than the manner in which it was done. If my friend's client had been so actuated, you would not have heard of this mode of removing Col. de Bosset, you would not have heard of such a General Order being issued at such a time, you would not have been astonished, as you must be now, to find that it was done without a court martial or any sort of trial; but you would have found that the mode adopted would have been, that his resignation was accepted, his services, by the provision in the Charter, being no longer necessary.

Gentlemen, you have learnt that Col. de Bosset was actually, for a length of time, governor of some of the Ionian Islands, and had been in a confidential situation at Parga, a place which has been rendered more remarkable of late years than for centuries past. It is remarkable, that at that time of his return from Parga—

Abbott, C. J. (interposing). There is no evidence as to the time of his returning from Parga.

Mr. Denman (resuming). I understand that that was shewn, but I don't know that there was any evidence at all upon that question, and therefore I

won't refer to it. I will only rest my case upon the evidence as to the transaction in question, the nature of the Order itself, the situation of those parties, and the imputation proceeding from one who could not cast it without crushing the other, and from one who knew what was to be the consequence of it; I say, that it was with that full knowledge that he issued such an Order as the present. His attempts, in all that he has submitted to you to shew the contrary, fail in their object; there has not been a single point which my learned friend has stated that does not increase the claim of the plaintiff to receive damages at your hands.

On the part of the plaintiff I understand it to have been said, that he has not falsified this allegation, or that it cannot be inferred to be false, and the jury cannot believe it false; I know the great difficulty that plaintiffs labour under in getting evidence against persons of high rank and occupying high stations; it is a matter of the utmost difficulty, but I say that it is a matter in which we have completely succeeded in the present instance, by means of that very evidence which my learned friend has called to confute our case.

My learned friend has alluded to the correspondence between Sir Frederick Adam and Col. de Bosset, and I am willing to refer to it; but he has not stated all the circumstances of the previous

period; the statement I made was not that he (Col. de Bosset) undertook to fulfil the duties of that office which it was wished he should perform.

Mr. Scarlett. You stated some circumstances as to that, but did not prove them.

Abbott, C. J. As to any fact relative to the previous conduct of either of these parties, there is no evidence of any from which an improper motive can be inferred; if it be to be inferred at all, it is to be inferred from the manner in which this Order was issued, and the language of it; there is no evidence of any thing else; we have no evidence of any other facts than that such an Order was issued; the jury must lay all that has been stated as matter of fact, which is not proved, out of the question.

Mr. Denman. I think there never was a fact more clear, than that the plaintiff has sustained injury from the manner in which this Order was issued, and the words of it; and unless the jury shut their eyes against the truth arising from circumstances, it remains without any distinct proof to the contrary; because, when my learned friend says malice is a thing to be proved, yet nothing is more difficult both in discussion and proof; but I say, you are to infer the malice and the motives from the injury inflicted by the act done. You are to infer, that when a superior officer issues such an Order against an inferior officer, and knows the consequences of

what he is doing, he means to be responsible for them, providing that inferior officer have an opportunity of proving them in a court of justice.

To your hands, therefore, (not confining you to the mere terms of the Order, but by shewing a complete negative to my friend's case, when he said that he should shew that this gentleman was acting under full authority and under strict orders,) I commit the case of the plaintiff, and I say there was never a clearer case submitted for the verdict of a jury. If he do not receive damages at your hands, I say that you will be dismissing a meritorious officer with disgrace, one who has conducted himself with every species of honour; and you would be sending him to his own country to tell the world what he had suffered from British ingratitude and British injustice; but it is not from your verdict that I expect such a result.

I leave the matter to your determination, strictly upon that General Order alone under the terms it was issued, and I defy any twelve gentlemen, who are men of sense, and accustomed to business, and know how to do their duty, to come to a conclusion that Col, de Bosset was not injured by this determined hostility of Sir Thomas Maitland. As to damages, I need not say one word more, the object of the plaintiff being not to recover exorbitant damages; but, to obtain a verdict, by which you will do justice to an injured individual, and vindi-

cate the character of my client from the imputations which have been undeservingly cast upon him.

ABBOTT, CHIEF JUSTICE.

Gentlemen of the Jury,

This is an action brought by Col. de Bosset, who was appointed to the office of Inspecting Field Officer in the Ionian Islands, against the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Maitland, Commander of his Majesty's Forces in those islands, who was also Lord High Commissioner for his Majesty as protecting Sovereign of those islands. This appointment was made with the consent of the local governments of the Ionian Islands*, and by the declaration, the plaintiff says, that the defendant did "knowingly, wrongfully, and maliciously, and contrary to the Articles of War, without the order of his Majesty, and without any sentence by a general court-martial approved of by his Majesty, and without any authority from his Majesty, under the sign manual of his Majesty, or by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and without any lawful authority whatever, issue, publish, and cause to be issued and published, a certain General Order, by which the said Sir Thomas Maitland, as Commander of the Forces, directed that from the receipt of the said

* His Lordship was here under a mistake: the appointments issued direct from his Majesty, without any reference to the local government whatever.

Order in the Ionian Islands, the pay of the plaintiff, as Inspecting Field Officer of Militia, should cease, falsely alleging in the said Order, that his Majesty declared the services of the plaintiff in such situation to be inexpedient, by means whereof many persons were, and are, induced to believe, and did believe, that it was the intention of his Majesty to dismiss him from his said office with disgrace, and to suppose that the plaintiff had been guilty of misconduct in his said office, and for misbehaviour as a British officer, and was a person unworthy to serve his Majesty in his said office, and the pay and profits of his said office ceased and were withheld, and that the said plaintiff was unable to exercise, and was prevented from exercising, the duties thereof;" that is the language of the General Order in question, as stated in the first count of the declaration, which is material for your consideration.

The learned Counsel for the plaintiff, in the outset of his reply, stated most correctly, that this action is only to be maintained upon the ground that the act complained of does appear to have proceeded from improper motives; he stated it most correctly so, for if it be not an Order issued under the influence of such motives, then the person issuing it cannot be called to account for it.

With regard to the evidence of improper conduct, I shall only say, that although some facts have been stated to you relating to the conduct of this plaintiff,

antecedent to the issuing of this Order, yet there is no proof of any such facts; there is nothing before you from which you can infer improper motives in regard to the conduct of Sir Thomas Maitland, except it can be inferred from the issuing of the Order itself, and the language in which it is expressed.

On the part of the defendant, some evidence has been given to shew, that antecedently to this time, or recently before it, he was so far from retaining ill will against Col. de Bosset, that he was actually taking different measures to procure his advancement, and the promotion of his interest. Whether there were any other circumstances at that time, that might change his conduct towards the plaintiff, we have had no evidence further than the fact of his issuing this Order, and its subsequent result.

The first part of the evidence was merely a formal part as to the appointment of the plaintiff to the Residency; he was a Lieut.-Col. in the army, and an Inspecting Field Officer, and it is clear from the evidence of Mr. Goulburn, that his pay for such office of Inspecting Field Officer would be issued, not by the Paymaster of the Forces, nor from the English Treasury, but from the treasury of the islands themselves, and not paid to him as the pay of a British Officer.

They next call Sir Henry Torrens, who was Adjutant-General, and Military Secretary to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, the Commander-in-

Chief, and he was called to shew that there was not at that time issued, as this Order imports, a declaration on the part of his Majesty that the plaintiff's services, as Inspecting Field Officer, were deemed inexpedient; and certainly this testimony does very satisfactorily prove that nothing of that kind had passed through that military office of which he (Sir Henry Torrens) constituted a part, and which would be the ordinary channel for communications of that kind, although it be not impossible that, this being a colony, some issue of orders or communication might come from the Secretary of State.

It appears that no express declaration from his Majesty, that the services of the plaintiff were inexpedient, was ever notified to Sir Thomas Maitland; but it is said in his behalf, that the circumstances which occurred were such as to lead him to suppose that the services of the plaintiff, he being a foreigner, or at least, he not being a British born subject, nor an Ionian, and that his appointment being before the ratification of the Charter, he could not be continued.

In order to shew what the effect of such an Order would be, by the interpretation to be put upon it by limiting it in the manner stated, two or three military gentlemen of high rank are called, who say that the publishing of this Order in the manner expressed, they would infer from it that some misconduct had taken place on the part of the plaintiff, or

some offence had been committed by him, or at least that such sort of conduct was to be imputed to him.

The expression therein used, that an officer's services were deemed inexpedient, as I collect from them, means that it is a dismissal or suspension for some supposed misconduct, and they tell you that every military man, seeing this Order, would, upon a fair and impartial inspection and perusal of it, infer from the language in which it is expressed that the plaintiff had done something amiss.

The Order in question is dated Malta, the 26th of September, 1817, and from that island it is transmitted to the several islands, constituting what are called the States of the Ionian Islands, and there it is entered in the orderly books in every regiment throughout those islands: it does not appear that it was read at the head of every corps or company, but it seems that there is no necessity that it should be so done. Every officer has, agreeably to his duty, a right to have recourse to it, and it is quite sufficient that it was read at the head of some regiments, or that it may be read at the head of all of them.

This is the substance of what has been said on the part of the plaintiff; they shew you that this Order is unusual in its terms, and that it is not an ordinary mode of intimating to an officer that his services are suspended, or that he is dismissed, ex-

cept for some misconduct or malversation in office. When it is issued for any other reason than that of misconduct, the course generally adopted is a communication to the officer himself, containing a declaration or explanation of the measure intended, and is not effected by a General Order such as this.

That is the substance of the evidence adduced on the part of the plaintiff, from which the learned Counsel desires you to infer that this not being the usual course of procedure in such cases, but only used in cases of dismissal on account of misconduct, this Order must be understood to convey to the minds of military men an unjust and injurious imputation upon the plaintiff's character, or that he must have been dismissed for some implied misconduct, and therefore, that the issuing of such an Order by Sir Thomas Maitland, which is so unusual an Order, must have proceeded, on the part of the defendant, from some improper motives actuating him.

That is the way in which the plaintiff puts the question, and then the case, on the part of the defendant, is this. In the first place, the learned Counsel on his behalf, endeavoured to shew, by way of evidence, that the defendant could have had no improper motive towards the plaintiff, and that this conduct on his part, must have proceeded from a conscientious discharge of his duty in the execution of his office. They put in

a letter, written by the defendant himself to Sir Henry Torrens, or to the Horse Guards, dated the 29th of August, 1816, which is in these words:

“As upon my arrival at Corfu, I shall be obliged, under Lord Bathurst’s instructions, to commence the organization of a new Constitution for the Ionian States, it is very important that the number of Inspecting Field Officers already agreed to, should be appointed. I have the honour to request that Col. Patrick Stuart of the half-pay of the 15th Foot, and Lieut.-Col. de Bosset of the half-pay of the Roll’s regiment, be forthwith nominated in addition to the two already appointed, but not yet gazetted,” and he names those two. Now this is a letter which is produced, in order to shew that the defendant was active and assiduous in obtaining for the plaintiff that office, from the pay of which he afterwards suspended him. The Commission was issued not till some time after the receipt of this letter, and although it is dated back, it was in order to give him the same benefit as those previously appointed. Then they call Mr. Goulburn, who is under Secretary of State in the Colonial Department, and he produces the Charter of the Ionian Islands, copies of which were transmitted to the governor of each of the islands on the part of the British government, they having asked for his Majesty’s ratification; by one of the articles of that Charter (Article 5th), it is provided that “the Resident of his Ex-

cellency, the Lord High Commissioner of the protecting Sovereign, in each Island, shall be either a British or an Ionian subject." There is this article in the Charter requesting the Resident to be either a native Englishman or Ionian subject; and further they shew that, when Sir Thomas Maitland, the defendant, transmitted that copy of the Charter of the Constitution, for the ratification of his Majesty, he accompanied it with this communication to Lord Bathurst, dated "Corfu, 7th May, 1817. It is stated in the article relative to the Resident of the Lord High Commissioner, in the Chapter on Local Governments, that such Resident may be either a British or an Ionian subject. In the original Charter in Italian, it stands British or Ionian native subject. It is necessary to state, that the word *nativo* was introduced by the Ionians, and with a view to preclude foreign officers from holding the situation of Resident for the Lord High Commissioner. If the article stand as it is, Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, and three Sub-Inspectors, cannot be employed, being foreigners; but if Earl Bathurst will be good enough to state that it is to be understood that a foreign officer in the regular British service and employ, is to be considered in the Ionian Islands in the same light as British born subjects, it will settle the matter. Sir Thomas Maitland submits the above to Earl Bathurst; Sir Thomas could not object to what was done at the time, as the Ionians put it on

the footing of perfect attachment to every thing British, but a dislike to every thing foreign." By this letter or memorandum, the defendant directs Lord Bathurst's attention to the word *nativo* in the Italian Charter, as to which one might be misguid- ed by attending to the English translation, and points out to his Lordship the effect it would have upon the plaintiff and some other foreign officers, and his observation can only be understood to im- ply that it would have an effect upon them in case his Lordship thought proper to appoint him to fill the office of Resident. I don't well understand that such a person should direct the attention of another, unless it were to relieve that person from a dis- ability under which he might be supposed to be placed by this article in the Charter of Constitution; so that this intimation is stated to be indicative of a favourable disposition at least at that time in Sir Thomas Maitland towards this plaintiff. Then the Charter goes on in the 6th article in these words: "His Majesty, the protecting Sovereign, shall appoint Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of the Militia for the Ionian States, who shall be either British or Ionian officers," not having the word *nativo* there, and then the next article, which is the 7th, says, "The care of the militia shall be placed under the control of Inspectors or Sub-Inspectors of the Militia, appointed by his Majesty, the protect- ing Sovereign." Then they further shew that

Lord Bathurst, instead of adopting the suggestion of Sir Thomas Maitland, that any British officer was to be considered as a native British officer, puts the same construction upon that clause as upon the 5th and 6th clauses, which seems to infer that, although there might be some doubt as to the strict letter of those two clauses, yet he (the defendant) thought it was the pleasure of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to adopt that construction, so as to exclude foreigners from being Inspectors or Sub-Inspectors. The answer which was sent by Lord Bathurst to that letter, is in these words: "Downing Street, 27th Aug. 1817. Sir, Observing in the Chapter of the Constitutional Charter of the Ionian States, which relates to their military establishment, that a power is given to the protecting Sovereign to appoint, as Inspectors or Sub-Inspectors of Militia, either British or foreign officers; and considering that the manner in which that article is worded, may give rise to doubts as to whether foreigners holding commissions in the British or Ionian service, are capable of being so employed, I deem it necessary to acquaint you that, although such foreign subjects might strictly be eligible to such situations, yet it is the pleasure of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that no foreign subject should be selected as an Inspecting Field Officer; and that even with respect to Sub-Inspectors, they should, so far as possible, unless

strong reasons exist to the contrary, be either British or Ionian subjects." Then it is further proved that this letter of Lord Bathurst's was sent, with the ratification of the treaty, to Sir Thomas Maitland, the defendant being at Malta, two or three days before the time he issued the Order in question; and the defendant's Counsel desires you to infer that when Sir Thomas Maitland received this letter, he construed it to mean, that it was the pleasure of his Royal Highness that such foreign subjects as might have been appointed at that time to be Inspectors of Militia, should no longer continue. He, the defendant, so construing it, issued the General Order in question, the plaintiff being the only one of the Inspectors who was not a British born subject; and they desire you to infer that it was so issued, from an honest interpretation put upon the phrase used in that letter, and in that Charter, and not instigated by improper motives in construing any thing contained in the letter of Lord Bathurst. The examination of Mr. Goulburn goes to shew, that frequent correspondence takes place between the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Commander of the Forces in the colonies, and that that further goes to corroborate that opinion. Then as to the question whether this gentleman should be entitled to pay till the time he were exchanged into another regiment; but that Lord Bathurst thought he could not be allowed it. Upon

the other hand, Sir Henry Torrens said that the Commander-in-Chief thought he should have it. Those statements were transmitted officially to the defendant, as the supreme person in the island, and he transmitted them to the Auditor of the Ionian Islands, who sent them back to him with a disapprobation of the claim.

It is said that the defendant could not have acted under the influence of improper motives towards the plaintiff, as his last communication upon the subject, which was on the 21st of October, 1819, contains this expression, "as in regard to his (Col. de Bosset's) claims, it seems impossible that they could be paid here according to the common routine, as he continued to receive his pay, as I understand, as a Major of the Roll's regiment, till it were disbanded, and now he puts in a claim to receive that also, as Inspecting Field Officer of Militia; it is impossible not to advert to his half-pay, because, if he be to be paid both, then Lieut.-Col. John Maitland, and Lieut.-Col. Jordan, have claims that have been rejected of a similar nature; as, however, you are anxious to get rid of this, and if it be to be settled here, we should have probably more claims and new references set up, it appears to me, the best mode of closing it, would be to refer it to the War Office, with the enclosed document, and whenever it is settled by Lord Palmerston, you can get it adjusted through the medium of Sir

Henry Bunbury, with whom, I believe, it remains.” Then there is also another letter of the same date from the defendant to Sir Henry Bunbury, who was agent for Malta, and who acted after the ratification also for the Ionian Islands, which letter is in these words:—“ Corfu, 21st October, 1819.—Dear Sir Henry—There is an unsettled claim of Col. de Bosset’s, respecting his pay as Inspecting Field Officer of Militia, which I have sent to the War Office, as the quickest mode of adjusting it; whenever it is so adjusted, to put an end to it, I will thank you to pay such balance as may be due to him in such adjustment, placing the amount to the Malta Government, which will be repaid out of the funds of the Ionian States.”

Now, Gentlemen, from this correspondence, the defendant’s counsel insists, that it is evident that he, the defendant, was so far from entertaining any desire to prevent the plaintiff from receiving his pay, that he was doing the best he could, under the disputed circumstances, connected with that difficulty, which was, that it was to come from the Ionian Government; and that he was doing what he could, in order to expedite a decision in favour of the plaintiff, and that he was corresponding with Sir Henry Bunbury, in order to have it settled so soon as a decision could be made.

Then Lieut.-Col. Raitt is called, in order to prove that the Order in question was not issued

till the ratification was received by the defendant at Malta; but he says it was issued within two days time, or, perhaps, only one day; at least that it was issued within a short period after the defendant had received the ratification, and when he was in Malta, before he proceeded to Corfu, taking upon himself the office of Lord High Commissioner; and he adds, that the promulgation of the Constitution was a matter of great ceremony, and waited the arrival of the Commander of the Forces.

Now, Gentlemen, I believe I have stated nearly the whole substance of the evidence adduced in this cause, both on the one side and the other.— (Mr. Scarlett here stated, “Except as to the Sub-Inspectors.”) Yes, Gentlemen, it appears in Sir Henry Torrens’s evidence, that upon the 8th of November, which was not quite a month from the date of the General Order complained of, another Order was issued, discontinuing two other officers, who were foreigners, his Majesty having considered their longer services to be inexpedient; and it is observed, that Lord Bathurst’s letter makes a difference between Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, when he says, “Although such foreign subjects might, strictly speaking, be eligible to such situations, yet it is the pleasure of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that no foreign subject should be selected as an Inspecting Field Officer of Militia; and that even with respect to Sub-Inspectors, they should, so

far as possible, unless strong reasons exist to the contrary, be either British or Ionian subjects;" so that the defendant might understand that it was not intended to take the same steps as to Sub-Inspectors as he thought should be taken as to the plaintiff, who was an Inspector.

Now, I have told you the substance of the whole evidence upon the one side and the other, and the question for your decision, as truly stated by the counsel for the plaintiff, is this, namely, from what motives did this Order proceed? Did it proceed from ill motives of the defendant towards the plaintiff, and from a desire to injure him, either in his revenue, by a suspension of his pay, or in his character, by using such an expression as this, namely, that his services were deemed inexpedient? Or did he issue it in consequence of a fair interpretation which he put upon that letter of Lord Bathurst's, conceiving that it was his duty to take care immediately that this gentleman, being a foreigner, should no longer fill the office which his Royal Highness the Prince Regent thought no foreigner should fill?

That is the whole of the case; now I have to observe, that ill motives should not be imputed to any person without reasonable grounds, whatever may be his situation. We are not to scan very minutely expressions in a document of this kind; but at the same time we are not to overlook the

general effect, or the substance of any instrument, or the effect it may be calculated to produce.

Now, to be sure, if the defendant, instead of expressing himself in this Order as he has done, which gave rise to this action, had said, that since the ratification which had been given of the Charter of the Ionian Islands, it has been thought right that a person not being a British-born subject should fill such an office as that filled by the plaintiff, there would have been then no ground for this action.

If, however, you think that it was merely arising by mistake, the defendant is entitled to your verdict; but if, on the contrary, you be of opinion that he had put that language into it (which language might have been otherwise expressed, so as to shew no improper motives) which indicates improper motives in the way in which his object is stated, then the plaintiff will be entitled to your verdict.

If you think that the defendant meant only to discharge his duty fairly and conscientiously, and that he thought it devolved upon him, as commanding officer of the forces, and as Lord High Commissioner, under the instructions received by this letter from Lord Bathurst, then he, in that view of the case, would be so entitled; although the evidence of intention on his part would lead you to draw that supposition, yet if you think that such an

Order could not, under the circumstances of the case, have been issued, but from some improper motives or ill will towards the plaintiff, then you will find your verdict for the plaintiff.—Gentlemen, you will please to consider your verdict.

The Jury consulted together for a short time.

VERDICT for the PLAINTIFF.

DAMAGES, £100.—Costs, 40s.

If any thing beyond what has already appeared in the course of this trial were wanting to shew the nature of the system adopted by my opponents, the following paragraph, which the Editor of the Morning Chronicle was, inadvertently, induced to attach to the report of this cause two days after the trial had taken place, would demonstrate its atrocity beyond question :—

“ In the action tried on Saturday at Guildhall against Sir Thomas Maitland, at the suit of Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, the damages the Lieut.-Colonel's character had suffered, deprivation of the office of

Inspector of the Ionian Militia, and of pay, were all lumped together, and laid in the declaration at £20,000. The jury, after a long investigation, considered £100. enough, with a shilling to defray the costs."

This induced me to write the letter which follows, and which was inserted in the same paper: it is but justice to the Editor of the Morning Chronicle to say, that having discovered the falsehood of the statement which he had been led to insert, he peremptorily rejected further anonymous communications on the same subject, which were sent him for insertion by one of Sir Thomas Maitland's friends.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

London, July 18th, 1820.

SIR,

"Observing in your paper of yesterday, a paragraph affixed to the report of the trial 'de Bosset v. Sir Thomas Maitland,' on Saturday, the evident tendency of which is to convey the notion that my chief object in instituting this suit was to seek exorbitant pecuniary damages; I have to request of your candour and impartiality, that you will give an early insertion to this letter, in refutation to the above-mentioned insinuation.

“ Whatever may be the contents or the form of legal papers in similar cases, I can boldly refer to all who were in court, and even to the defendant's brother, the Right Hon. the Earl of Lauderdale himself, who was present during the whole proceedings, to prove that my counsel, Mr. Denman, stated that, according to his instructions, the object of the plaintiff was not to recover exorbitant damages, but to obtain a verdict which would prove the sense of the jury as to the injury he had sustained; and they might further prove, that no specific sum (neither £20,000, nor any other) was, in any way, mentioned during the whole trial.

“ The intimation in the last sentence, that the jury awarded *one shilling* to defray the costs, is a mis-statement almost too palpable to need refutation. The award of costs, in addition to the damages, was, *forty shillings*, which implies that *all* expenses are to be paid by the defendant.

“ I have the honor, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) “ DE BOSSET.”

CORRESPONDENCE

RELATIVE TO

CLAIMS FOR ARREARS OF PAY,

AS INSPECTING FIELD-OFFICER OF IONIAN MILITIA.

THE reference in the Trial to the following Correspondence renders a copy of it necessary, for the full understanding of the subject, and it will be found to throw considerable light upon the whole proceeding: it is laid before the reader entire, the Author conceiving a full report on every account preferable to an *ex parte* statement. If its length should be objected to, he would beg to state, that it is to obviate the remotest appearance of partiality that he has refrained from those curtailments, which a regard to the reader's patience would otherwise have dictated.

*Letter from Major-Gen. Sir Henry Torrens, K. C. B.
Military Secretary, to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.*

Horse Guards, 20th April, 1818.

SIR,

I HAVE laid your letter of the 13th instant, with its enclosures, before the Commander-in-Chief, and I am directed to acquaint you, that there is no fund in this country from which an issue of your pay, as Inspecting Field Officer of the Ionian Militia, can be made; but his Royal Highness will refer your application to Sir Thomas Maitland, in order that the issue from the date of your appointment may be made on the spot.

*Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, to Major-Gen. Sir
Henry Torrens.*

London, 14th October, 1818.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you a copy of a letter of Mr. William Disney, covering one from the Secretary at War, directing that gentleman to discontinue the issue of my half-pay as Major from the 25th June last, it being his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's commands, "That no Inspector or Sub-Inspector of Militia in the Ionian Islands, shall, from and after that date, be allowed to receive the half-pay of any other commissions, together with the pay of either of those staff appointments."

I beg leave to bring to your recollection, that in consequence of the Order of Sir Thomas Maitland, dated 26th September, of which the enclosed is a copy, my pay and functions of Inspecting Field Officer ceased on the 9th October, 1817. I therefore beg his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief will be pleased to direct that my pay as Inspecting Field Officer may be issued to me from that period to the 30th July last, the date of my exchange with Lieut.-Col. Napier.

In consequence of your letter of the 20th April last, in answer to my application of the 13th of the same month, by which you were pleased to inform me that my arrears of pay as Inspecting Field Officer of the Ionian Militia, from the date of my appointment, were to be issued in the Ionian

Islands, I have repeatedly written to Captain Krumm, Acting Military Secretary at Corfu, transmitting him a copy of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief's letter to that effect, and begging him, that he would claim the pay on my account; but having to this day received no answer, I trust his Royal Highness will be pleased to direct, that it may be issued in this country, to prevent the difficulties and delays attending a further correspondence with the Ionian Islands.

When his Royal Highness considers that I have been deprived of the pay of the situation I held, for more than twelve months, that I have been detained in London for nearly ten, at a very great expense, waiting the result of the Commander-in-Chief's determination, with regard to the affair which has brought me into England, I trust his Royal Highness will be pleased to accede to my request, and thus enable me to repair to my native country.

Letter from Major-Gen. Sir Henry Torrens, to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.

Horse Guards, 16th October, 1818.

SIR,

HAVING laid before the Commander-in-Chief your letter of the 14th instant, with its enclosures, I am directed to acquaint you that his Royal Highness can only refer your application for the arrears of any pay due to you as Inspecting Field Officer of Militia in the Ionian Islands, to Sir Thomas Maitland, and which has been done accordingly.

Copy of a Note from Major-Gen. Sir Henry Torrens, to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.

Horse Guards, 7th April, 1819.

MAJOR-GEN. Sir Henry Torrens presents his compliments to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, and begs to acquaint him, that since he saw him on Monday he has found a private letter from Sir Thomas Maitland, of which the following is an extract.

“ I have directed them all [the three other Inspecting Field Officers of the Ionian Militia] to be paid from the date of their commissions; but I cannot pay de Bosset,

“ as I am not aware of any power of attorney that he has
“ left here.”

*Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, to Major-Gen. Sir Henry
Torrens.*

London, 10th April, 1819.

SIR,

I DO myself the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 7th instant, and to state that the difficulty with regard to the power of attorney will be immediately removed upon my part; at the same time, I must avail myself of this opportunity of remarking to you, that the communication of Sir Thomas Maitland, of which you were pleased to give me an extract, appears to allude to but one part of my claims of pay, viz. that which related to the arrears due from the date of my appointment. My claim for pay, from the date of the publication at Corfu, of Sir Thomas Maitland's Order, dated 26th September, 1817, to my exchange with Lieut.-Col. Napier, is not noticed, though the most important, both from the length of the period, and from the circumstance of even my half-pay, as Major in de Roll's regiment, having been stopt during a portion of that period.

I have the honour, &c.

*Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, to Major-Gen. Sir Henry
Torrens, &c. &c.*

Leicester Place, 8th July, 1819.

SIR,

IN consequence of the various communications which I had the honour to have with you, from the 13th April, 1818, to the 7th April last, on the subject of the arrears of pay due to me as Inspecting Field Officer of the Ionian Militia, I have not neglected any means in my power to obtain them, and nearly three months have now elapsed since, according to your suggestion, I sent my power of attorney to Corfu; but although several communications have since taken place to and from that country, I am without any answer upon the subject, and am consequently detained in this country with great inconvenience to my private affairs, which have for a

long time urgently required my presence at home, in Switzerland.

From the little success of my claims, while in this country, I cannot reasonably expect a better result when absent. As the directions from the Commander-in-Chief, transmitted to Sir Thomas Maitland on this subject, and the memorandum given by you, Sir, to Lieut.-Col. M. Stuart, previous to his departure for the Ionian Islands, have not yet had the desired effect, I cannot have the presumption to think that any further step, taken on my part, personally, can be of any greater avail.

I trust you will be pleased to bear in mind, that I have already been called upon to make great sacrifices, independent of these arrears, which I have been unable to recover; that I have exchanged to half-pay, without any remuneration or difference, although I entertained hopes, at one time, that some provision might have been made for me in this way; that I have been cruelly subjected to heavy expenses, and loss of valuable time, in pursuit of this object, which, even when attained, would not defray the expense attending its recovery; when you will be pleased to consider these circumstances, I feel persuaded, you will forgive this fresh intrusion, and admit that I have no other resource than to solicit the further interference of the Commander-in-Chief, with a view of my receiving, in this country, the arrears of pay, due to me as Inspecting Field Officer of the Ionian Militia, and such remuneration as may be considered, by his Royal Highness, a fair indemnification for my journey from Greece to England, and a stay of eighteen months in this metropolis, for the sole purpose of claiming justice, and redress against one of the most arbitrary proceedings ever adopted by a General Officer towards an Officer of my rank.

I have the honour, &c.

Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, to Major-General Sir Henry Torrens.

(With five Enclosures.)

London, 20th August, 1819.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you, a copy of a letter, I received yesterday, from Captain Krumm, Sub-Inspec-

tor of the Ionian Militia, to whom I had transmitted my power of attorney.

The contents of that letter, and of its enclosures, will, I trust, place in a clearer and more unequivocal light, if that were necessary, the artful persecutions of which I have so long been the object.

As the Auditor-General's remarks are principally directed against points already decided upon by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, I shall confine my observations to stating, that my appointment of Inspecting Field Officer is dated 24th March, 1816, as well as those of Major Jordan, and Major J. Maitland (see Gazette, No. 17,183, dated 19th October, 1816) and that every Inspecting Field Officer, who has been appointed Capo di Governo, or Commissioner, in the Ionian Islands, or their dependencies, has, without any exception, enjoyed at once both the pay of his military, and that of his civil appointment, and that until the 25th June, 1818, those who were entitled to half-pay, were permitted to receive it, in addition.

I further beg to state, that the last paragraph of the letter of the Auditor-General, refers to the very period, during which the issue of my half-pay was suspended, by order of the Secretary at War; "it being his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's pleasure, that no Inspector, or Sub-Inspector of Militia in the Ionian Islands, shall, after the 25th June, 1818, receive the half-pay of any other commission, together with the pay of either of those staff appointments." (See my letter to you, Sir, of the 14th October last.)

I therefore, with reference to my former communications, take the liberty, earnestly, again to entreat your good offices, in order that I may, ultimately, be protected from the effect of the system, to which I am still subjected, and by which the orders to issue the arrears of pay due to me, have hitherto been so vexatiously evaded at Corfu.

I have the honour, &c.

Letter from Captain Michael Krumm, Sub-Inspector of the Ionian Militia, to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.

Corfu, 3d July, 1819.

DEAR COLONEL,

AT the reception of your letter of the 12th April last, con-

veying to me the power of attorney, to claim, and receive the arrears of your pay, as Inspecting Field Officer of Militia, in the Ionian Islands, which might be due to you, I have lost no time to give duly information at the office concerned, and to prepare the document required, to obtain the payment in question. After inquiry, relative to the date of your appointment, at the Adjutant-General's office, I found it was 24th March, 1816, according to the London Gazette, No. 17,183, 19th October, 1816, and I conformably made out, and presented the estimate: and after having likewise obtained from the general Ionian Treasury the dates of the periods from which you commenced, and ceased, receiving pay as Inspecting Field Officer.

On the 30th June I received a letter from Sir Frederick Hankey, Private Secretary to his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner, of which I annex the copy, marked No. 2: and containing likewise the enclosures marked No. 3 and 4. The remarks from the Audit Office have induced Sir Frederick Hankey to submit them to the Lord High Commissioner pro tempore, who, I am informed, is writing to England for a decision as to the periods *from* and *to* which date the arrears claimed, are to be issued. The remark of Mr. Woodhouse on the estimate, appears to me erroneous; and as to the latter paragraph of Mr. Woodhouse's letter, it is so far from your expectation, that I judged it quite useless for me to enter into any discussion. And it remains now with you, to procure a final decision, from his Majesty's Government, fixing the periods as above-mentioned. I have retained the power of attorney then to act upon, if you do not determine otherwise.

Letter from Lieut.-Col. Sir Frederick Hankey, to Captain M. Krumm.

Corfu, June 21st, 1819.

DEAR KRUMM,

THE regular way will be to make out an abstract of Lieut.-Col. de Bosset's pay, in a regular manner, against the Ionian government. Sign it as his *fondé de procuration*. This I will send to Woodhouse, and with it, send de Bosset's letter

to you ; as soon as the red ink [meaning the verification of the Auditors of accounts] is on it, I will pay the amount*.

Letter from Lieut.-Col. Sir Frederick Hankey, to Captain M. Krumm.

Corfu, 30th June, 1819.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that the Auditor-General of Accounts, Mr. Woodhouse, has returned to me the abstract of pay, stated to be due to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, and signed by you as holding his power of attorney, with remarks both in regard to the date from which you claim Lieut.-Col. de Bosset's pay, and also in respect to the period when, according to the Auditor-General's opinion, such pay ought to cease.

I have the honour to send you, enclosed, a copy of the Auditor-General's opinion for your information, together with a copy of his remark, which he has attached to the abstract sent to him by you.

The usual mode when an abstract, instead of being approved by the Auditor, is excepted by him, is, that the person presenting such abstract should answer the Auditor's remarks, and then the whole case can be decided by Government.

In regard to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset's claim, his Excellency ordered me to see it settled as soon as any person should come forward, legally authorized on the part of Lieut.-Col. de Bosset; and I, under his Excellency's orders, should have directed immediately the abstract you presented to be paid, had the Auditor-General not given the strong opinion he has upon this case; but after that opinion I no longer feel myself at liberty to carry into effect his Excellency's orders without a fresh application on the subject to superior authority, and therefore it is I send a copy of the Auditor-General's letter, and of the abstract, to Major-General Sir Frederick Adam, for directions how I am to proceed.

* The reader will soon be able to judge whether this correspondence was preconcerted, to give an appearance of legality to premeditated obstacles.

Estimate of Arrears of Pay to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, as Inspecting Field Officer of Militia in the Ionian Islands, for the undermentioned Period.

	Period.		No. of Days.	Rate per Diem.	Amount.	
	From	To			£.	s.
Inspecting Field Officer of Militia, Lieut.-Col. Ch ^s . Ph ^e . de Bosset	24th March, 1816.	17th January, 1817.	300	21s.	315	0
Do. Do.	9th October, 1817.	30th July, 1818.	295	21s.	309	15
				£	624	15

24th March, 1816, being the date of appointment as appeared in the London Gazette, No. 17,183, dated 19th October, 1816, to the day from which he received pay at Corfu.

9th October, 1817. Date from which he discontinued receiving pay at Corfu to the day the exchange took place with Lieut.-Col. Napier.

(Signed)

M. KRUMM,

Captain Sub-Inspector,

Authorized by Power of Attorney.

Corfu, 26th June, 1819.

REMARKS.

In respect to the date of appointment being 24th March, 1816, it appears, on reference to the General Order, that Major Jordan and the Honourable J. Maitland only were appointed on that date; whereas the first notification of Lieut.-Col. de Bosset's appointment was 19th October, 1816: in short, during the interval in question, Lieut.-Col. de Bosset was employed in suite of another capacity in these

States, being Capo di Governo, at Zante, and for which duty he was paid at the rate of four dollars per diem to 4th June, 1816.

(Signed) WOODHOUSE, Auditor-General.
Auditor's Office, Corfu, 26th June, 1819.

*Letter from — Woodhouse, Esq. Auditor-General of
Accounts, to Captain M. Krumm.*

Auditor's Office, Corfu, 28th June, 1819.

SIR,

ADVERTING to the enclosed return for arrears of pay stated to be due to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, as Inspector of Militia, I beg leave to represent, that that officer, prior to leaving these states, drew entire pay due to him, according to the local regulations as authorized by his Majesty's Lord High Commissioner, viz. from the date of embarkation for Corfu, until it was notified in the general orders of this army that his appointment as Inspector had ceased.

It appearing, however, that the present claim is founded on other rule, which is not stated in the return, I have the honour to request that the same may be referred for the consideration of his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner, together with the annexed extracts from the royal warrant of 15th May, 1815, for regulating the issues of staff and garrison pay, as I observe that the list No. 2, referred to in Article I. of said warrant, particularizes the appointment of Inspecting Field Officer in Canada and Nova Scotia, and may therefore have been considered equally applicable to the Inspectors of Militia, subsequently appointed for these states, although the latter are not paid from British funds.

Under any view of the subject, I apprehend that the claim in this case should be restricted to the 28th December, 1817, date of the promulgation of the new constitution, about which period, too, Lieut.-Col. de Bosset might have arrived in England, it being provided by cap. 7^{mo}. sect. 2, art. 6, that British and Ionian subjects only are eligible to the appointments of Inspectors of Militia.

I have the honour, &c.

L L

EXTRACT.

Article 5.
Pay of Officers
appointed to the
Staff abroad.

Officers appointed to the Staff on Foreign Stations, whether in succession to officers removed or otherwise, will be allowed to receive pay only from the date at which they shall report to our Commander-in-Chief and to our Secretary at War, their arrival at the port of embarkation; and general officers commanding abroad are to regulate the issues of pay under their orders, accordingly, *without any regard to the date of appointment.*

Article 4.
Pay of Officers
from the Staff on
Foreign Service.

The pay of officers removed from the staff abroad, in consequence of promotion or otherwise (except from misconduct) will be allowed up to the dates of their *arrival in this country*, at the rates specified in the list No. 2; provided no unnecessary delay shall have taken place in their *procuring* a passage home.

Letter from Major-General Sir H. Torrens, to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.

Horse Guards, 28th August, 1819.

SIR,

I HAVE laid your letter of the 20th instant, with its enclosure, before the Commander-in-Chief, and I am directed to acquaint you, that the same have been referred to Sir Thomas Maitland, with his Royal Highness's desire that your claim to pay as Inspecting Field Officer of Militia in the Ionian Islands may be adjusted.

Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, to Major-General Sir H. Torrens.

[With three Enclosures.]

London, 18th December, 1819.

SIR,

IN pursuance to the letters you were pleased to address to me on the 20th April and 16th October, of last year, relative

to my arrears of pay of Inspecting Field Officer of the Ionian Militia, I did not fail to make repeated, but I regret to say fruitless, applications, to the Commander of the Forces in the Mediterranean on that head.

In consequence of your communication of the 7th April last, I lost no time in forwarding to Corfu my power of attorney, understanding that that formality only was wanting to obtain the issue of the pay in question. My letter of the 20th August last, with its enclosures, have shewn you the result of that measure.

Agreeable to the contents of your letter of the 28th of the same month, I again directed my agent at Corfu to renew his application, and I have now the honour of enclosing, in original, (which I beg to be returned) the answer I have this day received, begging you will be pleased to inform me what course I have to pursue.

After the trouble this affair has already given you, you may be assured, Sir, that it is with great pain I find myself once more obliged to trespass on your indulgence, and could I, at the end of two years detention and solicitation, see any prospect whatever of succeeding in the attainment of this lawful, and to me important object, without again resorting to the Commander-in-Chief's support, you may believe that I should not feel disposed to cause his Royal Highness unnecessary trouble.

Letter from Captain Krumm, to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.

Corfu, 9th Nov. 1819.

DEAR COLONEL,

YOUR letter of the 7th September last (the duplicate) has reached me by the packet which arrived here on the 19th of last month. Agreeable to your desire, I have on the 3d inst. applied to Lieut.-Col. Hankey, Secretary to his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner, for the arrears of pay which you claim as Inspecting Field Officer of the Ionian Militia, for the periods and amount specified in the estimate given in on the 26th June last. Yesterday I received the answer on my application, and I annex the copy, as well as that of my application, at the bottom of this letter. As his Excellency will not admit of any agent making any further application to him on the subject of your claim, the power of attorney you

sent me is of no further use in my hands ; nevertheless, I shall retain it until I hear from you.

Letter from Capt. Krumm, to Lieut.-Col. Sir F. Hankey,

Corfu, 3d November, 1819.

SIR,

I do myself the honour to inform you, that I received a letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, dated 7th September last, by which I am requested to renew the applications I made on the 26th June ult. to his Excellency the Commander of the Forces, for arrear of pay as Inspecting Field Officer in the Ionian Islands, for the periods stated in the estimate given in with the letter abovementioned, amounting to £624. 15s. and to solicit his Excellency's categorical answer relative to the claim.

Letter from Sir F. Hankey, to Captain Krumm.

Corfu, November 8, 1819.

SIR,

I HAVE laid before his Excellency your letter of the 3d instant, renewing the application you made on the 26th of last June for some arrears of pay claimed by Lieut.-Col. de Bosset from this Government.

You are aware of the reasons why that claim was not settled when you first made the application, and I have now the honour to inform you that his Excellency, wishing to forward his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief's views of this case, has referred it back to the proper authorities in England, the most quick and speedy mode of settling this affair, and he requests you will state to the aforesaid person that he will not admit of any agent on his part making any further application on this subject to this Government*.

* Whatever may be the reader's surprise at the system which this correspondence lays open, I regret to say that it will give but an inadequate idea of the line of good faith and fair dealing at present pursued at Malta and in the Ionian Islands.

*Letter from W. Merry, Esq. Deputy Secretary at War,
to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.*

War Office, 14th March, 1820.

SIR,

WITH reference to the correspondence which has taken place relative to your claim to arrears of pay as Inspecting Field Officer in the Ionian Islands, I am directed to desire that you will transmit to the Secretary at War a certificate upon honour of the date on which you commenced receiving pay in that capacity in the Ionian Islands, in order that your claim may be put in a train of settlement: the documents at present in this office not shewing the exact date.

Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, to the Right Honourable the Secretary at War, &c.

London, 15th March, 1820.

MY LORD,

IN answer to Mr. Merry's letter of yesterday's date, I have the honour to enclose the certificate therein required, to which I annex an original letter from Lieut.-Col. Hankey, then Military Secretary, fixing the period on which my pay of Inspecting Field Officer was to begin.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify, upon my honour, that it was only from the 18th January, 1817, that I commenced receiving pay as Inspecting Field Officer of the Ionian Militia.

DE BOSSET.

London, 15th March, 1820.

Letter from W. Merry, Esq. to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.

War-Office, 23d March, 1820.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst. with its enclosures, and to acquaint you that the

Secretary at War has requested Lord Bathurst would give the necessary instructions for the payment to you of one hundred and forty-three pounds eight shillings and eleven pence, in liquidation of your claim to arrears of pay, as Inspecting Field Officer in the Ionian Islands, according to the annexed statement.

Statement referred to in the preceding Letter.

Pay, as Inspecting Field Officer, from 24th March, 1816, to 17th January, 1817, both inclusive: 300 days, at 21s. per diem	£. s. d. 315 0 0
Ditto, from 9th October, 1817, to 29th July, 1818: 294 days	308 14 0
	£623 14 0
DEDUCT	
Full pay received by Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, as Major of Roll's regiment, from 24th March to 24th July, 1816	£. s. d. 98 8 0
Deduct rations	12 11
	97 15 1
Half-pay, from 25th July, 1816, to 24th June, 1818	332 10 0
	480 5 1
Amount to be received by Lieut.-Col. de Bosset	£143 8 11

Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, to W. Merry, Esq.

London, 24th March, 1820.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, informing me that the Secretary at War had requested Lord Bathurst would give the necessary instructions for the payment of £143. 8s. 11d. in liquidation of my claim to arrears of pay, as Inspecting Field Officer of the Ionian Militia, which amounts to £623. 14s.

According to the statement contained in your letter, I observe, that the difference is comprised under two heads.

1st. Full pay, received by me, as Major of Roll's regiment, from 24th March to 24th July, 1816: 123 days, at 16s. per diem	£. s. d. 98 8 0
--	--------------------

Rations deducted - -	12 11
----------------------	-------

	97 15 1
--	---------

2d. Half-pay, from 25th July, 1816, to 24th June, 1818: 700 days, at 9s. 6d.	332 10 0
---	----------

Deduction -	£480 5 1
-------------	----------

Which sum, by the rectification of an error of addition to my prejudice, which occurs in the above-mentioned statement, ought only to be £480. 5s. 1d.

With respect to the first of these heads, I beg leave to state, that being entitled to the pay of Inspector of Militia, from the day of my appointment, a claim confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief, in his letter to me, dated 20th April, 1818, of which I enclose a copy, I trust that if it is considered that I cannot receive that pay, together with that of Major, the last may be deducted from the former, and the difference of £30. 2s. 1d. be issued to me, as here specified.

123 days, at 21s. per diem	£129 3 0
----------------------------	----------

123 days, at 16s. do. -	98 8 0
-------------------------	--------

	30 15 0
--	---------

Rations - -	0 12 11
-------------	---------

	£30 2 1
--	---------

With regard to the deduction under the second head, I beg to refer to two letters from the Secretary at War, to Mr. Wm. Disney, dated 22d March, 1817, and 26th Sept. 1818, copies of which I herewith enclose, by which it will be seen that I am entitled, as well as the other Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of the Ionian Militia, to the half-pay of my regimental rank, together with that of Inspecting Field Officer, to the 25th of June, 1818, at which period the issue of the

half-pay was discontinued, by order of the Secretary at War; a fact, which will, I trust, altogether do away with the deduction under the second head.

War Office, 22d March, 1817.

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter of the 18th inst. (the enclosures of which are herewith returned) I am to acquaint you that Major de Bosset and Lieuts. Krumm and Gougelberg, of the late regiment de Roll, may continue in the receipt of their half-pay, notwithstanding they hold the situations of Inspecting Field Officers of the Militia of the Ionian Islands.

I am, &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

To Wm. Disney, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

War Office, 26th Sept. 1818.

SIR,

I AM to signify to you his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's pleasure, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, that you do discontinue to issue the half-pay of Lieut.-Col. de Bosset (as Major), of Capt. Krumm (as Lieutenant), and of Lieutenant Gougelberg of the late regiment of Roll, from the 25th of June last, it being his Royal Highness's command that no Inspector, or Sub-Inspector of Militia in the Ionian Islands, shall, from and after that date, be allowed to receive half-pay of any other commission together with the pay of either of these staff appointments.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

PALMERSTON.

To Wm. Disney, Esq. &c.

Letter from Wm. Merry, Esq. to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.

War Office, 10th April, 1820.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ult. pointing out an error in the calculation

of the sum due to you on account of your pay, as late Inspecting Field Officer in the Ionian Islands; and to acquaint you that an amended statement has been forwarded to Earl Bathurst, with the Secretary at War's request, that his Lordship would give directions for the payment to you of one hundred and ninety-three pounds, eight shillings and eleven pence, instead of one hundred and forty-three pounds, eight shillings and eleven pence, as before stated.

With respect to the deduction on account of the half-pay received by you, I am directed to transmit a copy of a letter from Major-General Sir Henry Torrens, by which you will observe that the same has been made in concurrence with the recommendation of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief. I am to add, that it was from misapprehension of the nature of the commission of Inspecting Field Officers in the Ionian Islands, that they were in the first instance allowed to receive half-pay together with the pay of such appointments, and that although the Secretary at War did not require the effective officers to refund what they had erroneously received, his Lordship could not with propriety recommend the settlement of your present claim, being for a period when you were not in the execution of the duties of the appointment, without making the deduction in question.

I have the honour, &c. &c. &c.

*Copy of a Letter to Viscount Palmerston, Secretary at War,
from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.*

14th April, 1820.

MY LORD,

By a letter from Mr. Merry, dated the 10th instant, I am informed that in consequence of the error of calculation pointed out in my last letter to him, an amended statement has been forwarded to Earl Bathurst, with your Lordship's request that directions might be given for the payment to me of £193. 8s. 11d. instead of £143. 8s. 11d. as a settlement of my claim of £623. 14s. for arrears of pay as late Inspecting Field Officer in the Ionian Islands.

So considerable a deduction from my claim proceeds chiefly from the obligation imposed upon me of refunding

the half-pay of my regimental rank which I had received in common with the other Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of the Ionian Militia, in consequence of a special direction given by your Lordship to Mr. Disney, dated 22d March, 1817.

One of the reasons assigned by Mr. Merry, for the deduction in question, is the recommendation of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

Another is, that the allowance of the half-pay, together with the pay of Inspector of the Ionian Militia, had in the first instance originated in consequence of a misapprehension of the nature of the commission of those appointments; and that although your Lordship did not require the same restitution from the other Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Militia, such reimbursement was to be enforced against me, as your Lordship "could not with propriety recommend the settlement of my present claim, conceiving it to be for a period when I was not in the execution of the duties of the appointment, without making the deduction in question."

In reference to these reasons, I beg leave to make the following representation to your Lordship.

That with regard to the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, alleged in Mr. Merry's letter, I cannot hesitate to believe that if his Royal Highness, whose principles of equity are so uniformly conspicuous, had been acquainted with your Lordship's determination of the 22d March, 1817, and had been aware that I alone was to be subjected to refund what I had already received by authority, the recommendation in question would not have taken place.

As to the second consideration, I beg leave to rectify the misconception upon which it is founded, namely, "that my present claim is for a period when I was not in the execution of my appointment."

The fact is, that during a considerable portion of that time I was in the full discharge of the duty of that very appointment in the Ionian Islands, and as commandant of Parga; and that if, since that time, until the period of my exchange to the half-pay of the 50th regiment (29th July, 1818), I have not fulfilled these duties, it is in consequence of the unwarrantable General Order issued by Sir Thomas Maitland on the 26th of September, 1817, by which that officer took upon himself arbitrarily, and in the name of his Majesty, to de-

prive me of the pay and appointment I held under a king's commission.

In consequence of that violation of the rules of the service and of his Majesty's regulations, I have also been compelled to come to England, in order to apply to his Majesty's Government for redress; and after encountering all possible obstacles and difficulties during two years and a half, I am still compelled to remain in this expensive metropolis, chiefly for the purpose of furthering the present claim.

These delays would have been utterly ruinous to me, if I had had no resources to depend upon but my half-pay, the only emolument which I derive from Government, as the expenses I have been subjected to for this object far exceed both the amount of my half-pay and of my claim.

Under these circumstances I trust that your Lordship will perceive that I have not only a just claim to remuneration, equal to the loss of the appointment of which I have been so illegally and so unjustly deprived, and for the expenses to which I have been so cruelly subjected, in a journey to, and a detention of 28 months in England; but that I am also fully entitled to the same pecuniary advantages enjoyed by the other Inspectors of the Ionian Militia, who have not been subjected to the same hardships, and who still hold similar appointments to that of which I have been deprived. I therefore hope that your Lordship, taking this just view of the case, will perceive, in the outrage which I have sustained, an additional motive for the exercise of your Lordship's justice and impartiality.

Letter from Viscount Palmerston, to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.

War Office, 30th May, 1820.

SIR,

THE communications which it seemed necessary to make to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with whom the consideration of your claim more immediately rests, have hitherto prevented my returning an answer to your letter of the 14th ultimo. I have now the honour to enclose copies of two letters from Mr. Goulburn, of the 10th April, and 9th instant, from the last of which you will perceive that Sir Thomas Maitland has been directed to take the necessary steps for settling your claim up to the 9th October, 1817.

I think it proper to add, that as the charge for the Inspecting Field Officers in the Ionian Islands is not a voted service, but one defrayed by the local government of that station, it does not depend on me to make the issue you require, and it has only been in conformity to the wishes of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, that I have pointed out to the proper department the amount of your claim, after making those deductions which the regulations of this office require in similar cases, and without reference to, or knowledge of, those legal difficulties, which the Constitutional Charter of the Ionian States would appear to create.

Letter from Henry Goulburn, Esq. Under Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, to W. Merry, Esq.

Downing Street, 10th April, 1820.

SIR,

I HAVE received and laid before Earl Bathurst, your letter of the 23d ultimo, in which you request that Lord Bathurst will issue the necessary directions for paying to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, from the Ionian Treasury, a sum which Lord Palmerston considers to be due to that officer, on account of pay as Inspecting Field Officer in the Ionian States.

Lord Bathurst observes, that this balance arises from allowing a claim of Col. de Bosset to pay as Inspector of Militia, from the 9th of October, 1817, to the 29th of July, 1818, and I am therefore directed to acquaint you that the Constitutional Charter of the Ionian States, as ratified by his Majesty, having precluded the employment of any officer as Inspector of Militia, who was not either an Ionian or British born subject, and Col. de Bosset having become in consequence incapable of acting as Inspector of Militia in the islands, and having been therefore removed on the 9th of October, 1817, it does not appear to Lord Bathurst that an application could properly be made to the States to pay that officer to any later period, when he was not only not employed in the islands as Inspector of Militia, but was by the law of the States declared incapable of holding such an appointment.

Letter from Henry Goulburn, Esq. to W. Merry, Esq.

Downing Street, 9th May, 1820.

SIR,

WITH reference to the correspondence which has taken place between the two Departments on the subject of Lieut.-Col. de Bosset's claims to arrears of pay as Inspecting Field Officer in the Ionian Islands, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary at War, that copies of your two letters, dated the 23d of March, and 29th of April, have been forwarded to Sir Thomas Maitland, in order that the necessary steps may be taken by him for the settlement of this claim.

Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, to Major-Gen. Sir Herbert Taylor, M. P. Military Secretary, &c. &c.

London, 3d June, 1820.

SIR,

IN answer to my last letter to Sir Henry Torrens, dated 18th of December, I was verbally informed that the Commander-in-Chief had referred my claim to the Secretary at War, with the view of its being settled in this country.

A correspondence with the War-Office, of which the enclosed is a copy, has since taken place, by which his Royal Highness will perceive that, according to Lord Bathurst's decision, my claim has been, for the fifth time, referred to Sir Thomas Maitland in the Ionian Islands.

Without presuming to discuss the justice or the expediency of the measure, I beg leave to point out to you, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, the letter of Col. Hankey, dated 8th of November last (which was annexed to the above-mentioned letter to Sir Henry Torrens), in which that officer declares, "That Sir Thomas Maitland will not admit of any agent on my part making any further application on this subject to his government."

*Letter from Major-Gen. Sir Herbert Taylor, to Lieut.-Col.
de Bosset.*

Horse Guards, 7th June, 1820.

SIR,

I HAVE laid before the Commander-in-Chief, your letter of the 3d instant, with the correspondence which accompanied it, and am directed to acquaint you, that his Royal Highness cannot offer any further interference in a case, the consideration of which rests wholly with the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, and the Secretary at War.

A due attention to the necessary limits of this volume would have induced the author to refrain from adding to the present edition any part of the sequel to this correspondence, did not the nature of the following letter forbid such a consideration: it will be seen at once that it was incumbent on him to make it public, both in his own justification, and for the convenience of his reader, since it puts the whole of the subject in a clearer light, and in fact furnishes a concise recapitulation of the entire case.

LETTER

To Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c. from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.

London, 29th October, 1821.

MY LORD,

AFTER having been, for three years and a half, referred from office to office, and from England to the Ionian Islands alternately, without having been able to obtain that justice which I had an undoubted right to expect, I conclude that any further solicitations on my part, to your Lordship, would be fruitless.

In relinquishing, however, this course of proceeding, I feel myself called upon to bring to your Lordship's recollection, a general view of my case.

A man of high rank, extensive connexions, and powerful interest, enjoying your Lordship's particular confidence, attempted against me, and even to a certain extent effected, an act at once tyrannical and unprecedented in the annals of the army.

I applied to the Commander-in-Chief, and to your Lordship, for redress. His Royal Highness's disapprobation of an act of authority, which is the sole prerogative of the Sovereign, was marked by his peremptory refusal to recognise it; and the decoration of the Guelphic order, which he was pleased to obtain for me at that period, proved his Royal Highness's approbation of my conduct, and his displeasure at that of my oppressor*.

Although these proceedings were in the highest degree gratifying to me, insidious misrepresentations were widely and industriously spread, tending to impugn my character and conduct, in the eyes both of the public and of government. I instance, in particular, an article in N^o. XLV. of the *Quarterly Review*; and also Sir Thomas Maitland's Letter to your Lordship, dated Corfu, 24th November, 1819, printed by order of the House of Commons.

Reiterated directions from the Commander-in-Chief, from

* See the three letters at page 212.

your Lordship, and from the Secretary at War, to Sir Thomas Maitland, to settle certain claims for arrears of pay due to me, were altogether disregarded, or evaded under the most vexatious pretences; and even as far back as 1819, that officer issued an official and peremptory prohibition of "any further application on my part to his Government on the subject*."

Finding no other means of redress, I at length instituted legal proceedings against Sir T. Maitland, in order to obtain a public reparation for the attack on my character, through his abuse of authority. Here the power of the law baffled all the efforts of interest and connexion, and the verdict of a British jury, in stigmatising Sir Thos. Maitland's conduct, fully justified the grounds on which I had proceeded†.

An equivalent for the appointment of which I had been arbitrarily deprived, a remuneration for the loss I had sustained, and also the issue of the pay of the office I held, now "rested wholly with your Lordship‡."

Impressed with the belief natural to any of his Majesty's subjects, that an appeal for justice, however unsupported by parliamentary or family interest, made to an individual of so exalted a rank as your Lordship, and holding so high a situation in the administration of this country, could not but be attended with an impartial decision, I confidently applied to your Lordship. Instead, however, of meeting that justice to which I conceive myself entitled, I continued to experience all possible difficulty and delay, and have, after three years and a half, been finally refused even the salary of the appointment I held.

I here allude to the correspondence of the Lord High Commissioner in the Ionian Islands, to that of your Lordship and of the Secretary at War, on the subject; but more particularly to Mr. Goulburn's Letter of the 19th May, and 21st June last, informing me, "that the sum of £133. 3s. 5d., was the whole amount to which I was considered to be entitled on account of arrears of pay;" and "that with respect to my

* See Sir F. Hankey's Letter to Capt. Krumm, dated Corfu, 8th of November, 1819, page 520.

† See the charges upon which the verdict was given, page 384.

‡ See Lord Palmerston's Letter of the 30th May, and that of Sir Herbert Taylor, of the 7th June, 1820, pages 527 and 530.

further claims on the Government, your Lordship could not hold out any expectation of acceding to them."

My claims are established under the following heads:

1st. Arrears of pay due to me as Inspecting Field Officer of the Ionian Militia.

2d. Remuneration for having been, by an incompetent authority, and upon false grounds, deprived of an appointment which I held under his Majesty's Commission.

3d. Expences attending a detention of three years and eight months in this country, for the sole purpose of seeking redress.

The deductions enforced against me under the first head, are thus specified:

DEDUCT,

1st. Full pay of Major from the 24th of March, to the 24th July, 1816, 123 days,	}	£	s.	d.
at 16s. (rations deducted)	}	97	15	1

(See Mr. Merry's (Deputy Secretary at War) Letter, of the 23d March, 1820, page 521.)

2d. Half pay of Major from the 25th of July, 1816, to the 24th June, 1818, 700 days, at 9s. 6d. per diem	}	332	10	0
--	---	-----	----	---

(See Mr. Merry's Letters of the 23d March and 10th April, 1820, pages 521 and 524.)

3d. Pay of Inspecting Field Officer, from the 9th of October, 1817, to the 29th of July, 1818, 294 days, at 21s.	}	308	14	0
--	---	-----	----	---

(See Mr. Merry's Letter, 10th April, 1820, p. 524.)

£ 738 19 1

Before I entreat your Lordship's attention to my observations on these several deductions, I may be permitted, in order to shew the inconsistency of the whole transaction, to remark, that the amount of the deduction so enforced exceeds my original claim for arrears of pay (£623. 14s.*), by £115. 5s. 1d., and yet the balance stated to be due to me,

* See page 522.

upon equally equitable grounds, has successively been mentioned to be £143. 8s. 11*d.*, then £193. 8s. 11*d.*, and is now stated (upon what principle, or upon what rule of calculation, I am unable to guess) at £133. 3s. 5*d.*

It is also remarkable that Mr. Goulburn, in his letter to me of the 19th May last,* states, that the sum of £133. 3s. 5*d.* was that to which the Secretary at War considered me entitled on account of pay of Inspecting Field Officer, while, by that gentleman's letter to Mr. Merry, of the 10th April, 1820, it is evident that, contrary to that assertion, the Secretary at War's decision had been more in my favour, but that it had been opposed by your Lordship†.

As the first of the three heads of deduction is comparatively trifling, and as part of it may perhaps rigorously speaking be disputed, I shall not dwell upon it.

The deduction of £322. 10s., under the second head, proceeds from an obligation imposed on me of refunding the half-pay of my regimental rank, which I had received in common with the other Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of the Ionian Militia, in virtue of a special authorization from the Secretary at War‡.

One of the reasons assigned for this deduction is, "the recommendation of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief;" another is, "that the allowance of the half-pay, together with the pay of Inspector of the Ionian Militia, had in the first instance originated in consequence of a misapprehension of the nature of the commission of those appointments;" and "that although the same restitution was not expected from the effective officers, such reimbursement was to be enforced against me, as the settlement of my claim could not with propriety be recommended, without making the deduction in question, conceiving it to be for a period when I was not in the execution of the duties of the appointment §.

The following are the answers to those reasons :

With regard to the Commander-in-Chief's alleged re-

* See p. 540.

† See Mr. Goulburn's Letter to Mr. Merry, dated 10th April, 1820, page 528.

‡ See Lord Palmerston's Letter to Mr. Disney, dated 22d March, 1817, page 524.

§ See Mr. Merry's Letter, dated 10th April, 1820, page 524.

commendation, it cannot be doubted that if his Royal Highness had been made acquainted with his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's determination of the 22d March, 1817, and 26th September, 1818, and had been aware that I alone was to be compelled to refund what I had, for the period of two years and three months, already received by authority, the recommendation in question would not have taken place.

As to the second reason, founded upon the misconception, "that my present claim is for a period when I was not in the execution of my appointment," my answer is grounded upon the fact, that during the greatest part of that time I was in the full discharge of the duty of that very appointment in the Ionian Islands, and at Parga*; and that if, since that time until my exchange to half-pay (nine months), I have not fulfilled those duties, it is in consequence of the unwarrantable General Order issued by Sir Thomas Maitland†, which his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief refused to sanction.

But what will more pointedly shew that this deduction is glaringly unjust and arbitrary, is the perusal of Lord Palmerston's Letter, dated the 26th of September, 1818, (one year subsequent to my removal, and two months after my exchange to half-pay), conveying his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's pleasure, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, that I should enjoy the half-pay in addition to the pay of Inspecting Field Officer, up to the 25th of June preceding‡, an advantage which has been enjoyed, without opposition, by the other Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of the Ionian Militia.

The deduction, under the third head, is that of my pay as Inspecting Field Officer, from the 9th of October, to the 24th of June, 1818, the period of my exchange.

* At that period Lieut.-Col. the Honourable J. Maitland, also an Inspecting Field Officer of the Ionian Militia, was travelling on the continent for his amusement; and yet the principle, here laid down, has never been hinted at, with regard to him. This officer is son of the Earl of Lauderdale, and nephew of Sir Thomas Maitland.

† See page 406.

‡ See Lord Palmerston's Letter to Mr. W. Disney, dated 26th September, 1818, page 524.

The fact, that the Secretary at War, in the first instance, granted this part of my claim*, sufficiently proves the deduction to be both arbitrary and contrary to the practice of the service; but this is still more clearly shewn in the instance of the other Inspecting Field Officers of the Ionian Militia, who, while absent on leave, are enjoying the pay of their appointments. The cases of Col. the Hon. Patrick Stuart, brother to Lord Blantyre, and of Lieut.-Col. Napier, can be adduced; the former having, since my removal, been in England for more than eighteen months, and the latter being now in this country.

The General Order by which I was suspended from my appointment, not having been acknowledged by the Commander-in-Chief, who, on the contrary, distinctly recognised me as an Inspecting Field Officer of the Ionian Militia, to the day of my exchange, I am, of course, to that period, to be considered as on leave of absence, and consequently entitled to the pay of my appointment.

The evidence given by Sir H. Torrens, before the Court of King's Bench, fully confirms this conclusion. He said, "that I was entitled to the pay of Inspecting Field Officer of the Ionian Militia till I was exchanged to half-pay," and that, even after the explanation which Sir Thos. Maitland thought fit to send to the Commander-in-Chief, "I was certainly considered as being entitled to my pay to that period." "That my pay could not be suspended so long as I held my commission, consequently any order to suspend my pay (if even such had been issued) would be perfectly nugatory†."

On the other hand, the reasons assigned by your Lordship, in support of this last deduction, are grounded upon the supposed contents of the Constitutional Charter of the Ionian States, in consequence of which I am said to have been removed on the 9th of October, 1817.

But what appeared in evidence before the Court of King's Bench, as well as the verdict of the Jury against Sir Thos. Maitland, has shewn that the Ionian Constitution cannot, in any way, be adduced in justification of my removal.

* See Mr. Merry's Letter of the 23d March, 1820, p. 521.

† See p. 409 and 421.

The following facts, tending to this conclusion, were proved in that court:

1st. That my appointment of Inspecting Field Officer of the Ionian Militia was in virtue of a commission from his Majesty, without any reference to an Ionian or any other Constitution*.

2d. That the General Order of Sir Thos. Maitland does not allude to any Constitution whatever; though that would, doubtless, have been the case, if at the time any reference to it had been contemplated.

3d. That at the time of my removal from the Inspectorship of the Ionian Militia, the Constitutional Charter of the Ionian States was not even known, and was only promulgated and put in force the following January, three months afterwards, consequently nothing in that Constitution could have any reference to my removal†.

It was also proved, according to the very words of your Lordship's Letter to Sir T. Maitland, of the 27th August, 1817, which Mr. Goulburn was called on to produce in court‡, that the Ionian Constitution could not only have no reference to my removal from the appointment I had already held for seventeen months, but that even his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's commands, alluded to by your Lordship, as an interpretation to a certain clause of that Constitution§, were only intended for the *future selection* of Inspecting Field Officers of Militia, and that what Mr. Goulburn subsequently states in his Letter to me of the 30th January, 1818, is not correct, viz. "That his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, at the time of ratifying the Constitutional Charter, instructed Sir Thomas Maitland, that he considered it *inexpedient* to admit of any Officer *holding* the situation of Inspector of Militia, who was not either a British or an Ionian born subject."

This last Letter, which is a disingenuous version of your

* See p. 401.

† See p. 431 and 469.

‡ See p. 458.

§ Article 6 of the 2d section of the viith chap. of the Ionian Constitutional Charter.

"His Majesty, the protecting Sovereign, shall appoint Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of the Militia of the Ionian States, who shall be either British or Ionian Officers."——Am I not a British Officer?

Lordship's interpretation of the Constitution as ratified, must inevitably be viewed as written with the object of exonerating Sir Thos. Maitland from the charge of unworthy motives, in the issuing of the arbitrary General Order affecting me; and it cannot be doubted, that if at the time your Lordship's Letter was written, it had been his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's intention, that any interpretation of the Constitutional Charter of the Ionian States should affect an officer who, for more than twenty years, had gained the approbation of his Majesty's Government, and, although *not a British born subject*, had been not long before selected by your Lordship, and without any solicitation on his part, to fulfil important and confidential duties*, such intention would have been so clearly and distinctly stated, as to preclude any further interpretation.

With regard to that part of my claim, relating to the loss of my appointment of Inspecting Field Officer of the Ionian Militia, the following will show the ground upon which it is advanced:

After a full investigation of the nature of my complaint to the Commander-in-Chief, against Sir Thomas Maitland, and the receipt of the explanation requested by his Royal Highness from that General Officer, Sir H. Torrens, then Military Secretary, informed me that his Royal Highness did not see in my conduct any thing that did in the least degree alter the favourable opinion which he entertained of me; a disposition which his Royal Highness was pleased to testify, by obtaining for me the decoration of the Guelphic Order;

* Extract from Earl Bathurst's instructions to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, relative to a particular service in Flanders and Belgium, dated 19th March, 1814.

"I have selected you for the execution of the duties I have in view: and the high recommendations I have received of your conduct while commanding in Cephalonia, persuade me that I could not have made a more proper choice."

Extract of a Letter from Sir H. Bunbury, Under Secretary of State, to Sir T. Maitland, dated in the early part of 1816:

"But it is essential that some competent person should be sent Lieut.-Col. de Bosset is probably still in the islands, and Lord Bathurst recommends that you should propose his going to Tripoly and Lebeda If Lieut.-Col. de Bosset should accept this employ" (See p. 180.)

but that, owing to the high rank held by Sir Thomas Maitland, besides other considerations, his Royal Highness was induced to wish that no further notice should be taken of the affair, nor was it thought advisable that I should be sent back to the Ionian Islands, under that officer's command. That his Royal Highness regretted, that the reductions which were daily taking place, must prevent his giving me, for the present, any equivalent appointment, but that an exchange of half-pay, with an officer of my own rank, should be provided for me—a measure which, in paralyzing the effect of Sir Thos. Maitland's General Order, would show the Commander-in-Chief's feelings on the subject. I expressed my profound gratitude for the protection afforded me by his Royal Highness; but observed, that such an exchange would be no compensation for the loss of my commission, unless I should receive the pecuniary difference (which, according to his Majesty's regulations, was established at £1948. 15s.), and that I therefore trusted that the difference would be provided for me.

In acknowledging the propriety of my request, Sir H. Torrens said that it would be attended to, should a qualified officer be found*. Several months however elapsed during a temporary absence of this officer, before my exchange took place; it at last appeared in the Gazette of the 10th October, 1818, but without any difference being provided.

* On that occasion Sir Henry Torrens observed to me, that, although a Lieut.-Col. in the army, I was, in fact, at the period of my being nominated Inspecting Field Officer, but an effective Major, a circumstance which he apprehended would prevent my obtaining the difference attached to the higher of those ranks. This objection, however, was overruled by my pointing out to him that, by the regulations actually in force, Inspecting Field Officers ranked in every respect with effective Lieut.-Colonels; and by the exchange which, in virtue of these regulations, had recently taken place between Lieut.-Col. the Honourable John Maitland, and Lieut.-Col. James Maitland, commandant of the 32d regiment of foot. The former having been from junior Major, in the same regiment as myself, De Roll's, appointed an Inspecting Field Officer of the Ionian Militia. The situation of those two officers being effective, and both of them enjoying the full-pay, superseded in this case the question of a difference altogether; while by my exchange I had lost an effective appointment, and a full for a half-pay.

Lieut.-Col. Napier, a relative of your Lordship, was the officer appointed to succeed me.

If it had been through reduction of the appointment, that I was put on half-pay, I should have considered this as an event to which every officer is liable, and merely regretted having been, for so short a period, put to the expense incidental to a new staff appointment, which I had not solicited; but here it is not the case, for the office of which I have been deprived, in violation of all the rules of the service, and in a manner unprecedented, still exists, and is now filled by another. Not the slightest complaint against my conduct has ever been hinted at, as the cause of my removal; nay, subsequent to its taking place, I received the most unequivocal marks of his Majesty's approbation.

The third part of my claim relates to an indemnification for the expense attending a detention of three years and a half in this country, for the sole purpose of seeking redress.

The objection of your Lordship to this part of my claim, as communicated to me in Mr. Goulburn's Letter of the 19th May last, is, "that it is novel in itself, and so liable to objections, that your Lordship cannot hold out any expectation of being able to accede to it *."

* *Letter from H. Goulburn, Esq. to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.*

Colonial Office, 19th May, 1821.

SIR,

I am directed by Earl Bathurst to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 9th instant, requesting that directions may be given for issuing the amount due to you on account of arrears of pay, and requesting that you may receive a remuneration proportionate to the loss of the appointment of which you have been deprived, and also a compensation for the expenses to which your journey to England and your residence in London has subjected you.

I have in reply to acquaint you, that the Secretary at War having some time since made known to Lord Bathurst the sum to which he considered you entitled, on account of arrears of pay, Lord Bathurst gave immediate directions to the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian States to issue to you, or your agent, the sum of £133. 3s. 5d. being the whole amount to which you were considered to be entitled; if any delay has taken place in the issue of this sum in the Ionian Islands, or if it may be more convenient for you to receive it in this country, Lord Bathurst will have no difficulty in directing it

This claim may indeed be novel, but it is surely not more so than the unprecedented case on which it is founded. If my application for redress had been followed by a final determination within the period of six or even twelve months, I should not have thought of preferring this part of my claim; but I should, whatever might have been the result, have retired to my native country; the case, however, is very different: I have been compelled to remain in this expensive metropolis, in order to urge my claims with the different offices to which I have been successively referred, and it is only after a lapse of three years and a half, that your Lordship has come to a final determination.

I trust, therefore, my Lord, that every unbiassed mind, after having taken these circumstances into consideration, and seen that during that period I have, notwithstanding my reiterated and urgent intreaties, been five times referred to the Ionian Islands, and subjected to all sorts of fruitless delays, and many other vexations,—that after twenty-five years of faithful, and I may say, conspicuous services, civil as well as military, which have obtained for me some honorary distinctions*, I am still labouring under the effect of an act of authority equally novel and oppressive, disapproved by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, and condemned by an incorruptible court of law,—every impartial mind, I say, will admit my right to be indemnified for the considerable expense, anxiety, and inconvenience to which I have, on that account, been so long and so cruelly subjected.

Thus, my Lord, by the influence of a man equally powerful, unjust, and absolute, I have been arbitrarily torn from an office both honourable and advantageous, which my zeal and my exertions for the service of his Majesty, during the best

to be paid here, on receiving from you an assurance that it has not been previously received by your agent, or yourself, in the Islands.

With respect to compensation for the loss of your appointment, or for the expenses of your residence in London, Lord Bathurst has only to add that the proposal is so novel in itself, and so liable to objections, that he cannot hold out any expectation of his being able to accede to it.

* The Order of the Bath, and that of the Guelph; besides a sword and a medal for public services performed in the Ionian Islands.

part of my life, alone had provided for me as a reward. Thus have I been wantonly obliged to consume, at a great expense, several years in vexatious and fruitless reclamations; the amount of remuneration, therefore, to which I consider myself entitled for such injuries, exclusive of my pay, cannot be trifling. But whatever acts of injustice it may be my lot to endure, I shall never be brought to sanction them by unworthy acquiescence; I have too just a sense of what is due to my character, to the country to which I belong, and to that which I have so long served with credit and honour. For me to accept the sum mentioned, "as the whole amount to which I am considered to be entitled," would be to admit that I was capable of preferring claims exceeding those which I was justly authorized to make. I therefore decline receiving the sum (about a thirtieth of the fair amount) offered me in the name of your Lordship.

I have the honour to be, &c.

After a lapse of three weeks, without any answer being received to this letter, a duplicate of it was forwarded to Mr. Goulburn; and his reply, of which the following is a copy, for the present closes the correspondence.

Letter from Henry Goulburn, Esq. to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.

Downing-Street, 29th Nov. 1821.

SIR,

I do myself the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st inst. enclosing the copy of a letter which you had previously addressed to Lord Bathurst.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THE END.

under my life, which had provided for me as a reward. Thus I have been solemnly obliged to continue, at a great expense, a great loss of vexation and fruitless reckoning, the amount of consideration, therefore, to which I consider myself entitled for such services, exclusive of my pay, cannot be small. But whatever sum of money it may be my lot to receive, I shall never be brought to sanction them by any worldly acquiescence. I have too just a sense of what is due to my character, to the country in which I belong, and to that which I have so long served with credit and honour. For me to accept the sum mentioned, "as the whole amount to which I am considered to be entitled," would be to admit that I was capable of profiting claims exceeding those which I was justly authorized to make. I therefore decline receiving the sum (about a fourth of the full amount) offered me in the name of your Lordship.

I have the honour to be, &c.

After a lapse of three weeks, without any answer being received to this letter, a duplicate of it was forwarded to Mr. Goulburn: and his reply, of which the following is a copy, for the present closes the correspondence.

Letter from Henry Goulburn, Esq. to Lieut.-Col. de Bussé.
Downing-Street, 25th Nov. 1831.

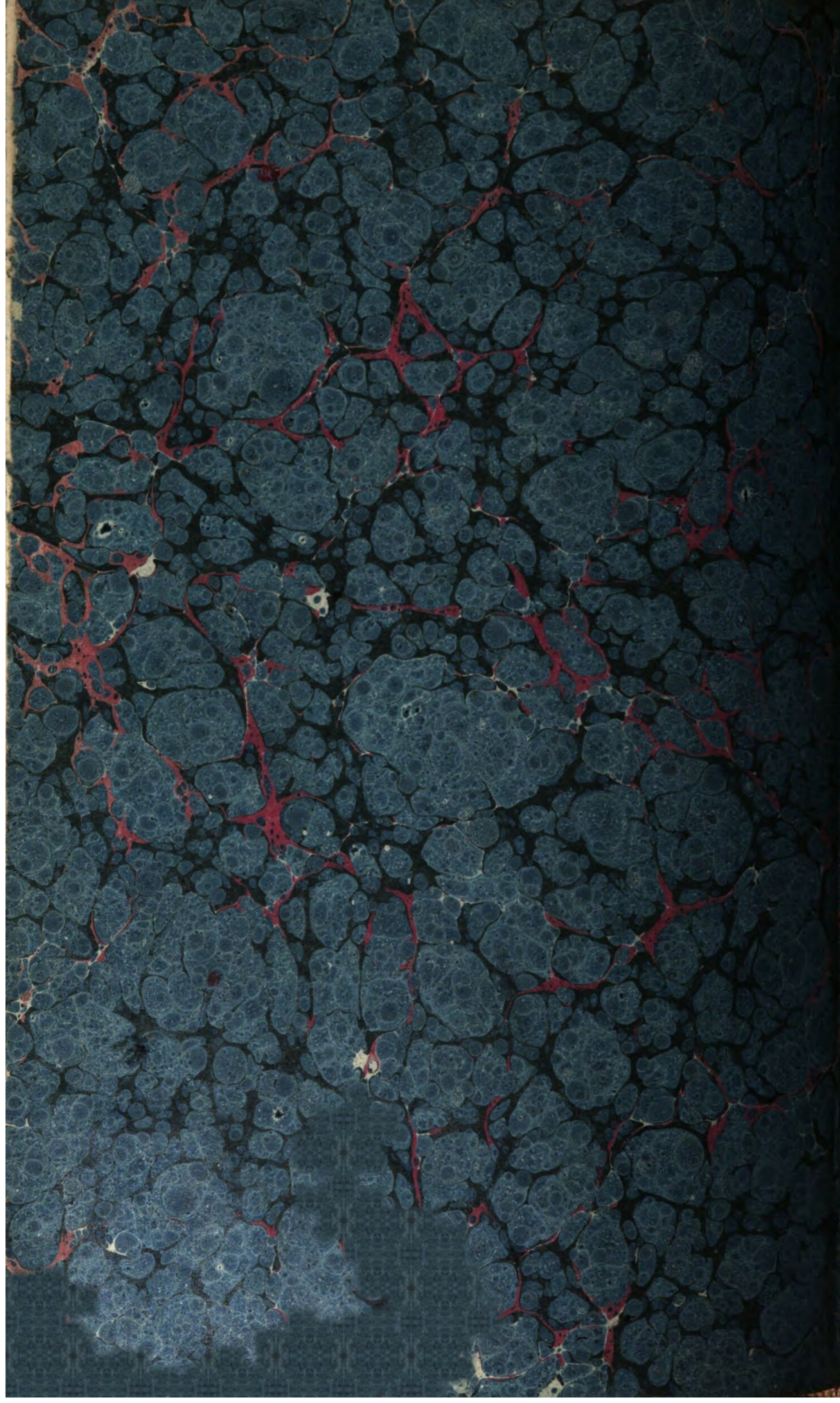
Sir,

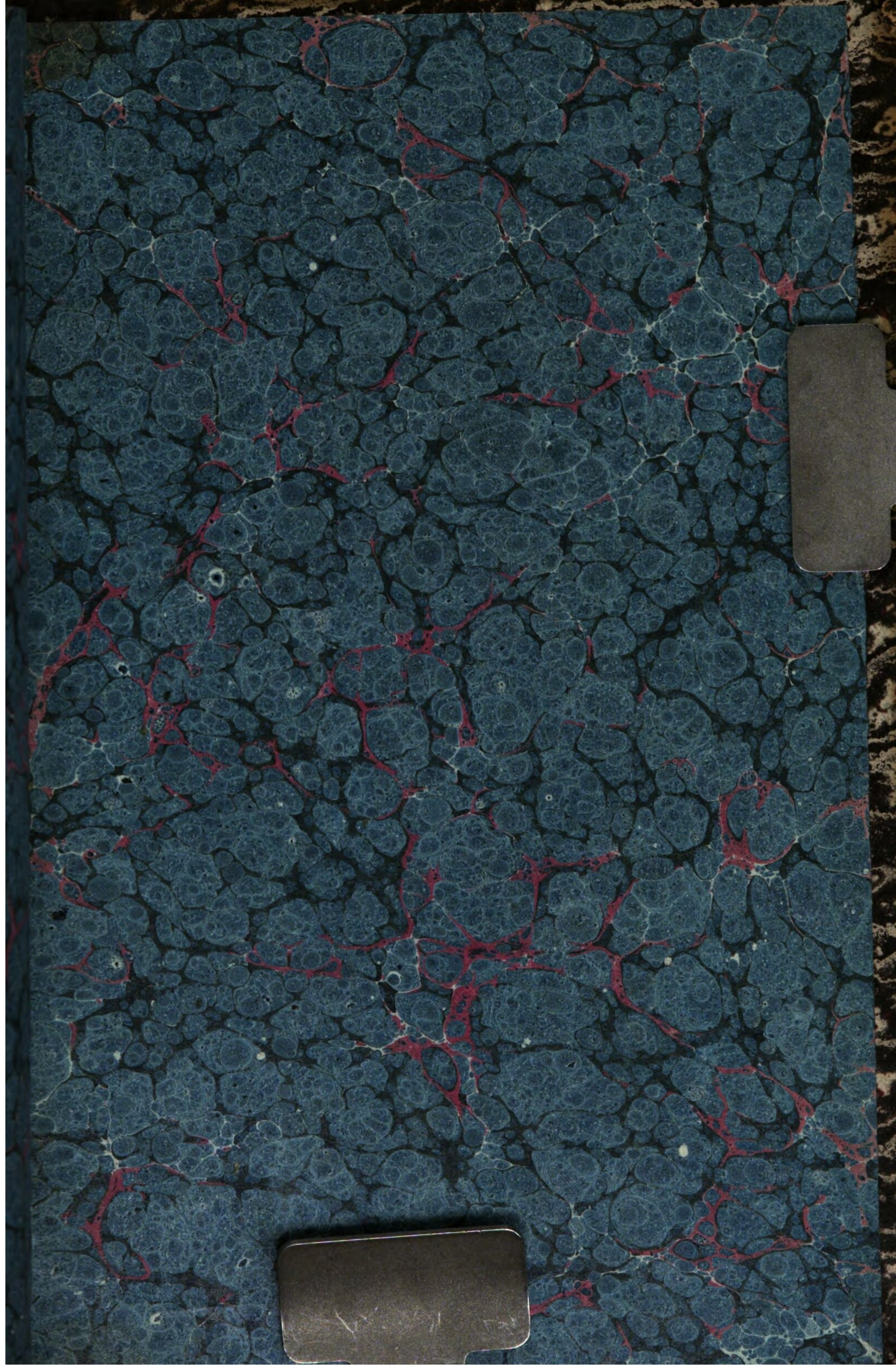
I do myself the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st inst. enclosing the copy of a letter which you had previously addressed to Lord Bathurst.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THE END.

L. J. BATHURST, Downing Street, London.







Bosset, Charles Philippe <<de>>,

Parga, and the Jonian Islands comprehending a refutation of the various
Mistatements on the Subject with a report of the Trial between Lieut. Sir
Thos. Maitland ... and the Author

London 1822

H.gr. 110

urn:nbn:de:bvb:12-bsb10446698-5